

COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Today

FALL 1961



ADMISSIONS
a frank report



Autumn sunset on the Hudson seen from Morningside Heights

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In this Issue

Within the Family	1
Around the Quads	2
Admission to the College, 1961	7
Want to be an Admissions Director?	13
The Best Class Ever?	
William Fitch Mann '57	17
The First Day on Campus	18
Man Hunt in Colorado	
William Voelker '42	20
The College and the Civil War	22
Roar Lion Roar	26
The Alumni Athletic Award	28
Doctor, I fear I'm becoming an	
Old Grad James Wechsler '35	29
President Kirk names six to	
College Council	31
Talk of the Alumni	32
Padre of the Navajos	34
Deaths	36
Class Notes	37
College Authors	44
About American Education Today	
Lawrence A. Cremin	45

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE

founded in 1754

is the undergraduate

liberal arts college

of 2600 men

in

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Within the Family

Our pride must have 20-20 vision

Having heard that *Columbia College Today* has a new editor, we decided to visit him to see what he was like. We found him on the first floor of Hamilton Hall, the floor below the Dean's Office, seated behind several untidy heaps of photographs, papers, letters, folders, and handwritten notes. "You should have a cigarette in your mouth and a hat on," we said. "Hello," he answered with a laugh, "I don't smoke and never wear a hat, except a boater during gay occasions in the hot months. What can I do for you?"

A bit brusque, we thought. We introduced ourselves. He introduced us to his editorial assistant—a tall athletic-looking blonde girl (A.B. Mount Holyoke, M.A. Radcliffe). She's an alert and cheerful young professor's daughter who reads Arabic, as well as French and Spanish.

We asked him what he was going to do with the magazine. "Two things primarily," he shot back quickly. "We'll report what's going on at the College and try to report it honestly." We begged him to elaborate.

"Many people have heard of Columbia University, few have heard of Columbia College. We're like Johns Hopkins and Berkeley in this respect. There's a special need at Columbia to tell the story of the College and its students."

Rather pedestrian in his aims, we thought. Why make a separate point about "honest" reporting, we inquired.

"Because there is too little of it in alumni magazines—and elsewhere. The magazine should not paint everything at Alma Mater gold and white. Every reader knows it just isn't so. Colleges have problems, just as all other institutions do, and although it's difficult to imagine, they even err occasionally. The magazine should be comprehensively informative, not a mouthpiece. It should not dodge controversies, but describe their origins, dimensions, implications. It's in the lively exchange of facts, ideas, and opinions by reasonable and well-informed people that we are most likely to make some progress."

The guy seems a bit radical, we thought. What kind of a booster for the College is he going to be? Trying to hide our mild annoyance, we asked him if his devotion to "honesty" and his desire to raise the stature of Columbia are compatible.

"I like to think they are. Of course, I'm not without my prejudices. I admit to a bias for Columbia and for those who love her. But I think Chet Worthington, Brown's venerable editor, is right when he says, 'The job of the alumni magazine is to provide perspective for partisans . . . Our pride must have 20-20 vision.' A college can do its job well only if it has steady and generous alumni support. Alumni support comes only if the college has won their confidence, trust, respect. Confidence, trust, and respect are gained by being far-sighted, intelligent, and honest. A college must provide vision and truth, not clichés or a hard sell."

He's sort of a visionary, a utopian, a dreamer, we thought. A blabbermouth too, for he went on:

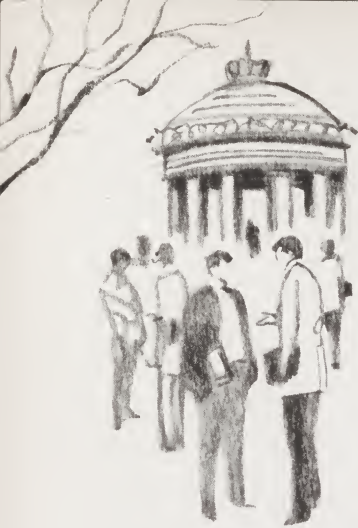
"I know that trying to find the truth is like trying to gather in snowflakes, but its exhilarating to be out in the cold occasionally."

Gad! He may be one of those poetic characters, we thought. We observed that he was wearing a *yellow* button-down shirt. We asked how he liked the job so far.

"It's exciting. Like being a country editor in America's largest city. I hope I can convey some of the fascination, variety, and electricity of the College, especially how 2600 young men begin to feel the juices bubble inside them."

To us, now that we have visited him, the new editor seems like a fellow who needs to be watched. We recommend close reading of all the stuff he puts in our alumni magazine. We also suggest that you pen or type him a letter when something that he prints grates. It may help keep him in line. We made him promise that he would open a "letters to the editor" page in the next issue.

You can't be too careful these days.



Around the Quads

THE MOST SURPRISING NEWS of the season is that the undergraduates have voted to abolish their own governing body—the Student Board of Representatives. By a vote of 935 to 167 last May the College men gave the Board until January, 1962 to devise an alternative form of government acceptable to them or to fold up their tents.

The abolition move is unprecedented in the Board's 53-year history. It met with both strong reactions and relative unconcern. Said one senior, "The Board has had almost nothing to do except to indulge in personality clashes anyway." Another commented, "The thing started out as a joke; now look what's happened. It's like throwing out a baby because he wets his pants occasionally."

During the past year the Board tried to alter its membership to resemble more closely the student liaison group that the Dean's Office consults with regularly, but the amendment lost by a close vote in April. Following the vote, a trio of undergraduates who believed that "student government is worthless" circulated a petition to hold a referendum to abolish the Board. To nearly everyone's surprise the petition received the required number of signatures and on May 15-18 the College voted on it.

David Theodore Tucker '62, the current chairman of the Board, is at work preparing some changes that he hopes will be acceptable to his fellow students.

IF ENTHUSIASM for political action is low, the same cannot be said about political writing, and writing on other matters. Four new publications have been started at Columbia in recent months.

The most romantic enterprise is that begun by College sophomore Samuel Pitts Edwards of Elko, Nevada. Working in an apartment on 107th Street, he and other Columbia students have published the first two issues of their magazine called *Second Coming*, a name given because the magazine is designed to provide a vehicle for a "second coming" of the American intellect. Greeted by Norman Cousins, editor of the *Saturday Review*, as "a most exciting and imaginative publication," the periodical prints articles on politics, poetry, religion, music, fiction, art, and history.

Armand Richard Favazza '62, editor of *Jester*, president of the pre-medical society, member of the varsity tennis team, and honor student, has founded a new national magazine called *Pre-Med*. Designed to increase student interest in medicine as a career, *Pre-Med* was started in response to a serious decline in the applications of highly qualified students to medical schools. The new publication, operating under a grant from the Merck Sharp & Dohme pharmaceutical house, was distributed free to 26,000 pre-medical students at 280 colleges in the nation this October. The magazine is published entirely by pre-medical students at Columbia and stresses the import-

ance of the liberal arts as a foundation for the study of medicine.

Four alumni have hocked everything but their typewriters to start a community newspaper for Morningside Heights. George McKay '48, Robert Friedberg '51, Bruce Buckley '57, and Ira Silverman '57 now publish a weekly informative paper which has on its contributing board Donald Barr '41, Arnold Beichman '34, Thomas Gallagher '41, Calvin Lee '55, and David Rosand '59.

A collection of young professors have started the most ambitious publication of the four. Under the leadership of Saul Galin, a former Columbia graduate student, Alan Purves, a former instructor at the College, and Gregory Rabassa, Assistant Professor of Spanish at the College, the new quarterly, *Odyssey Review*, will present, with the help of Columbia's language professors, translations of the finest stories, plays, essays, and poems of two Latin American and two European countries in each issue. The editors hope to make available to the English reading public a large quantity of foreign prose and verse that merits attention but is now unknown because of language barriers.

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IBM MACHINES have been installed in the Registrar's office. As machines will do, they dictated an immediate change in all course titles to fit their calculating needs. American History, for years known as History 9-10, is now History C1109x-C1110y.

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and that familiar old freshman course Contemporary Civilization A1-A2 is now C.C. C1101x-C1102y.

For one gallant day the College students went to the barricades against the electronic dictator. They placed signs on the Alexander Hamilton statue, the Dean's Office, New Hall, and College Walk. The Hamilton statue was renamed "CVAQ1754AHxyz" and the door of the Dean's Office bore a large sign "CCDJ4P206HHxy (formerly the Dean's Office)."

Those bourgeois mercenaries, the crack Buildings and Grounds troops, squeaked the uprising.

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TO MAKE THE 2600 man College an even more friendly community, the Dean's Office has announced new plans for freshman living and eating. A freshman commons, where the novitiates will breakfast and have dinner (in ties and jackets) together, has been approved and details are being worked out for a possible fall 1962 opening. Each freshman will get to know most of his classmates at the beginning of his college career rather than toward the end—or at alumni functions.

The commons will be compulsory for all freshmen living on campus, but there are not enough residence hall rooms for required residence for all freshmen at present. This year 55 College students have had to be housed in the University's King's Crown Hotel.

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TO ALLEVIATE slightly the shortage of rooms for College men the University has agreed to turn over Furnald Hall to undergraduates in the fall of 1962. The graduate students will move to John Jay Hall, which has mostly single rooms.

The pinch in College housing has been caused by a continuing decline in the number of New York commuters, which this year is 13 per cent of the freshmen, and by the rapid success of the new undergraduate engineering program, which is adding about a hundred students a year to the undergraduate population without adding any residence facilities.

President Kirk has a new residence hall high on the list of priority construction.

RAYMOND KING, the College's Head Resident, is building a reputation as Columbia's best matchmaker. Last spring he devised a more probing questionnaire which he sent this summer to all incoming freshmen. It asked such questions as "Do you sleep with the window open?" and "Do you object to a roommate who smokes?"

This fall King tried to assign each freshman a roommate with whom he would be compatible and from whom he could learn something. "There's a heck of a lot of discussing, questioning, and learning that goes on in the residence halls," says King. "We are trying to make even better arrangements to encourage it."

If a young literary whiz from Lawrence, Kansas is wondering how he ever got mixed up with his zoological specimen collecting roommate from Yonkers, it may be because he—and the roommate—like to go to bed early and can't stand people who play radio music while studying.

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AFTER CAREFUL INVESTIGATION and wide consultation during the past two years the Dean's Office has decided that beginning next year fraternity rushing of freshmen must be deferred until spring.

This year, as in the past, Columbia's eighteen fraternities sent out their rush invitations about one week after classes began and treated freshmen to two weeks of amiability, food, and drink before extending their invitations to pledge on October 20.

The timing of rushing has been heavily criticized for years by faculty and students, including many fraternity

members, as educationally and socially damaging. It occurs when a freshman most needs time at his studies to adjust to the new level of college learning and when he scarcely has been on campus long enough to know which fraternities he might benefit from or whether he should "go fraternity" at all.

A few fraternity presidents and some fraternity alumni have objected to the change, which was announced in early October to Pamphratria at a closed meeting by Associate Dean John Alexander '39. Dean Alexander feels that the early announcement of the change will allow fraternities to pledge additional members this fall to offset the deferred rushing and the probable introduction of the freshman commons next fall.

About 30 per cent of the College's students traditionally belong to fraternities.

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SIGMA CHI FRATERNITY has removed a clause in its national constitution that restricted membership to white Americans. This leaves Phi Gamma Delta as the only Columbia fraternity to have a racial membership restriction in its national constitution.

The Phi Gamma Delta constitution limits membership to "male Caucasian students." The Phi Gam's have until 1964 to remove the restriction or disaffiliate with the national organization.

The Sigma Chi national convention repealed the color restriction last June after being urged to do so by the Columbia, Wisconsin, and Michigan State chapters.

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THE UNIVERSITY'S LEADING LADY is leaving. Barnard President Millieent Carey McIntosh will retire in June, 1962. It is impossible to convey in a few paragraphs the sense of loss that many Columbia devotees have already begun to feel. Dean of Barnard since 1947 and President since 1952, "Mrs. Mac" has labored skillfully and unceasingly to keep the college in the forefront of those institutions which offer a superior education to young women of talent and curiosity.

Of all her endearing qualities, perhaps the one that is most attractive to those College men who have followed her words and actions is her "guts." That word can be imprecise, even vulgar, in American usage. But to millions



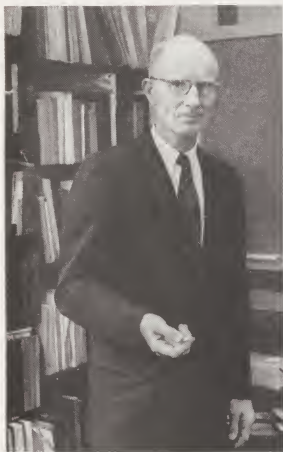
ASSOCIATE DEAN JOHN ALEXANDER '39
Man in a rush



QUENTIN ANDERSON



HENRY GRAFF



HAROLD BARGER

College Professors in new posts

of Americans it means a combination of courage, candor, and conviction—a frank and bold avowal of one's deepest thoughts and values and an energy and skill in putting them into action. Amidst a nation of people seeking economic security, the political middle of the way, and religious blandness, "Mrs. Mac," a firm Quaker, has repeatedly challenged us all to stop playing it safe and make the leap into courage.

Listen to her speaking in San Francisco last December on a subject about which some educators have become vague or uncommitted: "There has never been such scope as there is now for the liberal arts college, nor has there often been so urgent a need for men and women endowed with the resources of broadly educated minds. It is possible, I believe, that specialized education which prepares students to become—without interval or delay—"authorities" in one particular field is responsible for those disastrous attitudes towards power which we have all been witness to. Germany, for example . . .

"If those German students had had the opportunity of an interim period in which they might reflect upon their heritage, upon the world, upon themselves and their human responsibilities, then perhaps the recent history of our world might have been very much different. It is at least possible."

We shall sadly miss the spur of her wisdom, warmth, and guts.

COLLEGE MEN will be pleased to learn that three scholar-teachers who have performed many and wonderful services for Columbia undergraduates and their educational program have been appointed to important posts in the University.

Dr. Quentin Anderson '37 has been promoted to full professor and named departmental representative of the English Department in the College. Previously he has served as executive of the Colloquium and chairman of the Humanities A program.

Dr. Henry Graff has also been promoted to full professor and will assume the position of chairman of the University's History Department.

Dr. Harold Barger, who has two books on American banking scheduled for publication this year, has been named chairman of the University's Department of Economics. Professor Barger, who has been an adviser to pre-law students for many years, will keep his College advisees despite his new and heavy responsibilities. When a colleague last spring expressed some doubt about his ability to find time to do so, Professor Barger quickly offered to bet a small sum that he could.

THOUGH THE FALL SEMESTER is still young, College students have already been treated to an array of intriguing afternoon and evening programs. Perhaps the most intriguing was an evening sponsored by the Undergraduate Protestant Council which sponsored the jazz bass player Charlie Mingus "demonstrating" the differences between popular conceptions and his ideas of jazz. The demonstration was preceded by a searching discussion led by Chaplain John M. Krumm on "The Intellectual and the Man of Faith."



WKCR ON THE AIR

The voice gets louder and clearer

WKCR CONTINUES to grow. The campus station has been given a \$15,000 gift by Louis Schweitzer, the brother of William Schweitzer '21, to purchase and install a new 21,000 watt FM transmitter. This gift will enable WKCR-FM to broadcast with greater quality and clarity to New York and the surrounding area.

The radio station, run entirely by Columbia undergraduates with an assist from some Barnard ladies, now has a staff of 125, and will be, when the new transmitter is in operation, the most powerful educational student-run FM radio station in the Northeast.

WHAT IS THE CHIEF SOURCE of student discontent this fall? The Columbia Bookstore. Battered by the constantly increasing costs of hard cover books, College students have taken to purchasing paperback books and haunting the second-hand bookstores—and to complaining about the low 5 per cent discount the Bookstore offers them.

The students contend that although the Bookstore claims to be a service division of the University it does not pass on to them discounts proportionate to its low expenses due to its rent-free, tax-free status. They also contend that the service is poor, the hours are too short, and the cost of stationery supplies is actually greater than that of local "free enterprise" stores.

The Bookstore has countered that its wide selection of books and wide aisles for browsing arc expensive services and preclude more than the 5 per cent discount to students.

PERHAPS because they saw the discontent brewing, two enterprising young men have opened a book-

store called *Paperback Forum* directly across Broadway from the Columbia Bookstore.

Open every weekday night till midnight, the store will provide an opportunity for students to do some evening browsing and buying—an opportunity that has been unaccountably missing on Morningside in the past.

UNCLE BEN HUBBARD, the College's former director of King's Crown activities, used to say that what Columbia needed badly was more singing. He should have been at the freshmen auditions for the Glee Club this year.

Over 100 frosh tried out for the Glee Club and 42 of them were accepted. The number is so large that Bailey "Oats" Harvey, the director, and Gerald Weale '57 the assistant director, have decided to form a separate Freshman Glee Club. Their hope is to have fairly soon a varsity club of 90 voices, with 45 of the men (one bus load) travelling to concerts at other colleges, alumni clubs, music halls, and high schools during the year.

The droll and talented Mr. Weale is unfortunately being recalled into the Army, but the Glee Club has been able to secure a fine temporary replacement in Roger Verdasi, a lecturer in music at C.C.N.Y.

A QUESTIONNAIRE filled out by 85 per cent of the 533 members of the College's 1961 graduating class indicated that an unprecedented 90 per cent of those answering intend to go on to graduate study.

80 per cent of the graduates replying said they were going directly into graduate or professional schools (29 per cent graduate arts and science, 71 per cent professional); 10 per cent were headed for business, 6 per cent would begin military service, 3 per cent were planning to travel or study privately; 1 per cent were undecided.

Of the 20 per cent who were headed for business, military service, and travel, half said they would begin graduate or professional study either during or after employment, service, or travel.

The incomplete report also revealed that at least 177 graduates, 32 per cent, had won fellowships or scholarships for graduate study.

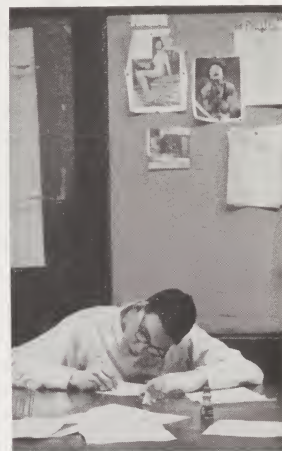
CONCERTS FOR FIFTY CENTS each are being offered to the students this fall. Called the Kings Crown Concert Series, the programs feature performances of little known but very talented musicians in New York. The series, held on the Wednesday evenings of October 11, 18, 25, November 1, 22, and December 6, 13, in Wollman Auditorium of Ferris Booth Hall, is sponsored by WKCR and the Hall's

Board of Managers, who will donate the proceeds to the College's Scholarship Fund.

Three of the performers are students in the College—Gary Towlen '63 and Michael Shapiro '62, pianists, and Jerome Kessler '63, cellist.

IT IS RUMORED that a headmaster's report on a student applying to an Ivy college was sent to the admissions office. It said, among other things, "I recommend this student without any qualifications."

Several weeks later a member of the admissions committee read the applicant's admissions folder. After the reading, he remarked, "The headmaster is right. The boy hasn't any qualifications."



Pleasure-lover at Columbia

"Educators in general do not realize the potentiality for work that exists in every pleasure-loving American boy with brains enough to deserve a college education. He may groan and weep and exercise ingenuity worthy of a better cause to avoid exerting himself. But if from the start he knows that the faculty means business . . . he ends up by taking twice as much education (no one can give him an education) as one would expect."

Robert I. Cannon
The Poor Old Liberal Arts



COLUMBIA GLEE CLUB AT TOWN HALL, 1961
Their cups runneth over



ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE 1961

IN THE FALL OF 1960 Director of College Admissions Henry Simmons Coleman was requested to secure for the following fall a freshman class of 670 men. On May 8, 1961, his office staff mailed offers of admission to 1176 applicants. To Harry Coleman's astonishment and delight, 669 applicants accepted admission to Columbia.

What kind of young men received offers of admission? By what measurements and procedures was the Columbia College Class of 1965 admitted?

PROBABLY THE HARDEST question that an admissions officer has to face is, "What kind of boy should apply to your college?" That query forces him to examine the whole nature of the institution he represents. What are its peculiar advantages? Its special unwritten requirements? The answer that Harry Coleman offers is this: "In a sense we want no one kind of student. We can't, since at Columbia we believe that diversity is educationally essential. This is especially true today because, more than in previous decades, students learn from each other." Columbia sociologist Daniel Bell has written:

Not rationalism, but experience, has replaced faith. For us, sensibility and experience, rather than revealed utterances, tradition, authority, or even reason, have become sources of understanding and identity . . . Individuals have sought kinship with those who share both their sensibility and experience—that is, with their own generation.

With this Harry Coleman agrees. He wrote recently, "Young people, if I read the times correctly, seem to pay more attention to their peers than to authorities. They prefer to discuss things among themselves rather than seek the advice of elders, even professors. This means that learning can be maximized today by selecting classes of students of such intelligence, direction, variety and cooperativeness that they will learn from and teach each other."

Fortunately, a diversified class is easier to assemble today than it has been in the past. Recent improvements in secondary education throughout America have made it possible to find gifted students, well prepared for college, not merely in a few urban, suburban, and independent schools, but in nearly all sections of the country. Only one of many indications is that two years ago a team of students from Celeste, Texas, outcalculated the students of New York's Bronx High School of Science in the national school mathematics competition.

According to Harry Coleman, "The College seeks all kinds of students. We seek outdoor types who want to be archaeologists or geologists (it is not widely known that Columbia's geology department is one of the world's best) and indoor types who prefer the odors of a chemistry lab or the brown-edged fragility of seventeenth century docu-

Laws & Orders of the College of New York.

1. Of Admission.

First. None shall be admitted, unless by a particular Act of the governing Council such as can read the first three of Sapiens Select Editions and the three first Books of Virgils (trans into English, and the ten first Chapters of the Johns Gospel in Greek, into Latin. And such as are well versed in all the rules of Grammar Introduction as to make true Grammatical Latin and are expert in Arithmetic as far as the Rule of Reduction to be examined by the Reverend or Fellows.
2^d Every Scholar shall have Liberty of the School and have Admission shall be sign'd at the End of them by the Reverend upon his Promising all due Obedience to them which Promise shall be register'd in Writing under his hand.

The entrance requirements for King's College in 1755, the year after it was founded. This statement from *The Minutes of King's College*, volume I, is the earliest known specific definition of the requirements for admission to a college in colonial America.

ments. We seek gregarious fellows, musical fellows, athletic fellows, literary fellows, mathematically adept fellows. We seek daring leaders and thorough followers. We seek boys who will be loyal and dedicated to public service, but we want boys who have the independence to thumb their noses at what they think is destructive of their deepest values. We seek young men who will take college seriously, but we like those with a ready sense of humor.

"But all this is no answer to the question. What distinguishing quality do we look for? My key word is 'alive'. The College wants those students who are alive. I realize that this word is too encompassing to be clear. But my dictionary lists as some meanings 'in a state of action, force, or operation,' 'unextinguished,' 'full of life, lively,' and 'attentive, awake or sensitive to'. We live in swiftly changing times, dangerous times. Our whole civilization was challenged by the Nazis and is now being threatened by the Russians and Chinese. It is almost traitorous to be blasé or slothful today. We must seek out and educate to the fullest those young men whose restless curiosity and readiness to work hard mark them as incurably lively persons.

"We think Columbia College has something special to offer such young men. Our faculty, our libraries, our unique liberal arts program, our bright, eager students can provide an almost

unmatched challenge for them. Located in New York—what city is more alive?—we can expose them to some of the newest and the best in art, music, drama, international politics, scientific research, business thinking, journalism, and what else have you."

UNTIL 1946 Columbia College did not have the problem of defining precisely what students it wanted. According to Bernard Ireland '31, the chief College admissions officer from 1936 to 1959, "Admissions was a relaxed process up to the end of the war. Philosophy professor Adam Leroy Jones supervised the selections for the three decades prior to his death in 1934 without ever halting his teaching duties. Frank Bowles '28, now president of the College Entrance Examination Board, succeeded him and gradually sharpened the University's procedures.

"College admissions was nearly a one-man show in those days. We'd receive about 1000 requests for the 450 freshman places; I'd screen out the obviously unqualified and talk with Mr. Bowles and other officers about the borderline cases.

"Then in 1946 the tidal wave came over us in the form of war veterans equipped with government fellowships. We must have seen 4000 young men that year. Almost overnight Co-

lumbia became a college with a truly national student body."

The flood of applicants subsided gradually after 1946, only to rise over 3000 again in 1950. That year the College Entrance Examination Board dropped its requirement that applicants list their first, second, and third choices of college on their forms so that a college would not be prejudiced against a student who did not make it his first choice. This change made it much more difficult for Columbia to know how many offers of admissions to extend in order to get a class of 650 men. It also prompted the College to take a hard look at its admissions situation.

In 1950 the College made three major changes in admissions procedure and one change in policy.

First, a six man Faculty Committee on Admissions, with two men changing each year, was established to set admissions policy, review procedures, and help decide on the cases.

Second, the Dean invited ten additional faculty members to act as a panel of interviewers. The professors were to talk to the applicants in *their offices*, which allowed applicants to meet with a teacher with whom they might study in his book-lined habitat. The applicants enjoyed it, and so did the teachers, most of whom sent in very helpful reports and some of whom asked to stay on the panel year after year.

Third, the program of school visiting was expanded. Several professors were asked to supplement the admissions office staff in their travels to find promising young scholars in all parts of the country.

This last change was a new recognition that a leading college has an obligation to find the nation's most gifted young men and offer them a chance to partake of a program of studies that will develop to the fullest their talents. It was also a recognition that an excellent and balanced student body, like an excellent and balanced faculty, must be aggressively sought after.

THE POLICY CHANGE OF 1950 concerned alumni sons. It was not so much a change as a formal endorsement of an old way of dealing with the Columbia family. Sons of college alumni were to be given special preference and kept out of the regular

competition for freshman places; any alumni son would be admitted if it was thought he could meet the College's rigorous academic demands. Sons of faculty were also placed in this category. Columbia has long been proud of its alumni and faculty and has always valued those students who were steeped in Columbia's traditions.

What if an alumnus' son is a weak student and the father insists that his alma mater give the boy a chance? Harry Coleman, who can be as firm as he is winning, says, "College should provide four of the happiest years of a man's life. If a student works to the best of his ability only to discover that he is struggling to pass his courses, these college years will be frustrating and unhappy ones. If he works to the best of his ability only to fail in his courses, he and his parents will experience sorrow and disgrace. I prefer to risk the ire of an alumnus than to place an inadequately prepared youngster in an untenable situation. Fortunately, most alumni agree with this approach."

The only innovation since 1950 came soon after Harry Coleman moved into the sensitive job of admissions in 1960. Coleman created a new position, associate director of admissions for secondary school relations. He searched carefully, then appointed Thomas Seery Colahan '51. Colahan is a former executive of the Asia Foundation in Korea, who previously worked in the College Admissions office. A man who occasionally reads essays of Yeats during lunch, he is completing a doctoral dissertation on "The Middle Class and the Scottish Revolution, 1637-1642" for Columbia's History department.

An organizational wizard, Tom Colahan set about organizing the College alumni to help attract boys of varied backgrounds and interests for the College. To achieve this end, local alumni committees were re-organized or established throughout the country. In addition, the College's first extensive and coherent school visiting program from the campus was planned and carried out.

THE MEASUREMENTS and procedures by which a Columbia Class is admitted are as thorough as they are complex. The applications begin coming in to the admissions office in early September. When an application is received, a folder is made up for the

applicant, and all the information the admissions office later receives about him—recommendations from his guidance counselor or headmaster, reports from his teachers, College Board scores, senior mid-year grades, his interview report, the local alumni representative's appraisal, and, occasionally, letters from a senator, poet, museum director, or interested professor—goes into the folder, the face of which has spaces to note the receipt and nature of each piece of information, the ratings and scores, comments by readers of the folder's materials, and any action taken on the application.

In order to help prevent the admissions process from becoming impersonal and machine-like, as well as to get some additional information about the student, the College staff strives to have every applicant interviewed. (Last year the admissions office received personal reports on nearly 90 per cent of the students.) Applicants from New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut who live within fifty miles of the campus are required to have an interview on campus. Beginning October 1 they are sent appointments with faculty interviewers and admissions officers.

Those who live farther away are requested to visit the campus, and many of them do so during the summer before their senior year and the fall of that year. The applicants who cannot

Harry Coleman and Tom Colahan discuss plans under a painting of Samuel Verplanck, the first student to be admitted to "The College of New York" (Columbia).



travel to New York are seen, wherever possible, by travelling admissions officers in their schools or by local alumni who receive careful instructions from Colahan.

THE COLLEGE ENTRANCE Examination Board scores come in after the December or January tests. Probably no credential of the applicants has so many misconceptions attached to it as these scores. The Board's aptitude tests, scored from 200 to a perfect 800, provide a rough indication of probable academic success in college, and are the best tests yet devised. But they are not strictly "aptitude" tests, but rather tests of developed ability in verbal and numerical reasoning. In a sense, they measure achievement rather than innate capacity.

Achievement, of course, depends on family background, quality of schools and teachers, and the ability to buy or to borrow good books, among other things. Hence, the College Board tests tend to favor middle or upper class youngsters who attend schools with good facilities, programs, and instruction near a large lending library and whose parents are college graduates, or at least concerned about learning.

To Harry Coleman, who refuses to release Columbia's mean scores, which are among the highest in the nation, the Board scores are just another piece of information about a boy—an important piece but not the crucial item in his folder. His opinion is that the College Board scores are good indicators of a student's preparation for rigorous college study, but if followed slavishly they would undercut Columbia's ability to train raw talent. Excluded would be most foreign students, applicants from rural areas, and promising, but financially poor, scholars.

"We prefer to continue (and get tremendous satisfaction from) our annual talent search," says Harry Coleman. "For example, there's the Negro lad Columbia admitted from a segregated school in the South. In his high school he had nothing but A's, except in French, was president of his class and the science club. His Board scores? They were in the low 500's and his IQ was only 111. But his schooling was weak and his father is a janitor. The boy said he wanted to be a nuclear physicist!

"We admitted him with a scholarship, and no sooner had he arrived on campus than he devoured Norman Lewis' book on vocabulary improvement and taught himself elementary calculus. When he found the dorms a bit noisy he put himself on a new schedule whereby he went to sleep, with the aid of earplugs, at 9 P.M. and woke up at 4 A.M. so that he could study in quiet. He's cheerful, is making friends, and had a B minus average in his freshman year. Not all our gambles turn out well, but Columbia would be a duller place without them."

WHEN THE INTERVIEW report and the College Board scores have been received by the admissions office, the folder is ready to be read. Each applicant's folder is read by at least two persons, one faculty member and one admissions officer. The faculty readers are members of the important six man Committee on Admissions and Financial Aid, currently headed by Professor of Music William Mitchell, and Deans Palfrey and Alexander.

The most important piece in the folder is the boy's school report. "This, along with the teacher's report, is the document that carries the most weight," says Harry Coleman. How has the applicant performed in his school?

The readers look carefully at the student's courses and the grades received in them—English, mathematics, history, science, foreign language, art, and music. Courses in shop, driver training, typing, and the like are ignored.

Next, they read the school's answers to questions about the applicant's intellect, character, and personality. Example: "Compared with his classmates' work, how high is the quality of the applicant's work in English composition?" The school answers the questions by circling a number from 1 (below average) to 8 (superlative). The school also lists the student's honors, prizes, and extra-curricular activities.

One page of the school report is left for the school's appraisal of the applicant. Some harried guidance counselors in large schools barely have time to scrawl, "Nice boy. Can do good work." But most counselors, headmasters, and principals write frank, thorough, and occasionally witty, summaries.

The teacher's report is, almost without exception, given by the applicant to his favorite teacher, so some reports are merely thumping endorsements of the student's abilities. But the questions are designed to solicit more balanced remarks. Example: "Please tell us what you can of his personal qualities. Consider whether he acts on principle or seeks to ingratiate himself; whether he seeks to dominate others, assist others, or does not associate much with others; whether he tends to bluff or make excuses for his failings; whether he accepts criticism and strives to understand other views; what opinion his fellow students and his teachers hold of him; what you think of him."

Columbia relies upon the teachers, since they know the candidates' work at first hand, and in large schools are perhaps the only persons who do.

A four page form, filled out by the student himself, allows Columbia to

Columbia students should be



hard-working

learn something of the applicant's family, schooling, travels, hobbies, community activities, part-time and summer jobs, his favorite books and magazines and the newspaper he reads.

The student also writes an autobiographical sketch, which often discloses interesting items that no questions could catch.

When the faculty and admissions readers finish scrutinizing the student's materials they rate him A, B, or C as a scholar and also as a person. Often either or both readers will make short remarks such as "I like this boy's independence," or "He may have trouble as a freshman, but I think he'll do splendid work later."



deeply and broadly curious



ingenious, good-humored



personable, of good character

ON MARCH 1 the door of the College admissions office is shut. The folders are removed from the files and rearranged by state and schools within each state.

Then, on March 10 and every weekday after that for four weeks the Faculty Committee on Admissions and Financial Aid and Harry Coleman assemble around several stacks of ten envelopes to pick the next class. They meet behind closed doors in Coleman's office and examine every folder, beginning with those from Alaska and Washington and working East to New York.

Not all the members of the committee are present at each session; they must continue to teach their classes and attend to other duties. But the selection process goes on with as many committee members as possible sitting in, like a continuous poker game. Each folder is marked "accept," "reject," "waiting list," or "committee" by them. Committee cases are those especially difficult-to-decide applications that are put aside for special consideration by the whole committee.

Those folders that have been marked with two A's by both readers are immediately placed on the "accept" pile; those with three or four C's are just as readily rejected. The others are opened and scrutinized.

On roughly 10 per cent of the folders there is a special A, B, or C in red crayon. These represent the ratings given to the schools by Columbia admission officers on the boy's chances of being admitted. An A means that he is certain to be admitted, a B means that he is acceptable but will have to meet the competition and had better apply to other schools, a C means that he has little or no chance of admission to Columbia. The committee honors these commitments.

At the end of last year's meetings, the committee placed over 1100 applicants in the "accept" category. More applicants were added after the special committee case deliberations and a few were moved up from the waiting list category.

Thus in mid-April the committee had accepted 1176 applicants, put 75 on the waiting list, and rejected 1060. The admissions office staff began typing letters of notification for the May 8 mailing date. Offers of financial aid are made along with the offers of admission.

As soon as the committee meetings are over, Harry Coleman packs his overnight bag and goes to Cambridge where the freshmen scholarship officers from the Ivy Group and M.I.T. meet annually on the Harvard campus to discuss those scholarship applicants they have in common. Lively bargaining ensues as the directors try to agree upon the size of the scholarship awards to be granted each boy. Thus, if a student has applied to Harvard, M.I.T., and Columbia and each school is willing to admit him—Harvard with \$900 aid, M.I.T. with \$800 aid, and Columbia with \$750 aid—the directors discuss the case until all consent to an award of, say, \$850. (Actually, the awards may differ slightly because of the different costs at each college.) Through this meeting, the Ivy schools and M.I.T. try to prevent bidding among themselves for the most talented applicants. Harry Coleman calls it, "one of the most fascinating and revealing meetings I attend each year."

May 8 finds everybody in the admissions office checking to see that each applicant is being sent the correct letter of notification. Late that evening the letters are mailed, and within a few days every applicant knows whether or not he has been accepted for admission by Columbia College.

NEXT YEAR the mail will go out on April 16. The date has been advanced because the member colleges of the College Board this spring agreed on an earlier Candidates Reply Date of May 1 so that the second



*WAITING FOR AN INTERVIEW
The summer is busy*

dary schools can have more time to assist those students who are not accepted at the colleges to which they applied.

This change has forced Columbia to set a new deadline for sending in applications—January 1 instead of February 1. Columbia and other Ivy college applicants will have to take their College Entrance Examination Board tests by December.

For Harry Coleman and his staff, the change brings new problems. The school visiting period is shortened, and the admissions officers may have to start their travels in the late spring. Members of the admissions staff and the faculty committee may have to spend an additional number of winter nights reading applications.

If you should happen to board the New Haven Railroad's New Canaan express some evening during January or February, and see a tall man with a crew cut carefully studying the contents of folders, it may be Harry Coleman helping to select the Columbia Class of 1966.

We Quote

"Probably the worst possible academic risk is the bright loafer."

C. WILLIAM EDWARDS
*Director of Admissions
Princeton University*

"The great majority of decisions about college entrance are made outside of admissions offices, not in them. Pre-selection of the college by the student is the overwhelmingly important aspect of admissions."

B. ALDEN THRESHER
*Director of Admissions
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology*

"In an interview with the valedictorian of a suburban school, we asked, 'What was the most important influence on your choice of Cornell, Michigan and Harvard?'"

His response was prompt: "Well, I guess I chose them rather than Southern Illinois or something like that because they are big schools; they have a fine reputation. I know if I say to someone 'I'm a graduate of Michigan, Cornell, or Harvard,' they'd say, 'That's a good school, you must be on the ball!'"

JAMES S. COLEMAN
*Asst. Professor of Sociology
University of Chicago*

"The Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Board tests reading and social-class background, and very little else."

MARTIN MAYER
The Schools

HENRY SIMMONS COLEMAN was born in New York City on April 20, 1926. Although his grandfather had gone to Columbia, young Coleman, after five years at the Hill School, applied to Princeton, and, because of the war, to the Navy's V-12 program. Princeton accepted him; and so did the Navy, who sent him to Columbia instead.

Harry Coleman at first had some trouble adjusting to the change in his college plans. But in addition to his studies he went out for crew. Rowing led to other activities—the Student Board of Representatives, the Columbia Players, sports editorship of the *Daily Spectator*, membership in Delta Psi (St. Anthony's Hall), and election to the Nacoms, the senior honorary society.

After he graduated in February, 1946, Coleman served for six months on a destroyer escort. Convinced that Columbia was one of the great homes of learning in the nation, as well as a place full of wonderful people, Coleman returned to Columbia to do graduate work in engineering in September, 1946.

As he was completing his graduate work in 1948, he was asked by Associate Dean Nicholas McKnight to become assistant to the dean and administer Columbia's new program of regional National Scholars. Coleman accepted and for four years handled all the financial aid for the College, at the same time coaching the varsity lightweight crew.

In 1952, during the Korean War, he was recalled by the Navy. He spent six months in Washington with Naval Intelligence and a year and a half in Honolulu.

While he was away from Columbia, Harry Coleman developed the feeling that the College should intensify its efforts to get a more broadly national and inter-



national student body. Military service during two wars had impressed him with the need for greater understanding among Americans from all sections of the country and between American and foreign students.

When Coleman was discharged in April 1954, and returned to Morningside to administer financial aid, he was asked by Dean Lawrence Chamberlain to develop a program of alumni representatives who could help interest particularly able students in the College. He accepted the assignment with enthusiasm.

Coleman visited schools, spoke to alumni clubs, and organized "Operation Iiigh School" whereby Columbia College students from distant areas returned to their schools to provide information about the College.

In 1958 he was appointed assistant dean of the College, and in June, 1960, was asked to assume the crucial post of director of College admissions.

"The fact is that no one compels the young today. Therefore they must compel each other, like children left without parents."

PHILIP RIEFF
*Professor of Sociology
University of Pennsylvania*

"Are the high school's gifted the college's gifted? It would help if guidance people knew."

FRANCES DWANE MCGILL
*Director of Guidance and Counseling
Portland, Oregon Public Schools*

"The Committee and the staff view the steady rise in test scores . . . with mixed feelings. . . . We are concerned lest we overvalue at the stage of college admission . . . the conformist boy of high verbal facility who . . . perhaps deficient in feeling or imagination or independence, has always kept his nose clean, done what was expected of him, and gone blinkered down the middle of the road grinding out top

grades as he went. We are concerned, also, about the possibility of the development of unhealthy tensions and competitive pressures if we select too many earnest achievers who have always been successful in school but whose psyches may be pretty bloodless. Passion, fire, warmth, goodness, feeling, color, humanity, eccentric individuality—we value these and do not want to see them give way in the Harvard community to meek incompetence."

WILBUR J. BENDER
*former Dean of Admissions
Harvard University*

"There is no more important factor in a boy's collegiate education than the opportunity of rubbing up against boys and men of utterly different points of view. To serve its purpose, a college must be a real melting pot."

FREDERICK PAUL KEPPEL
*Dean of Columbia College
1910-1917*

Want to be an Admissions Director?



Test your nerves by deciding which of these applicants you would admit to the College.

Each of these cases has been set aside for special committee consideration. Because of the competition, all of these students cannot be accepted. (The cases are fictional, but are made up from actual applications in the Admissions Office.)

Josiah

is from one of New England's finest prep schools. He is a descendant of an old New Hampshire family and his father, who may be the next candidate for governor, went to Columbia Law School, his mother to Barnard. Josiah, a good sailor, was on the crew of a famous sailboat last summer and worked as a handyman in a boat yard the previous summer. He enjoys playing the piano, singing, and reading magazines, of which *Time* and *National Geographic* are his favorites. Having spent three summers at a Swiss school as a boy, he's fluent in French. His autobiography is a chronicle of all the nice people who have helped him along. "Columbia is my first choice. I know I will have to study hard to keep up, but I'm prepared to do so through the College and law school."

SCHOOL RECORD: Has a 78.5 average, stands 118th in a class of 202. Is a member of the Glee Club, the French Club, the varsity swimming team, and is chairman of the Chapel Committee.

HEADMASTER'S REPORT: "Josiah is a nominee for the Piffle Cup for outstanding service to the school . . . Learned to play the tuba when the regular player got pneumonia, helped paint sets for *Coriolanus* last spring . . . is always cheerfully ready to help anyone he can. Studies long hours and is often up at 6:00 to bone up for daily classes . . . Neat, courteous, altruistic. Any school would benefit much, as ours has, from his presence. Because of his diligence, I believe he can survive at Columbia." Rated 3's and 4's intellectually, 7's and 8's in character and personality, except in "ability to lead others," which is 4.

TEACHER'S RECOMMENDATION: "Interested, hard-working, asks questions . . . His paper for me in American History was long and heavily documented, but wooden . . . Tends to miss subtleties and ironies. He often knows the facts, but seldom the truth. I'm very fond of him, but I doubt that Joe is Ivy material."

COLLEGE BOARD SCORES: Aptitude: Verbal 534, Math 512; Achievement: English 548, Social Studies, 536, French 603.

INTERVIEW REPORT: "A well-dressed, polished lad who wears steel-rimmed glasses. We talked in a friendly, relaxed way about many things . . . No apparent intellectual quickness or depth . . . well-mannered (he rose when my secretary approached to ask something.) A real gentleman whose naiveté and unpunctured idealism reminded me of Don Quixote. He never mentioned his father."

FACULTY READER: "In our day we need fellows like him. He's a real risk, but I say, let's gamble." Rated C++ as a scholar, A as a person.

ADMISSIONS OFFICE READER: "Oh, God! He surely would dress up the campus and add much to our citizenship program, but perhaps he should go elsewhere to avoid failure and heartbreak." Rated C as a scholar. A as a person."

Michael

is from one of the large, selective New York City high schools which admits its students by competitive exams and primary school records. The students are among the best in the city, and so are the teachers. His application shows he is an only child whose father, a dentist, dabbles in real estate and whose mother is a grade school teacher. Michael has no work experience, no community activities, no hobbies except chess, and he has never travelled



outside the city except to visit nearby relatives and resorts with his family. In his autobiography he writes, "I want to attend Columbia because the faculty contains several of the world's greatest scientists."

SCHOOL RECORD: Has a 96.8 average, stands 12th in a class of 808. Is a member of the Math Club. Misses classes occasionally because of sinus trouble.

GUIDANCE COUNSELOR'S REPORT: "A quiet, dedicated student, and a very gifted one in math and science, Michael prefers to work alone. He has mastered elementary calculus and done an original experiment on the sex life of pigeons, which has earned him a place as a finalist in the Westinghouse Science Talent competition . . . Seeks the company of only the most intellectual teachers and students. A truly exceptional mind . . . I recommend him enthusiastically." Rated 7s' and 8's in intellectual achievement and character, 3 in personality.

TEACHER'S RECOMMENDATION: "A phenomenal young scholar . . . I know him not only as his former biology teacher, but as a confidant. He does not get along with his parents, who think he's an impractical dreamer. He wants to be a research scientist; they want him to be a doctor . . . Blunt, but honest, unhappy with school routine, but resigned, Michael may be a great scientist some day."

COLLEGE BOARD SCORES: Aptitude: Verbal 602, Math 790; Achievement: Chemistry 773, Advanced Math 800, German 586.

INTERVIEW REPORT: "Came in as if from a field trip—sport shirt, heavily scuffed shoes with one lace untied, uncombed hair . . . looks 14. Sat almost motionless and expressionless throughout interview. Spoke only when asked a question except for one query about how he could accelerate his studies. Said he cares little about politics, women (admits he has never had a date), or the arts. Doesn't like the outdoors because he gets hay fever easily. Gave me only the briefest description of his pigeon experiment and refused to yield a smile at my attempts at humor about the birds' habits. Neglected to shake hands or say hello or goodbye."



FACULTY READER: "They would love him at Havemeyer and Pupin, but does he belong at a liberal arts college?" Rated A as a scholar, B as a person.

ADMISSIONS OFFICE READER: "Will there be family trouble? What will he give to the College, as a student and alumnus, and to his community?" Rated A as a scholar, C as a person.

Brock

is applying from a small town school in North Dakota. His father died when he was 15 and he has run the farm with his mother, grandmother, and two younger brothers since. He has never travelled, except with the basketball team, which went to the state tournament last year. His only hobby is reading. The books he liked best this year are Shirer's *Rise and Fall of The Third Reich* and Doak Barnett's *Communist China and Asia*. Applying for a scholarship, he has \$685 in savings and his mother promises \$200 a year, unless there's a drought. His autobiography discloses that he went through the seventh grade in a two-room schoolhouse, which closed during the heavy snows. He says, "My father admired Senator Langer, who went East to your college. I want to go to Columbia so that I can become a useful citizen as the Senator was."

SCHOOL RECORD: Is first in his class of 67; has never had any grade other

than A, except in music. Has been president of his class every year and is captain of the basketball team. Won second prize of \$500 in a national essay contest on "What Should We Do About America's Farm Problem?"

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT: "We've never had anyone apply to an Eastern university before. We teach only two years of Latin and have no science labs. He's our best student in a decade and one of the most mature, responsible boys I've ever met. Steady, calm on the surface . . . swift currents run underneath. Seldom talks unless he has something important to contribute. His mother wants the boys to leave the hard farm life . . . I think he'd be better off at a small college or the state university." Rated 7's and 8's, except for "attractiveness of personality," which is a 5.

TEACHER'S RECOMMENDATION: "I've been his English teacher for two years. He evokes the best in everyone, including his basketball teammates . . . He understands the feelings of people, real or fictional, extraordinarily well, though he inclines to the placid himself . . . Writes beautifully with a limited vocabulary. I hope you can give him a scholarship."

COLLEGE BOARD SCORES: Aptitude: Verbal 589, Math 496; Achievement: English 598, Social Studies 575, Latin 467.

INTERVIEW REPORT (by an alumnus): "Came 40 miles to my home for dinner, after which we talked for two hours. Tall, homely, raw, he was wearing what was probably his only suit. He was ill at ease, but I am convinced that there is lots of ore in this rough stone. He asked many questions—about everything from my pipe stand to my law books. He's not worried about New York, but is about his mother."

FACULTY READER: "With his poor preparation can he meet the competition here? How will he pass our science requirement?" Rated C as a scholar, A as a person.

ADMISSIONS OFFICE READER: "His future classmates could learn much from him in the dorms. If he's accepted, let's ask Professor Jade, a former dirt farmer, to be his faculty advisor." Rated B as a scholar, A as a person.

Jim

is the second of six children. His father and mother run a grocery store, which they are expanding into a supermarket next year, in a town in Texas. Last summer Jim worked for the local newspaper and spent his earnings on a trip to New Orleans with a friend. Under hobbies he lists "seeing things and writing" and sports. His reading list is poor. He requests a scholarship but has no savings, and his parents, in debt for their new enterprise, will not assist him. His autobiography reads, "I've spent too much of my life playing ball and loafing; now I want to be a writer. Mr. Scott, a graduate of your college, has told me about the opportunities of Columbia and New York. I will hitchhike there, work part-time, study furiously, and do my utmost to bring credit to the College."

SCHOOL RECORD: Ranks 16th in a class of 205. Received mostly B's in his first two years, but A's and B's in his junior year, and all A's in the past term. Only two years of history and Spanish. Sports editor of the school paper, varsity football and wrestling.

VICE-PRINCIPAL'S REPORT: "Jim is our best athlete. He's a bone-crushing lineman and the state wrestling champ in his weight—a real spark plug and fierce competitor. The editor of our county paper has gotten him excited about journalism and your college. I'm against a rugged boy like this going North to a city college, but he will hold his own anywhere." Rated 5's and 6's except in "consideration for others" which is a 3.

TEACHER'S RECOMMENDATION: "He's changed a lot . . . Used to be easy-going and pleasant, now he's restless and occasionally unkind. The best student in my physics class, he learns fast, but largely to win the top grade . . . If you accept him, he'll be on his own because his parents think he's crazy to go to college, especially an expensive one in New York that admits Negroes and is full of free thinkers."

COLLEGE BOARD SCORES: Aptitude: Verbal 583, Math 640, Achievement: English 598, Advanced Math 603, Spanish 497.

INTERVIEW REPORT (By an alumnus): "This boy is real Columbia material. Strong, independent, ambitious

. . . He's written some excellent articles for our paper; his series on New Orleans reminded me of Thomas Wolfe . . . I've taken precious hours to ignite him and interest him in Columbia, against heavy pressure from athletic scholarship donors. If this boy doesn't get admitted with a scholarship, I will not feel enthusiastic about assisting the College in any way from here on."

FACULTY READER: "I'm cool on this one. He hasn't any interest in formal learning. Jack Kerouac '44 didn't complete his studies at the College, and neither would this boy." Rated C as a scholar, B as a person.

ADMISSIONS OFFICE READER: "Scotty has sent us uncut gems before, but has never taken such a personal interest. Let's look at this one very carefully." Rated B as a scholar, B as a person.

Jeffrey

is from a new suburban school in California with excellent teachers and facilities. His father is one of the state's leading young industrialists. Jeffrey's reading list is large and his hobbies are varied: skiing, tennis, hi-fi, painting, guitar and banjo, collecting art. His family travels to learn and in the last four summers has taken him to Mexico, the Rockies, France and Spain, and Scandinavia and Scotland. He's fluent in French and Spanish. "I like Columbia's emphasis on the broadly curious student, and New York's theater, music, painters, and muscums."



SCHOOL RECORD: Ranks 41st in a class of 403 with an average of 89.2. His grades have gone down in the last year. Is chairman of the Senior Prom Committee, was the male lead in the last two school plays, and is giving a concert of American songs and banjo music next month.

GUIDANCE COUNSELOR'S REPORT: "Jeffrey puzzles me. Genial, very bright, strikingly handsome, he has never done as well as he could in school . . . A ladies' man . . . Tends to be a dilettante, yet he is fairly good at almost everything he tries. He's a cinch to succeed at any of a half dozen occupations, if he ever settles down to just one . . . He's been coasting here; Columbia would give him the challenge he needs." Rated 6's and 7's except for "maturity and responsibility" which is rated 4.

TEACHER'S RECOMMENDATION: I have taught him English and directed him in four plays. In class and on stage he's bursting with energy and sometimes learns so fast that he often has to wait for others to catch up . . . Seldom gets serious. His papers are full of insights, but not thorough or especially well-written. He's so well-rounded that he can't stop rolling . . . I wonder whether a boy like this should go to college at all."

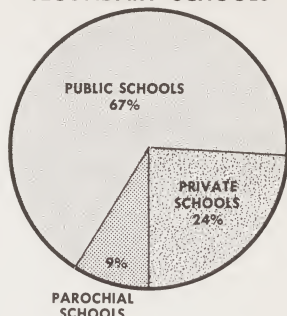
COLLEGE BOARD SCORES: Aptitude: Verbal 714, Math 701; Achievement: English 625, Advanced Math 606, French 678.

INTERVIEW REPORT (by Admissions man visiting the school): "Attractive, casually dressed (wool jacket and sneakers). Full of ideas and excited in a not-too-controlled way about many things. Described the fishermen of Bergen, Norway with humor and skill. Seems flippant, smug . . . asked whether certain painters and singers come to the campus and how long it took to get to Vassar. Smoked six cigarettes in the twenty minutes we talked."

FACULTY READER: "Our program could give this Renaissance lad some rigor and direction. I suggest we accept him." Rated A as a scholar and B as a person.

ADMISSIONS OFFICE READER: "He'll probably wind up in Greenwich Village or on the psychiatrist's couch. Has he the discipline to respond to the challenges he'll get? Still, he might write a great Varsity Show." Rated B as a scholar, A/C as a person.

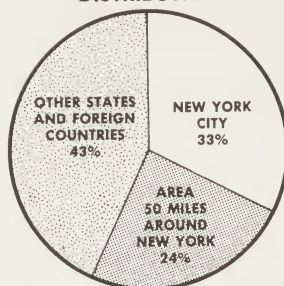
SECONDARY SCHOOLS



EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Presidents of student government	25
Presidents of the senior class	19
Editors of a school publication	108
Participants in a band or orchestra	107
Participants in a choir, chorus, or glee club	74
Members of a varsity squad	279
Captains of a varsity squad	57

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION



—JOSIAH

—MICHAEL

—BROCK

—JIM

—JEFFREY

WILLIAM FITCH MANN of Amarillo, Texas, is Assistant Director of College Admissions. At the College he was an honor student and was chosen as outstanding Midshipman in the NROTC. After naval service in the Pacific, he worked as an assistant editor and as an assistant production manager of a television network before returning to Alma Mater in the spring of 1961.

The Best Class Ever?

The Class of '65, 669 men strong, is able, active, and diverse

by WILLIAM FITCH MANN '57

THE STATISTICS on these pages exert a powerful fascination on those of us who concern ourselves with the progress of Columbia College. As my colleague, John Wellington, and I approached the end of our many hours of compiling and checking these and other figures on the Freshman class, the suspense in the office became acute.

From what states and foreign countries would the incoming freshmen bring their ideas and enthusiasms? From which public and private schools would they have graduated? How many students in the top tenth of their classes? What about physicists? Football players?

At last the answers emerged. For a while we relaxed, and even became a bit confident. As you see, the Class of '65 promises a gratifying capacity for knowledge, judgment, and responsibility. All the data indicates that it is a class of exceptional young men of whom our faculty, alumni, upperclassmen, and friends will be proud. The class is diversified, talented, attractive.

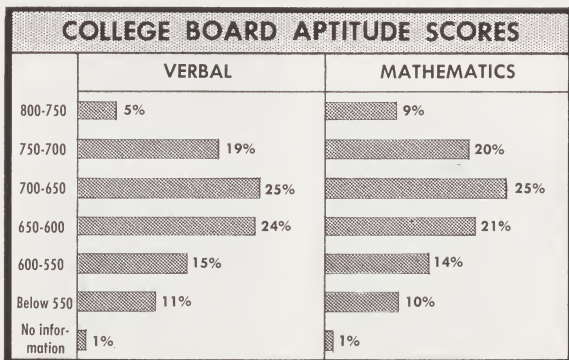
The statistics tell an encouraging story, but we doubt that they will tell anyone what he really wants to know about the newest members of the College. Will they continue to learn when schooling ends? Have they the resources of great courage and great faith? Will they choose, and keep choosing, the side of the right?

Honor is gained in encounter; authenticity is not susceptible to measurement. It may be the year 1990, the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary, before anyone can make an important statement about the Class of 1965. Until then, perhaps we should make an effort to resist the tendency to grant the statistics more significance than they have earned.



Sons of Alumni in the Class of 1965

Blum, Mitchell Eric	son of Bernard M. '29
Carrol, Edward N.	son of Wilfred '29
Chadwick, Martin M., Jr.	son of Martin '42
Chiteman, Robert L.	son of Irving W. '25
Crane, John T.	son of Milton '34
DeFronzo, Anthony O.	son of Anthony F. '21
De Zengotta, Thomas	son of Juan '38
Eldredge, Robert N.	son of Robert L. '38
Emmerich, F. Anthony	son of Frederic E. '32
Euvrard, LeRoy E., Jr.	son of LeRoy E. '38
Fenton, Alan H., Jr.	son of Alan H. '34
Fremont, Richard L.	son of Richard C. '39
Gilmore, Richard	son of Maurice R. '32
Glasser, Alan H.	son of John M. '30
Graham, Kenneth R.	son of Francis D. '33
Gualtieri, Thomas, Jr.	son of Thomas '35
Harris, Jonathan M.	son of Daniel H. '27
Herman, Peter W.	son of Alexander '21
Heymnsfeld, Joel	son of Ralph T. '27
Johnson, Robert C. P.	son of Harold O. W. '30
Kalamarnides, John J., Jr.	son of John J. '35
Konheim, John S.	son of Albert, J. '30
Krulich, Jeffrey S.	son of Irvin '23
Ladd, Michael H.	son of Hewlett F. '38
Lefferts, Jacob R. V. M., III	son of Jacob R. '36
Levin, John F.	son of Lester '31
Manley, Peter A.	son of Henry '40
Marehetti, John W., Jr.	son of John W. '29
Miller, Jeffrey D.	son of David S. '36
Mound, Peter A.	son of Maurice '28
Murphy, John F.	son of John F. '30
Nagourney, Warren	son of David '32
Pack, Leonard	son of Howard D. '34
Rosenman, Alan L.	son of Martin '28
Rosenwasser, Alan S.	son of Milton '34
Rutter, Peter L.	son of Irvin C. '29
Schaal, Michael	son of Jerome S. '35
Smith, Joseph D.	son of Emil L. '31
Snepp, Frank W.	son of Frank W. '40
Stainback, Charles L.	son of Charles L. '30
Strenger, Laurence N.	son of George '28
Strong, William H.	son of Henry W. '35
Sufter, Laurence B.	son of Meyer '35
Tapper, Michael L.	son of Albert M. '28
Taruakin, Richard	son of Benjamin J. '30
Wittner, Derek A.	son of Henry N. '28
Zegarelli, David J.	son of Edward V. '34
Zurhellen, J. Owen, III	son of J. Owen '43





You must purchase a beanie from a sophomore

The first day

Two other new fellows walk around the campus with me

Gee, the band is playing for us



We meet the Dean and Mrs. Palfrey at a reception





Registration seems to take forever



There's so much to carry up to the room



An upperclassman from Little Rock is a big help

on campus is . . . the worst
 the most exciting
 the most confused
 the most wonderful
 the most lonely
 the most memorable

At night we gather as a class for the formal welcome



Man Hunt

In Colorado

The College's Enrollment Program in Action

by WILLIAM F. VOELKER '42

COMPETITION among the alumni groups of the leading eastern colleges for top Colorado secondary school graduates has reached new levels of intensity in recent years, having taken on all the aspects of executive recruitment and fraternity rushing. While the exact figures are not known to me, the eight Ivy League colleges are probably enrolling as freshmen about sixty Colorado high school and private school graduates each year, to which must be added Colorado residents who graduate from out-of-state preparatory schools. When other leading eastern colleges, such as Amherst, Williams and MIT, are added, the total must approximate 100 men.

At present, Yale, Harvard, and Dartmouth each have fifty or more Coloradans in their student body and Princeton has over thirty. By contrast, the average Colorado representation at Columbia over the past several years has been twenty-four students, or six men a year (the all-time high was nine men for the Class of 1962).

PRIOR TO 1958, Columbia had only one alumni group in Colorado. Known as the Columbia College Scholarship Committee, its sole func-

tion was to interview and evaluate scholarship applicants. (How the students became applicants was not the concern of the committee but, where applications were not wholly fortuitous, they were due to the efforts of a few devoted alumni working alone.) Now we have a Columbia Secondary Schools Committee for Colorado which conducts a more systematic recruitment effort, similar to that of our Ivy brethren in Colorado, some of whom have been doing it with success for years.

The key to an effective enrollment program is the dedicated alumnus who is willing to devote about forty hours of his time each year to discover the student who is qualified for, and will bring credit to, the College, and to nurture any inclination for Columbia which that student possesses. Of the entire group of Columbia alumni in Colorado, both College and non-College, the Colorado Committee can perhaps count on twelve individuals who are prepared to offer such support. These alumni are each assigned as committeemen or representatives to one or more schools. They are able to cover about twenty of the best public and private preparatory schools in the Denver metropolitan area. Other parts of

the state cannot be covered yet but we hope to find local alumni representation soon.

The committeeman must first of all be an informed person. He must become knowledgeable about the meaning of College Board scores, the College's requirements for taking of the tests, the mechanics of making application, and deadline dates for applications and College Board examinations. After achieving familiarity with these fundamentals, his next job is to meet his school's college advisor or counselor.

The representative must never assume that once the magic word "Columbia" is mentioned, all doors are opened and the flood tide of applications will commence. The fact is that while almost everyone has heard of Columbia University, few people have heard of Columbia College, and the most astonishing misconceptions are prevalent. I suspect that when the word "Columbia" is mentioned, it often evokes an image of a mob of 25,000 persons, milling about various departmental buildings inscribed "English", "History", "Chemistry", etc. Thus, it is wise at the outset to dwell upon the size and character of the College, its place in and relationship to the rest of the University, and even its non-coeducational character.

THE ENROLLMENT PROGRAM itself has three phases: spotting, recruitment and evaluation.

"Spotting" consists of identifying the most promising students, and ideally should begin as early as possible in their high school career. We find, however, that only too often our first effective spotting opportunity is presented by the arrival of the Columbia Admissions representative during October or November of the year preceding graduation.

The Admissions officer's schedule is arranged by the local committee, and the four days which he spends in Colo-

WILLIAM F. VOELKER, a native of New York City, served as business manager of the Jester in College and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. After Naval service in the Pacific during the war, he attended Columbia Law School and graduated in 1948. Now practicing in Denver, where he is a member of the law firm of Dawson, Nagel, Sherman & Howard, Voelker has served as Chairman of the Recruitment Committee for the Colorado Alumni group from 1957 through 1961. He is currently the President of the Columbia University Club of Colorado.

rado are crammed with school visits and alumni functions. During the past few years the representative has been regularly visiting about sixteen schools. He may talk to as many as two hundred boys during his tour, and all of their names are noted.

After each talk, the College's official visitor and the alumni representative for that school confer with the school's guidance counselor to obtain details of each student's school records. With this information we eliminate the unqualified and develop a list of forty or fifty names, which will constitute the raw material for potential applicants. Many of the boys on this list are also interested in some other eastern college, so the group of "Columbia firsters," as we call them, is considerably smaller than the total group; at best, it may consist of a dozen boys.

The official Admissions Office visit is followed by the Christmas recess, which is a frenetic time for all alumni groups, since many of their college's undergraduates are back for the holiday and can be displayed to high school prospects. It is not unusual for a Colorado student with an outstanding record to be invited to three or four luncheons or dinners given by the various colleges' secondary schools committees.

Columbia alumni hold a dinner or a smoker (depending upon the finances of the Club treasury at the moment) at Denver's University Club. The average attendance has varied between fifty and sixty people, consisting of about thirty high school guests, ten undergraduates and as many alumni as we can turn out. Alumni and undergraduates offer brief extemporaneous remarks on various features of college life—the academic program, extracurricular activities, financial aid, and the like. Colored slides of the campus are also shown, although the Colorado Committee patiently awaits the day when it may dispense with these relics and present a fine motion picture.

Even though the boys might be convinced that Columbia can offer them a superior education, we have found that parents need to be convinced too. One effective method of presenting a favorable picture of the College, which we initiated this year, consists of having a coffee or tea for parents at the home of one of the alumni. Such an event is especially effective when an official representative of the College is present.

AFTER POTENTIAL CANDIDATES have been identified and assigned to a committeeman, each committeeman has to shepherd his young men through the application procedure. Nothing can be more disheartening to a committee chairman than to check with the Columbia admissions office about a week before the deadline to find that only four out of his precious group of fifteen or so have actually completed their applications. Each committeeman then makes a hurried series of telephone calls to see what is holding up the applications.

Over the past four years, applications of Colorado students to Columbia College have grown in number as well as quality. Last year a high of twenty applications was achieved. (A few Ivy schools have sixty or more applicants from Colorado.)

After all the admissions and scholarship applications are in, the evaluation process begins. Since Columbia makes preliminary admissions estimates by early March, the Committee must complete its evaluation process during February. While some Ivy League schools, such as Princeton, base their evaluations on a series of individual personal interviews with committee members, Columbia (as does Yale) has its famous "star chamber" proceedings. Each prospective applicant must face one panel of five or six interviewers for a period of fifteen to twenty minutes. The applicants are then assigned ratings from A-plus to C-minus and a detailed report is sent off to the College. In reaching its conclusions, the Committee not only has the benefit of personal impressions but also of College Board scores and school records. It acts, then, as a college admissions and financial aid committee in miniature.

THEN FOLLOWS a tense period of awaiting the official College decisions. Since the Committee's experience affords it a large measure of accuracy in forecasting admission results, the real matters in question revolve around the granting of financial aid, a *sine qua non* to many Colorado applicants who hope to attend the College.

The month of April is spent in holding the line against generous scholarship offers from other colleges which are not bound by the candidates' common reply date policy—a policy adhered to by Columbia and most leading

eastern schools. Such non-adhering schools usually demand a response prior to the Columbia announcement date. In these cases, a very difficult problem is presented; even though Columbia can give advance indications, we cannot commit the College until Columbia's scholarship committee meets.

When the official decisions are finally announced around May 1, there is the inevitable competition with other Ivy League schools. At this time, the committeemen canvas their applicants to obtain information concerning the boy's choice. Sometimes personal visits with parents are in order where it is apparent that the boy wants Columbia but the parents are reluctant to send their son out-of-state, or at least to the iniquitous East. In this sphere of activity, we have had our share of successes, as well as some bitter disappointments.

THE COLORADO RECRUITMENT program I have described is handicapped so long as the College is unable to project its academic and social prestige on a national basis. An enrollment committee does not create preferences, it merely capitalizes on existing predispositions. These preferences, which usually develop prior to the senior year, often have their origin in a student's or parent's conception of the prestige of a particular institution and their desire for identification with it. Such prestige is attained from public recognition of the achievements of the College, its faculty, its alumni. When viewed from the hinterlands, Columbia, especially the College, has not been particularly adept at achieving this public recognition, at least when compared with other eastern institutions.

Colorado student Raymond Stark '63 and classmate Richard Harbison of Clearwater, Florida



FOR OUR READERS
A SPECIAL FEATURE!

Life and Learning At Columbia in the 1860's

R I O T S
P A R A D E S
G R E A T S P E E C H E S
M O U R N I N G F O R T H E D E A D

THE COLLEGE AND THE CIVIL WAR

by GOUVERNEUR TEMPLETON FISH '66

NEW YORK

had not been eager for war. Neither the wealthy, who had the most to lose, nor the poor, most of whom were Democrats, were in favor of going to war to preserve the Union. The middle class did have a segment who thought that enough compromises with the South had been made but, by and large, it too was only weakly behind the Union cause. In fact, after Lincoln's election, when state after state seceded, Mayor Fernando Wood proposed to the City Council that New York also secede from the United States and constitute itself a "free city."

The students and faculty at Columbia College felt differently. Although there were several Southern sympathizers among them, they were more strongly behind the cause of the Union than New York as a whole. The College students and faculty followed the events of 1860 and early 1861 with such absorbing interest that college duties occasionally dwindled to minor

significance. One example was President Charles King's regular meetings with General Scott and his frequent exchange of letters with statesmen such as William Seward and Thurlow Weed, which led certain trustees to complain that Columbia's President devoted more time and thought to the state of the Union than to scholastic affairs.

ON THE EVE of the Civil War, Columbia was a college of 198 students and 10 professors, situated on the new frontier of New York at 49th Street and Madison Avenue. Having moved from Park Place and appropriated the building of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in 1857, the College occupied a "delightful spot" near the bones of Potter's Field and the Bull's Head cattle yards—a spot "undesirable only on account of the distance uptown."

Students and professors were able to reach the new site by the Third,

Fifth, or Sixth Avenue stage coaches, except on rainy days when the coaches were unable to proceed beyond 43rd Street. Those who came from the country suburbs of Harlem, New Rochelle, and Morrisania needed agility, for they had to jump off the train as it slowed down at 49th Street.

There were no residence halls at the College in 1861, but fraternities were well represented at Columbia. In 1836 Alpha Delta Phi had been chartered, and during the 1840's three other fraternity chapters were organized. The chapter houses did not move uptown with the College though, obliging the brothers to travel to 17th Street and its environs for their weekly meetings. The trustees were unhappy about "these secret societies." In one case they complained:

"John Weeks has just taken a younger brother of his from Columbia College and sent him into the country, because he found that the youth belonged to some mystic asso-

ciation designated by two Greek letters which maintained a club room over a Broadway grocery store, with billiard tables and a bar." [Francis Weeks graduated from Williams College in 1864.]

SOME PICTURE of the academic life at Columbia at this time may be drawn from a Columbia alumnus' description of a typical class with Charles "Bull" Anthon, Jay Professor of Greek. Students sat on long benches fastened to two walls of the lecture hall. In front of these were long desks, "or rather pointed shelves of wood on legs" for the student's books. If the side benches were overcrowded, there were tables and benches in the center for the extra students. At one end of the room stood a small platform with a chair on it for the comfort of the unfortunate student expected to recite. At the other end of the room the professor sat on a second platform enclosed in a kind of pulpit with moderately high sides. After a student's recitation, Professor Anthon usually commented: "shabby as usual," "worth about two," or, more curtly, "bad!"

The curriculum in 1861 placed a heavy emphasis on ancient history and the classics. Nearly all instruction was by rote. The Freshmen studied Greek and Latin, Roman antiquities, ancient geography, Grecian history, rhetoric (including exercises in composition and a declamation once a month), and had one hour a day of algebra and geometry.

The Sophomores continued their study of Greek and Latin, surveyed Roman history "from its early date to the complete reduction of Italy," were exposed to one hour of modern history



Departure of the Seventh Regiment for the War on April 19, 1861
(Broadway & Prince Street)

per week and two hours of English literature in which Quackenbos' "Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric" and portions of Milton's *Paradise Lost* were used. The Sophomores also continued to declaim monthly, write compositions, and have a daily mathematics class.

In the Junior year the students went on with Greek and Latin and progressed in mathematics to analytical geometry and calculus.

Until the end of 1861, the Senior class was divided into three schools: the school of letters, of jurisprudence, and of science. The students elected the school in which they would study. In 1861, however, the division into three classes was discontinued and all seniors were subjected to Greek and Latin, intellectual and moral philosophy, modern history, political philosophy, political economy, astronomy, physics, and chemistry, plus one hour per week with the Professor of "Evidences of Religion." This course included discussion of "the Free Will and Moral Responsibility of Man, the Being and Attributes of God, and the question of revelation contrasted with the examination and refutation of infidel arguments."

Despite this array of subjects, Columbia College remained essentially a finishing school for young New York gentlemen. After attending daily chapel with the professors at 9:45, the students went to their first recitation at

10:00. Three hours later classes ended, and most of the men went home for the day. Few students ever used any of the 15,000 books locked in glass cases, although the library stayed open from 1:00 to 3:00 in the afternoon.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH still wielded considerable influence at the College on the eve of the Civil War. Because of Anglican influence, the then obscure physics professor, Richard Sears McCulloh, was chosen in 1857 for the chair of physics rather than the more renowned Wolcott Gibbs, who was a confirmed Unitarian. To the chagrin of the trustees, Gibbs went on to become a famous physicist at Harvard and Professor McCulloh turned "traitor" in 1863 and deserted to the Confederate forces.

Sports at this time were virtually non-existent at the College. Baseball's popularity was growing, but there was no Columbia team. Pursuit of the new sport was discouraged by the frequent loss of balls to the poor in the neighboring shanties when a player managed to smash a ball past the infield.

In the 1850's, as in the 1950's, there were many complaints about the increasing cost of tuition which had risen in 1850 to \$90 a year. The outcry then had a greater effect, largely because New York University maintained very low fees. Columbia College reduced its charges to \$50 per year before the outbreak of the war.

GREEK PROFESSOR CHARLES ANTHON
"shabby as usual"





DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM ABOUT 1850

The institution at 49th and Madison, as seen from 48th and Park. The locomotive is proceeding southward on the Fourth (now Park) Avenue tracks of the New York and Harlem Railroad.



COLUMBIA COLLEGE IN 1860

In 1857 the College moved uptown, taking over the Asylum property. In this early photograph Madison Avenue is at the left and 49th Street is in foreground. The students are wearing top hats.

THE BOMBARDMENT and eventual surrender of Fort Sumter in April 1861, caused a marked change of feeling in New York. The outbreak of hostilities brought a great outflowing of patriotic sentiment for the Union cause. With Lincoln's call for volunteers on April 15th, men thronged the recruiting offices in New York. Many were young men of family and fortune. The Seventh Regiment, particularly, had in its ranks the sons of many of New York's leading citizens.

The excitement reached a peak on April 20th with a mass meeting of 200,000 people in Union Square to honor Major Anderson, the commander at Fort Sumter. The whole city was festooned with flags.

A few days later Columbia College held its own flag raising ceremony in honor of Major Anderson. Anderson was greeted at the College by a large gathering of faculty, trustees, students, and their lady friends. The students decorated their silk academic gowns with rosettes of red, white, and blue. After the flag raising, all joined in the singing of a new hymn about our country and her flag, written especially for the occasion by Francis Lieber, Professor of History and Political Science.

The highlight of the day was an address by the Hon. Hamilton Fish '27, Chairman of Columbia's Board of Trustees and Senator from New York, in which he praised Columbia College as the home of patriotism, the inheritor of the great tradition of its graduates Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, Gouverneur Morris, Robert Livingston, etc. He said, in part:

"The voice of wisdom and patriotism came from old Columbia College, doing more to arouse the old patriotic sentiment of a city then loyal to the crown than was done in any other quarter.

Gentlemen, you are heirs to that glory. It is for you to carry the cause then begun. It is for you to go forward and maintain the same rights and principles, the defense of which was then initiated."

Students and faculty followed the events of the war with great interest and excitement. Northern victories brought rejoicing; Northern defeats, depression. There was keen interest in the military careers of students and alumni of the College. The distinction of any of them was a cause for celebration; the loss of any of them on the field of battle was deeply felt.

Few undergraduates were actually inspired to go to the front. After seven students answered Lincoln's call in 1861, the number dropped to five or six in succeeding years. In fact, those who dropped out of college for reasons of health or to visit Europe exceeded those who left to serve in the war. One student—perhaps eager to get as far away as possible—reportedly left for China. However, many of those who graduated between 1861 and 1864 probably took up arms for the Union cause.

THE WAR had some peripheral effects on college life. In May, 1861, the students petitioned for the establishment of an armory and drill room with a competent drillmaster for the purpose of forming a voluntary military organization to be permanently attached to the College. However, the trustees disapproved. Furthermore, when a senior fell off in his studies due to the time he devoted to his duties with the Seventh Regiment, the faculty recommended to the trustees that no student be permitted to join military or fire companies or similar organizations during the college terms.

A year later the Regents of New York tried to establish a department of

military instruction at Columbia. After a study by three members, the faculty again decided against it, calling it "highly inexpedient, if not impracticable." Their two main objections were that time was insufficient and that military training was incompatible with the college curriculum; "Arms and the arts of peace do not readily coalesce."

According to this report, the only advantage of such a course would be the physical benefit resulting from the "frequent drill, the manual of arms and the occasional Camp life." The faculty suggested that the same physical benefits could be derived from the establishment of a "system of military gymnastics, such as exists in French Depots, including the noble science of defense, boxing, and fencing."

As a result, the trustees in 1862 appropriated money to provide fencing facilities for students. Thus, the Civil War was instrumental in initiating an athletic program at the College.

Not all the effects of the war were so beneficial. Students were far more interested in following the progress of the Union army than Caesar's journey through Gaul or the wanderings of Odysseus. Professors complained about the lack of discipline in the College. "Playing hooky seems to have become general among our undergraduates," said one instructor. Some professors ceased to report absences "because it does no good."

The war also diminished the College's resources. Taxation increased and leasing of property became more difficult. Nevertheless, the College established a School of Mines and Metallurgy in the fall of 1864, the first technical school in the United States. By December there were twenty-nine students enrolled and the Trustees reported that more could be added if room were found for their accommodation.

By 1863, Union soldiers were camped in Central Park, the other parks of the city, and in the fields next to the College. The influx of the army created some tension between soldiers and faculty. Indicative of this strain is the story of the encounter between Professor Anthon and one of the soldiers. Finding a regiment of regulars one day squatting on one of the vacant blocks of the Columbia College property, he accosted a tall sergeant and asked him, "By whose authority, sir, have you taken possession of these premises?" The sergeant replied, "By Abe Lincoln's authority, God damn you, and what have you got to say about it?"

As the war continued, New York's Democratic opposition to the fighting broke out again. In February, 1863, a meeting of Democrats, presided over by Samuel Morse, resulted in the establishment of the "Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge," directed by Samuel Tilden. This society put out publications defending slavery, attacking Lincoln's government, and demanding an end to the war.

Columbia took a leading part in counteracting this literature. A "Loyal Publications Society" was formed a few weeks later, and Charles King, President of the College, was elected president. In the first year of its existence this society distributed some forty-three pamphlets propagandizing in favor of the war. When Charles King stepped down as president of the society, he was succeeded by Columbia professor Francis Lieber.

IN SPITE OF THE EFFORTS of such societies, despondency increased among New Yorkers during 1863. The open fields around the College had become one vast "tented hospital" filled with wounded and dying Union soldiers.

In July of that year the Conscription Act, which had been passed by Congress in March, was put into effect.

All able-bodied males between the ages of twenty and forty-five were subject to the draft unless they could purchase a substitute or pay \$300 for an exemption.

On July 13th despondency suddenly changed to insurrection and New York City was overwhelmed by mob riots. Conscription offices were sacked and burned; private dwellings were pillaged and destroyed; Negroes were beaten and hanged. No one had anticipated resistance to the draft at such an early stage and authorities were completely unprepared to cope with the uprising. Mob rule continued for four days until five regiments of New York troops returned to the city. It was estimated that 1,000 people were killed or wounded and \$1,500,000 worth of property had been destroyed.

During the draft riots, Columbia buildings and property were saved from destruction only by the action of two neighborhood fire companies who voluntarily undertook to protect and patrol the street around the College.

The gloom and grumbling in New York continued into the next summer. The terrible losses of Grant's army, the desperate financial condition of the country, and the fast-rising cost of living all led to increasing agitation for "peace at any price."

Not until the fall of 1864 did the tide change. On the third of September, Sherman wired the news "Atlanta is ours and fairly won." The capture of Petersburg and Richmond in the following spring brought universal rejoicing in the North.

IN THE midst of this exultation over the victories of Grant and Sherman came the news of Lincoln's assassination. New Yorkers were shocked and angered by the shooting. Easter Sunday, the day after Lincoln's death, was unlike any before or since. As George Templeton Strong '38 wrote in his diary:

Nearly every building in Broadway



and in all the side streets as far as one could see festooned lavishly with black and white muslin. Columns swathed in the same material. Rosettes pinned to window curtains. Flags at half mast and tied up with crepe.

The next day the Trustees of Columbia collectively expressed their indignation and shock at Lincoln's assassination in the following resolution:

The nation has been suddenly shocked and the hearts of the People have been wrung with anguish by the foul assassin of our venerated and beloved Chief Magistrate . . . ; therefore be it . . .

Resolved that a Cause identified in its inception by the avowals of its own supporters with the perpetuation of the cruellest form of human bondage . . . is one which cannot much longer continue to receive the countenance or encouragement of any people which calls itself Christian, but must compel all good men, and all good governments everywhere to make common cause against its maintainers and abettors as common scourges of mankind and enemies of the human race.

Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9th, Johnston to Sherman on April 29th. There was peace at last.

STUDENTS AT Columbia College returned to the usual academic pursuits with renewed vigor. Within two years the trustees appropriated a sum "not to exceed \$200" for the purchase of baseball bats and "other necessary appliances." Life had returned to normal.





ROAR LION ROAR

One Millimeter to Go

FOR 22 YEARS Belmont Corn, Jr. '34 has announced the Columbia home football games, even flying in from Europe, South America, or the West Coast to do so. In those 22 years he has missed only one game—when he failed to make a plane from Caracas, Venezuela.

His heavy business commitments now force him to hang up his microphone after the 1961 season.

"Bud" Corn, son of Belmont Corn '06, began helping in the press box as a senior in the Blue Key Service Society. After graduation he continued to help out, and in 1939, when a microphone was installed at Baker Field, he began announcing. (He used a megaphone to yell at the crowd prior to that year.)

Ironically, the business that forces him to resign as announcer is also an offshoot of his College activities. As a senior, "Bud" Corn designed the sets for the Varsity Show written by Herman Wouk '34. From this start he developed The Displays, a business which now does exposition designs all over the world.

No more will we hear him with his now famous, "Third down and one millimeter to go."

☆ ☆ ☆

Losses and Gains

VERNE ULLOM has joined Buff Donelli's coaching staff as an end coach. Ullom, a 39-year-old native of Cincinnati, has coached baseball and basketball, as well as football, and has held posts at the University of Virginia, Bates College, and Principia College in Elsah, Illinois. He succeeds Kelly Mote who has joined the athletic department at Colgate.

John Bartholomew Armstrong '53 is the new coach of the light blue Freshman football squad. He takes over from

Ken Germann '43, who has been appointed assistant director of athletics at Rutgers, where John Bateman, Lou Little's former assistant, is now head football coach.

At the College, Armstrong was a varsity football player and wrestler and an officer of the Dormitory Council and Sigma Chi. He has been coaching in Tenafly, New Jersey, for the past few years.

☆ ☆ ☆

Watch Out for the Irish

SOME MEMBERS OF Columbia's football team have begun speaking in an Irish brogue. It's because sophomore Pat Moran, who hails from Ballyhaunis, County Mayo, decided to seek a spot on the varsity football squad after leading Columbia's new Rugby team last spring. His shouts, such as "All right, lads, let's get with it," have been contagious and some of the team's spurring remarks are now rolled out in an Irish accent.

☆ ☆ ☆

Good News

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL ADDICTS will be delighted to learn that the freshman team is probably the best in four years. There are several outstanding line prospects weighing over 200 pounds, perhaps the most promising of



COACH JACK ARMSTRONG
With an All-American boy

whom is center John Strauch, 6'1", 210 lb. former all-state player from Nutley, New Jersey.

There is also an end, John Bashaar, from Rochester, Pa., whose kick-offs sail over the goal line on occasion and who is capable of booting 40 yard field goals. Best of all, the College has what may be one of the finest freshman quarterbacks in the nation, Arthur James Roberts of Holyoke, Mass. A sensational runner and passer, "Archie" Roberts was All-American in three sports at Deerfield Academy—football, baseball, and basketball—as well as captain of all three teams.

☆ ☆ ☆

Four ... Three ... Two ...

THE NEW YORK City Department of Parks and Columbia University have signed a lease authorizing Columbia to use two acres of Morningside Park land to build an \$8,000,000 University gymnasium and community recreation center. Columbia will lease the land for 50 years at \$3,000 a year. Commissioner Newbold Morris of the Department of Parks and President Grayson Kirk of Columbia signed the agreement on August 31 at the Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and 64th Street.

The College gym, with its entrance on Morningside Drive and 113th Street, will house three swimming pools (a 75-footer, a diving pool, and a 50-foot 4 feet deep practice pool for swimming classes), a basketball court with 3,500 seats, and rooms for handball, wrestling, fencing, gymnastics, and squash. There will be no indoor track, but a locker room will be built which is only 25 feet from the existing outdoor track in Morningside Park.

The 65-year-old "steamboat"—University Hall—will be converted to a gym and pool for graduate students and faculty members.

Joseph D. Coffee '41 Assistant to the President for Alumni Affairs, says, "We are now enlisting an alumni committee



Commissioner of Parks Newbold Morris, President Kirk (seated), Dean Palfrey, and Chairman of the Gymnasium Planning Committee Harold McGuire '27 (standing) watch George Warren '03, clerk and senior active member of Columbia's Board of Trustees, affix the University seal to the lease for land to build a new gymnasium.

to lead the fund raising for this much needed structure. We hope to be able to launch the campaign in the early part of next year."

☆ ☆ ☆

On Top of Old Smoky

ON TOP of the present University Hall will rise the eight-story Uris Hall, new home of the graduate School of Business. Since construction will begin early next year, the College's fencing and wrestling teams will be evicted this spring and will have to find different quarters until the new gym is finished.

Plans are to arrange for temporary facilities for both sports in the now vacant fourth floor of Ferris Booth Hall. Both the wrestling and the fencing teams are expected to be powerful contenders for the Ivy League crown this year.

☆ ☆ ☆

The International Set

THE COLLEGE'S SOCCER TEAM is a veritable United Nations. The boot-

ers, who are fielding a scrappy and skillful club this fall, are captained by honor student Simon Weatherby from England. Among their key players are Hilmi Toros of Turkey and two Nigerians, Samson Jemie and Donatus Anyanwu. Other students on this cosmopolitan team are August Mini from Venezuela and Benon Kouyoumdjian from Cyprus.

☆ ☆ ☆

Buses Anonymous

THANKS to several alumni, College students have been able to get to New Haven and Cambridge to see friends, dates, and their football team less expensively this fall. Prior to the Yale-Columbia game an alumnus (we know only that he is '56) offered to cover the cost of sending one bus to New Haven. As a result the students were able to reduce the fare on their two buses one-half. The next week two other alumni of earlier vintage were similarly generous—and anonymous—in paying the costs of a bus to Cambridge.



BOB ASACK



LEE BLACK



BILL CAMPBELL



TOM HAGGERTY



TOM VASELL



RUSS WARREN

Senior and stellar performers on the gridiron

THE ALUMNI ATHLETIC AWARD

What counts is attitude toward the College and services rendered

FEW COLUMBIA UNDERGRADUATES today know who Horace Elstun Davenport is. Nor is it likely that names such as William J. Donovan, T. Ludlow Chrystie, or Albert Putnam, among others, would be remembered by many who walk across Van Am Quad.

The College, nevertheless, has not forgotten these men, nor the others with them. They are members of an ever-increasing list of recipients of the annual Alumni Athletic Award. Begun in 1941, the award has become a noteworthy Columbia tradition and a highlight of the Homecoming week-end.

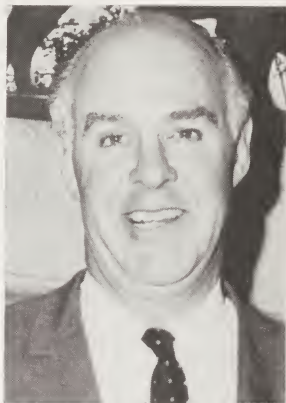
This year Horace Davenport '29, one of the nation's leading coal and fuel executives, was honored as the 21st recipient of this important award. The inscription on the large silver bowl that he received reads "To an alumnus who has distinguished himself in Columbia's athletic history and who has maintained a steady interest in the College's athletic progress since graduation."

"We don't expect today's undergraduates to remember most of these men," says Director of Athletics Ralph Furey. "Many students are interested

in college athletics, but they're concerned with Buff Donelli's team and Carl Ulrich's crew, not the squads of twenty and thirty years ago. This, of course, is only natural."

"Yet," adds Furey, who himself starred on many a Baker Field battlefield, "these men are well remembered and appreciated by those who have maintained their interest and strong concern for the school. We are giving highest recognition to their total contribution toward Columbia's betterment."

Davenport, who excelled in three major sports and, as a member of the famed '29 crew—he captained the shell that swept to the National Intercollegiate championship—earned himself a reputation acknowledged by many as "the greatest oarsman Columbia ever had," did not win this award for his athletic achievement; nor did any of his predecessors. Despite the fact the list of those honored in this manner by the College Alumni Association reads like a "Who's Who" of Columbia sports history, team performance is neither the sole nor the major criterion of its presentation. "Dedication" is perhaps



DAVENPORT '29
"The greatest oarsman"

the common ingredient among this honorable aggregate of Morningside graduates.

"A number of those we've honored were quite mediocre college athletes," notes Furey. "But that doesn't matter. What counts is their attitude toward the College and the services they've rendered so graciously. We—and they—are prouder of this than their performances on the ballfield."

ALUMNI ATHLETIC AWARD RECIPIENTS

- 1941 David W. Smyth '01
- 1942 John Ryan '09
- 1943 R. L. Von Bernuth '04
- 1944 T. Ludlow Chrystie '32
- 1945 Harry Fisher '04
- 1946 Albert W. Putnam '97
- 1947 David Armstrong '01
- 1948 Maxwell Stevenson '01
- 1949 Gustavus T. Kirby '95
- 1950 Morton C. Bogue '00
- 1951 Rogers H. Bacon '96
- 1952 Milton Cornell '05
- 1953 Harrison K. Bird '98
- 1954 Robert W. Watt '16
- 1955 William J. Donovan '05
- 1956 Harold A. Roussclot '29
- 1957 Ewen C. Anderson '21
- 1958 Samuel W. West '20
- 1959 Thomas M. Kerrigan '28
- 1960 James L. Campbell '30
- 1961 Horace E. Davenport '29



Sophomore Davenport (second from the left) and the 1927 crew

Doctor, I fear

I'm becoming an OLD GRAD!

by JAMES A. WECHSLER '35



THE HEAT WAS OPPRESSIVE in the sun-drenched stands at Baker Field; it was a day for swimming, not football. On the gridiron two rival groups of 11 young men were mauling each other pitilessly, the object of each side being to enable one of its own to carry a pigskin over a final line. This was the Columbia-Princeton game.

Each man has a secret life, and my own sad confession is that I am drawn as if by addiction to these events each autumn Saturday afternoon. What concerns me is my deepening involvement in the combat. I have become a caricature of the "old grad"; I am even guilty of second-guessing coach Donelli, and have ceased asking myself, during the interminable times-out that interrupt a game, what I am doing here with all these boys and girls watching this curious and grueling exercise.

Moreover, I suffer. It usually takes 24 hours to minimize the memory when, as has been the case so often in recent years, Columbia is defeated. The anguish of last Saturday is not even quite ended now because this was a day that began so gloriously and ended so darkly. It is not enough to tell myself this was just a game, and that the defeated participants recovered long before I did. I brood about fateful moments when a small turn of events could have altered the outcome. For example, last Saturday, near the end of the first quarter when we were leading 14-0 . . . Well, let me not labor the pain.

THE INTERESTING QUESTION, doctor, is why this should matter so much. I am sure there is an abundance of theory on the point. It is true that as an undergraduate at Columbia during the best days of Lou Little's regime, I crusaded against "re-

cruiting" in football. Those were the days when Columbia rose from a condition of perpetual subjugation to an eminence which took us in 1934 to the Rose Bowl and a spectacular upset victory there.

I protested too much. I—and other editors of *The Daily Spectator*—protested so much that we gradually achieved a tightening of academic standards that undoubtedly contributed to the decline of Columbia football. In any case, when I came back to New York in 1949 after nearly a decade in Washington and a time-out in Germany, I found myself returning, as it were, to the scene of the crime. Now for more than 10 years, with the faithfulness of a pilgrim, I have regularly journeyed in what might be called an act of penance to Baker Field—even to Princeton, Philadelphia, and Providence—in support of "the team." Crazy, isn't it?

And time and again I have headed back home for the remainder of the week-end, reading and re-reading the day's program, searching for evidence in the roster of the damned that next year will be better, even neglecting to read George Sokolsky.

After last Saturday's events, in which for the first time since 1945 there seemed a chance of beating Princeton and then disaster struck, I was momentarily tempted to join Football Anonymous. But I can't; I will be at the Yale Bowl Saturday when, I am confident, we will trounce the Elis.



Spectator editor



Post editor

James Arthur Wechsler, editor of the New York Post, has been a journalist all his life. Since his college days, when he was editor of the Daily Spectator, he has been an assistant editor of the Nation, labor editor and Washington bureau chief of PM, Washington correspondent of the Post, and, since 1949, editor of the Post. His books include Labor Baron, a Portrait of John L. Lewis (1944), Age of Suspicion (1953), and Reflections of an Angry Middle-aged Editor (1960).



First down at Baker Field

I have a certain solace, doctor, in the knowledge that I am not alone in this malady. Quentin Reynolds and Bennett Cerf have it. So did the late McAllister Coleman, one of the great labor journalists. There are other names I could drop.

THE QUESTION REMAINS: what gives this game its spell for those of us officially graduated so long ago? I suppose that it will quickly appear to the diagnostic mind that football is a sport which permits the gentlest spectator to ventilate deep aggressions and hostilities without getting arrested. A young man I know who plays for a prep school team says that the start of a game is like "going into battle"—with the obvious assurance, one must add, that while arms may be broken, no atomic arms will be used. The rest of us are vicarious participants in a clash in which civilians are guaranteed safety. For Columbia adherents there has also been, in recent years, the inducement of masochism.

Yet this cannot be the whole story. In my own case, if the expression will be forgiven, football is a projection of human trials in which underdogs are

forever battling supermen and invincibles, and always with a fighting chance. Princeton has always seemed a symbol of top-doggism; that is why last Saturday's tragedy still looms so large.

It may be asked whether I will cease to care once Columbia begins winning regularly, as it must soon, or whether I felt any pity for Brown whom we routed (50-0) a fortnight ago. My weak answer is that Columbia's long years of successive reversals have given us the right to settle many scores. I think I am now adjusted to winning for quite a while.

To many people football is a dull, complex, and brutal game with only a few moments of real action. It requires a large identification to take it seriously. Some years ago I accompanied Arthur Koestler to his first football game. (We lost to Pennsylvania that day.) He did not even know the rules when the game began, but by the third quarter he was criticizing the judgment of our quarterback. I am sure that he had somehow begun to see the contest as a chapter in the struggle of social-democracy against tyranny.



Mementos



Buff and player

YET NONE OF THIS quite explains it all. College football is nostalgia. It is with Saturday's children that we recall Mr. Shaw's lament that youth is squandered on the young. There are the flower-adorned girls, and their escorts, who gazed so morosely at pimply faces that morning, and there is the element of continuity in an age in which all cosmic bets are off. For those of us who follow Columbia, there is the added sense of expectation that this could be the big day. Do I make myself clear, doctor?



James L. Campbell '30



T. Embury Jones '27



William E. Petersen '27



Harold A. Rousselot '29



Leonard T. Scully '32



Lawrence A. Wien '25

President Grayson Kirk has appointed six new members to four-year terms on the Columbia College Council. They are: James L. Campbell '30, T. Embury Jones '27, William E. Petersen '27, Harold A. Rousselot '29, Leonard T. Scully '32 and Lawrence A. Wien '25.

The thirty-man Council, which was created by the Trustees of the University in 1951, meets five times during the academic year "for the purpose of advising the president of Columbia University and the Trustees on policy in matters affecting the welfare and development of Columbia College."

The chairman of the Council this year is Frank S. Hogan '24, district attorney of the County of New York.

President Kirk names six to College Council

JAMES L. CAMPBELL, a partner in the brokerage firm of DeCoppet and Doremus, is active in Columbia College and civic affairs. His many college posts include chairman of the University Committee on Athletics, member of the Football Advisory Committee for two terms, member of the Gymnasium Committee, Columbia University Associates, and John Jay Associates. In his home community of Morris Plains, N. J., he has served on the Borough Council and Borough Planning Board.

T. EMBURY JONES, president of the Precision Welder and Flexopress Corporation in Cincinnati, received the Alumni Medal for conspicuous alumni service in 1954 for his work in the Alumni Club of Cincinnati. A past president of the Club, he continues to be one of its most faithful members, particularly in the work of its Committee on Secondary School Relations. He has also served as regional representative of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College.

WILLIAM E. PETERSEN has served in many posts of alumni responsibility, including Fund Chairman for the Class of '27 and presidency of the Graduate Business School contingent of the Directors of the Alumni Federation. He received the Alumni Medal for conspicuous alumni service in 1957. President of the Irving Trust Company, he is active in numerous civic organizations in Bronxville, N. Y., and in New York City.

HAROLD A. ROUSSELOT, who served as chairman of the Council in 1958, returns for another term. A senior partner in the brokerage firm of Francis I. du Pont and Company, he has been active in many civic affairs, serving on the board of governors of the American Stock Exchange and of the Commodity Exchange, Inc. and as president of the Hide Clearing Association. An outstanding leader for years in alumni affairs, he is at present the chairman of the University Committee on Athletics and the President of the Alumni Federation.

LEONARD T. SCULLY, Vice-President of the United States Trust Company, previously served on the College Council in 1956-58. One of the College's most active alumni, he has been treasurer of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association and on its finance committee, and is a member of the Public Relations Committee, the College Development Committee, and the John Jay Associates.

LAWRENCE A. WIEN, while widely known as a New York attorney and real estate investor, is even better known for his leadership of civic and philanthropic causes. He is now serving his second term as President of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York City, and is vice-chairman of The Greater New York Fund, and a member of the Board of Directors of the United States Committee for the United Nations. He has established the Lawrence A. Wien Scholarships in Columbia College and a scholarship program in the Law School.

TALK OF THE ALUMNI

Calendar Days

ENTER THESE EVENTS in your date book:

DEAN'S DAY Saturday, February 10
ALUMNI BALL Saturday, March 3
HAMILTON DINNER Wednesday,
April 1

The Good Shepherd

DID YOU KNOW that each College class has an alumnus assigned to it to guide and counsel the class officers? Begun in 1953 by Dean Chamberlain, the tradition has a loyal alumnus from the 25th reunion class, called the Class Sponsor, meet the freshman officers after their election and avail himself for advice and information during the class's four year stay at Columbia.

Many class officers have leaned heavily on alumni wisdom; a few have not consulted their Class Sponsor too often. The opinion on both sides seems to be that it's a most helpful idea to have a shepherdding alumnus.

The Class Sponsor for the Class of 1965 is John Haydon Cox '40. Prominent in undergraduate politics, active on the *Jester* staff, and a member of the Senior Society of Satchems, Cox brings a unique combination of political know-how, humor, and prestige to the Class of 1965. As assistant vice-president of sales for Mohawk Carpet Mills and chairman for the past three years of the Class of 1940 College Fund effort, he also brings some precious economic experience; undergraduates have a way of occasionally wanting to blow the entire treasury on a concert or a class necktie.

Sponsors for the classes of 1964, 1963, and 1962 are Samuel Beach '39, Dr. Edward Kloth '38, and James Casey '37.

Conspiracy in Washington

IF THE NEWS from Washington, D.C. seems slanted to you, it may be due to the fact that both the *New York Herald Tribune* and the *New York Times* have Columbia men as their Washington correspondents. Max Frankel '52 reports for the *Times*, David Wise '51 for the *Tribune*. Both are ex-*Spectator* editors. Frankel, a former Moscow correspondent who has visited Cuba, is the more serious of the pair. Wise, who scooped everybody on the birth of John F. Kennedy, Jr., has been known to be almost folksy on occasion.

T-Bone and the Twenty-third Psalm

AMONG THE MOST DELIGHTFUL College events we know of are the Alumni Suppers. Sponsored by the Women's Committee of the College Alumni Association, these home cooking and good conversation meetings are Columbia's version of the *trouka*. Two or three faculty members and their wives join four or five College men and a pair of alumni and their wives at the home of one of the alumni.

The conversation may start out slowly as the boys defer to their elders and put up a barrage of "sirs". But the discussion slowly warms up, or breaks forth with a rush. Moses Hadas, Jay Professor of Greek, unfasted everyone's tongue at one meeting last spring by reciting a parody of an updated version of the Twenty-third Psalm.

Why the Alumni Suppers? The wife of Federal Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan '25 explains:

"Columbia undergraduates sometimes get tired of living with and talking to their own generation exclusively. They know that New York abounds in distinguished alumni, and they suspect that faculty members may be as fascinating off campus as on. But how could they meet them?"

"The answer came from the students themselves, who suggested small buffet

dinners in the homes of alumni. For young men far from home these evenings evoke a warmth and civility that is often sorely missed in dormitory life."

At the buffet dinners one may hear talk on almost any subject—the Columbia crew, the Peace Corps, the absence of college spirit, the Kennedy administration, modern drama. Says Mrs. Bryan, "Although the home cooking, the chinaware, the polished silver, and the warm fire are eagerly received, the real entrée is conversation."

If any alumnus is interested in helping the Women's Committee, call Frank Safran, the College Alumni Secretary, at UN 5-4000, or Mrs. Julius Witmark at BU 8-9190.

Forget You Not

AS THE TENTH Annual College Fund draws close to its December 31 deadline, the mood is cautious optimism. Over 5,000 alumni have already sent in their contributions to help the College, but several thousands more remain unheard from. Any weekday night at the Columbia University Club one can watch class fund committeemen phoning the forgetful to remind them of the needs of the College and of their ability to aid Columbia in meeting the needs.

Leave It to Bill

COLUMBIA MEN are seldom indecisive. Take William Graham Cole '40, the new president of Lake Forest College in Illinois. A former professor of religion at Smith and Williams, Cole hardly stowed the papers in his new desk when he announced that Lake Forest will adopt a new calendar and program of study next fall.

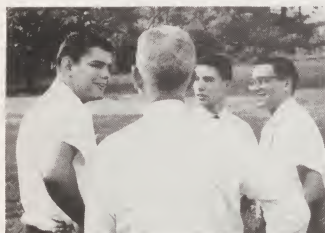
The traditional two semesters will be replaced by three terms of eleven weeks and the usual student load of five courses will be reduced to only three. President Cole hopes that this will allow greater learning in depth. Under the new program, Lake Forest freshmen and sophomores will take mostly required courses with more frequent class meetings to increase student-faculty discussion, and the juniors and seniors will concentrate on a particular field with emphasis on research and individual study. Sound familiar?

Moon and Exports for Lunch

YOU'RE MISSING a good thing if you are near New York and fail to eat lunch once a month with fellow College alumni. The food is good but the discussion is better. The Columbia College Downtown Luncheon Club, headed by Thomas L. Chrystie '55, meets every second Thursday at the Seaman's Institute; the Midtown Club, headed by Frank Tupper Smith, Jr. '51, meets every second Tuesday at the Metropolitan Room of the Brass Rail Restaurant at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street.



In Detroit



In Cincinnati



In Plainfield, N. J.

ALUMNI GAVE PARTIES FOR
DEPARTING FRESHMEN

Sample fare: October 10 at the Midtown Luncheon, Dr. Robert Jastrow '44 spoke on "A Comparison of the Soviet and American Space Programs"; October 17 at the Downtown Luncheon, Associate Professor Peter Kenen '54 of Columbia spoke on "America's Foreign Economic Policy."

For reservations call Frank Safran, College Alumni Secretary, at UN 5-4000.

A National Network

ROYAL SEND-OFFS were given to nearly a hundred freshmen before they left for Columbia in September. In Little Rock, Cincinnati, Plainfield, New Jersey, and dozens of other cities entering students were fed hamburgers, cole slaw, and, of course, milk to allow the freshmen to arrive at the College with a full stomach if not steady nerves.

One alumnus, Gideon Oppenheimer '47 of Boise, Idaho, wrote us bemoaning the fact that he couldn't send off any '65ers. "The nearest one is 140 miles away," said he. But that didn't stop him from having a party with Idaho's Rod Walston '58, Jim Bryce '61, Ken Kuhn '63, and Don Nelson '63. His last paragraph: "We're looking for more and still better applicants from the Gem State for the Class of '66. Our plans call for making Idaho's share of each entering class equal that of New York's Stuyvesant High (my alma mater)."

New Lion Clubs

COLUMBIA ALUMNI CLUBS are growing like weeds. In the past year new groups have been formed in Kansas City, San Diego, Birmingham, Alabama, Seattle, Boise, Idaho, Salt Lake City, Phoenix, and Portland, Oregon. Welcome aboard!

True Love

MRS. ALICE WALTER and Mrs. Ellen C. Balch, daughters of Richard G. Conreid '07, have found an interesting way to celebrate their parents' fiftieth wedding anniversary. The women have each sent a check of \$50 to Columbia in their parents' honor and plan to provide a similar amount "for each of the next fifty years" as well.

The sum will be used to purchase books for the College Library. Next year some undergraduate will open a volume and wonder about the story behind the bookplate bearing the legend, "In Loving Tribute to Richard G. and Margaret L. Conreid." With such imaginative and generous acts are colleges sustained and knowledge increased.

More the Merrier

PARENTS of Columbia students are now coming to the College too. Sparked by the energetic and ubiquitous Dr. Frederick Lane '28, father of Joseph Lane '61, a Columbia College Parents' Committee has been formed. The co-chairmen are General Douglas MacArthur, father of Arthur MacArthur '61, and Dr. Lane. The parents will try to support the programs of the College and inform others about the life and studies at Columbia. One of the parents on the committee is a man who needed no prompting—Jacob R. Lefferts '36, who has three sons at the College, Leffert '62, Ronald '64, and Jacob III '65.



HAVE YOU MOVED?

Don't leave us bewildered. Please send your correct address together with the label on the cover to COLUMBIA COLLEGE TODAY, Box 575, 4 West 43rd Street, New York 36, New York.



Father Liebler arrived in Navajo country in 1943



He built much of the mission himself



He learned to bring in venison

PADRE OF THE NAVAJOS

In a desolate region of America, a College man has dedicated his life to the welfare of impoverished Indians.



IN THE SUMMER OF 1942 a 51-year-old Episcopal clergyman who had been raised on "wild West" stories as a boy took a vacation in Utah and trekked across the Navajo reservation on a pony. He was disturbed by what he saw. Here whole families lived in tiny, miserable huts made of logs and mud. The land was eroded; the Navajos were living in Stone Age conditions. He made up his mind to devote the rest of his life to helping these Indians.

That fall Father Harold Baxter Liebler '11, rector of a fashionable parish in Old Greenwich, Connecticut, commuted to New York to learn the Navajo language from Barnard anthropology professor Gladys Reichard and in the spring of 1943 left for the arid "Four Corners" region in southeastern Utah. He founded St. Christopher's Mission, at the foot of the dry, weather-worn bluffs of the San Juan River valley, outside of Bluff, Utah, and has lived there since, except for two trips to the East to seek funds to keep the mission going.

Shortly after he arrived, Father Liebler wrote back to Connecticut: "I've got to stay. It's unbelievable that human beings are living such underprivileged lives in our great country. In this Bluff area the Navajos seem the most primitive. Not a school, not a church, not a hospital in 1500 square miles!"

He receives no pay, only his food and clothes. His clothing is always dusty and is usually frayed and patched. The Indians, who were politely amused by his clerical garb when he first arrived, dubbed him "Ee'niis-hoodi"—"The One Who Drags His Robe"—and the name has stuck.

"I am regarded as a rebel by many," says Father Liebler, "because I hope to preserve the Navajo culture while improving their conditions. They've built a uranium plant and an oil cracking plant nearby, and some people believe that the Indians can leap from the Stone Age to the Atomic Age in a decade or two. I feel that only by respecting their ancient customs and



He confers often with the Navajo patriarch, Hashk'aan



Conducting services with his hair like a Navajo



Making the rounds at St. Christopher's Clinic

values and gradually adjusting them to new requirements can the primitive peoples be brought into the modern world community without bitterness and chaos."

Father Liebler has done all he can to put his beliefs into practice. He wears his hair long because many of the Navajos do; he hoes a garden and helps plant alfalfa; he does silver work and sings Navajo songs. Slowly he is teaching the Navajos better farming and grazing techniques, directing the silver work into more profitable items, and allaying their fears of modern medical and dental help. Most important, he has built a school and with the help of a patient woman, Helen Sturges, is making progress in teaching the Navajos to read and write.

The schoolhouse is a former CCC shack lent by Uncle Sam. The blackboards are painted wallboard. Automobile maps are used to teach geography; old National Geographics are used as reference books; and the few text books available are well-thumbed. The Lord's Prayer in Navajo hangs prominently on the wall. The Navajos attend school in whole families; a tot of 4 sits next to a grandfather of 64.

The school fortunately receives the support of an increasing number of Indians. The Navajos' experience in World War II softened their disregard for formal learning. A large majority of those who tried to enlist were rejected because of illiteracy. Their pride was hurt. Now more of them try to get to the mission school. But there is still much resistance to formal education among the Navajos.

FATHER LIEBLER tries to read some every day. His books, along with his old portable typewriter and the brass and iron candlesticks of the cottonwood-stick-ceiling chapel, are the only remnants of his more luxurious yesteryears. "Don't let the authorities

know," said Father Liebler in New York this September, "but for years my old friend, the beloved Proctor of Columbia who retired last year, Walter Mohr '13, would borrow books I'd request from him from Columbia's great library. I'd read them and mail them back quickly so Walter wouldn't have to pay any fines."

Now over 70 years old, the Rev. Harold Baxter Liebler is one of the

best known figures in the southwest. His face is baked brown and deeply lined and he is bent with arthritis. But he still is seeking funds so that he can further improve the life of the Indians among whom he has chosen to live out his days. And he remains hopeful and optimistic: "I think more people are coming around to our way of thinking about these and other underprivileged peoples."



On October 11, 1961, Richard Herpers, Secretary of Columbia University, died of cancer at the age of 44.

Mr. Herpers graduated from the College in 1938 where he was football manager ("one of the best we've had," says Lou Little). After his graduation, he worked for a sugar brokerage firm in New York before entering the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in 1942. During the war he was executive officer of an Army freight supply ship in the Pacific. He was so much beloved and respected by his shipmates that after the war many continued to call him—one from San Francisco—every year on his birthday.

In 1946 he became assistant to the Secretary of the University and in 1949 was made Secretary. As Secretary, he was often the first man to welcome new faculty members, to whom he gave advice on schools, housing, etc. To some faculty members he was their closest friend in the administration.

He was active in community as well as university affairs, serving as a member of the board of trustees of St. Hilda's School on Morningside and as secretary of the church school and lay assistant to the clergy at Christ Church, Short Hills, N. J.

Beloved by old and young alike, he will be greatly missed by all his friends who found him unflinching helpful, capable and loyal.

Dr. Grayson Kirk paid the following tribute to Mr. Herpers:

"Few members of the Columbia University community have had more friends than Richard Herpers, and the news of his death today brought a feeling of deep sadness shared by all of them."



DEATHS

- 1891 REV. ROBERT BOOTMAN KIMBER
August 19, 1961
- 1894 MR. NORMAN F. CUSHMAN
- 1895 MR. CLAUDE S. BECKWITH
July, 1961
PROFESSOR WALTER S. NEWELL
July 19, 1961
- 1896 MR. CLARENCE B. KILMER
- 1899 DR. HARWOOD HOADLEY
April 13, 1961
- 1901 MR. RICHARD E. DOUGHERTY
September 29, 1961
MR. ALBERT FORSCH
July 29, 1961
- 1903 MR. CLARENCE J. WYCKOFF
September 8, 1961
- 1904 MR. J. HARRIS B. HEDINGER
August 30, 1961
- 1904 DR. FRED H. FOUCAR
April 1, 1961
- 1905 DR. WILLIAM B. LONG
December, 1960
MR. WALTER A. ROTHCHILD
- 1906 MR. EDWARD E. BARTLETT, JR.
July 7, 1961
MR. HAROLD KING
July, 1961
MR. CHARLES D. MACDONALD
May 27, 1961
- 1909 MR. JAMES P. ROME
May 10, 1961
- 1910 MR. MARTIN L. DEGAVRE
July 30, 1961
MR. WILLIAM O. WHIPPS
MR. ARTHUR YOKEL
August 11, 1961
- 1911 MR. W. MURRAY LEE
August 10, 1961
- 1913 MR. ACTON GRISCOM
May 29, 1961
MR. RALPH S. HARRIS
June 30, 1961
- 1914 DR. FRANKLIN R. CAWL
March 12, 1961
MR. ALVIN LIDDON GRAHAM
August 11, 1961
MR. EDWIN M. KELLY
July 4, 1961
DR. I. RUSSEL KUHN
July 17, 1961
- 1915 MR. JOHN J. HOLZINGER
May 4, 1961
- 1916 MR. SOLTEN ENGEL
August 28, 1961
MR. FRANCIS MAY SIMONDS
July 10, 1961
- 1917 DR. MAURICE L. BLAUSTEIN
MR. RUDOLF A. PIEL
August 21, 1961
- 1918 MR. R. JOHN BAUERMAN
September 2, 1961
MR. DAVID I. HANSEN
- 1919 DR. SAMUEL FRANT
July 30, 1961
- 1920 MR. A. WILLIAMS LIENAU
MR. LOUIS J. A. SALMON
August 30, 1961
- 1922 MR. DONALD C. ALLENSWORTH
September 20, 1961
MR. WILLIAM T. MORSON
April, 1961
- 1924 MR. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS
July, 1961
- 1926 MR. ALFRED CHARLES GUMBRECHT
September 4, 1961
- 1929 MR. JAMES E. CONNOR
August 12, 1961
- 1933 MR. GEORGE GIESMANN
July 13, 1961
- 1935 MR. JOSEPH B. RICH
July 11, 1961
- 1936 MR. MARTIN H. ORENS
September 13, 1961
- 1937 MR. JOSEPH A. LAMBRECHT
December 23, 1960
- 1938 MR. WILLIAM F. FLEISCHER
July 7, 1961
MR. NICHOLAS A. MONTESANO
- 1939 MR. IRWIN STEUER
July 6, 1961
- 1951 DR. CLIFFORD SPECTOR
July 29, 1961
- 1954 MR. DAVID L. O'MELIA
September 1, 1961



The recent rash of airline crashes has taken the life of a promising young Columbia alumnus, David Lagarde O'Melia '54. David was a devoted scholar of French literature who had taught at Taft School in Connecticut, Rice University in Texas, and the Institute Floriment in Geneva, Switzerland, after graduation. He was on the way to the University of California in Berkeley, where he had won a teaching fellowship, when his Trans World Airlines flight crashed near Chicago on September 1.

At the College, David was an outstanding student in both English literature and French and graduated with commendation in both subjects.



CLASS NOTES

several unpublished notes about his undergraduate activities at Columbia and numerous books, newspaper clippings, and magazine articles which reveal Kilmer's life and work.

The author of *Trees and Other Poems*, as well as several other published books, Kilmer served for a year as a Latin instructor in Morristown, New Jersey High School. Then he worked in various editorial positions until joining the *New York Times* staff. In 1917 he enlisted in the "fighting 69th" National Guard Regiment. Killed in action in 1918, Kilmer was awarded the French Croix de Guerre for his bravery in action.

In 1942, the United States Army named New Jersey's Camp Kilmer after him. However, the most fitting memorial to the author of "Trees" was the naming of four thousand acres of virgin forest in the Blue Ridge mountains the "Joyce Kilmer Forest."

09 Thomas C. Morgan
1175 Bushwick Avenue
Brooklyn 21, N. Y.

Grover Loening was honored during Armed Forces Week in Miami by the proclamation of "Grover Loening Day." Loening, who developed the world's first amphibious airplane, holds the nation's three top aviation awards—the Collier Trophy, Wright Brothers Memorial Trophy, and Daniel Guggenheim Medal. He also received the Distinguished Service Medal for designing and building the first strut-braced monoplane in World War I.

Class luncheons have been scheduled for the first Wednesday of each month. Harry Brainard is continuing as chairman of the College Alumni Fund.



JOYCE KILMER '08
A special exhibition

Bert Miller, who has lived in Laramie, Wyoming since 1889, is still climbing mountains though over 80.

Bill Powell, an architect in Cleveland, Ohio, has organized a Columbia Club in Cleveland which has provided four scholarships.

06 Roderick Stephens
79 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

Our 55th class reunion was held at Arden House on May 20th. As the picture reveals, most of us seem to be withstanding the strain of advancing years well. At the reunion those present voted to continue indefinitely the existing slate of officers: Roderick Stephens, President; Tom Taft, Vice-President; Samson Selig, Secretary, and Bob Ebling, treasurer.



'06ERS AT 55TH REUNION
Withstanding the strain

08 Ernest Griffin
124 Main Street
Tarrytown, N. Y.

Forty-three years ago the American poet, Alfred Joyce Kilmer '08, just 31 years of age, was machine-gunned to death in France during the Battle of the Marne. This summer, Low Memorial Library exhibited a special collection of Joyce Kilmer's papers. Among the papers were

04 James L. Robinson
220 Park Street
Montclair, New Jersey

After his many years of silence, I have news of Herbert Henry Harris. Herbert practiced law for some years after his graduation from Columbia Law School and then entered the family plastic business as an executive. In 1913 he married and moved from New York City to Rochester, N. Y. where he joined the Rochester Knitting Mills. In 1941, when the United States entered World War II, he was drafted by the Army Ordnance Department, serving chiefly as a contract negotiator, and was called back by the Ordnance Department again in 1951. After retiring in 1953, he has spent his time "loafing" at his home at 123 Grosvenor Road, Rochester, New York.

05 Henry Charles Hass
64 Gales Drive
New Providence, N. J.

Dr. Grenelle Tompkins of Flemington, N. J. was honored on the fiftieth anniversary of the day he started medical practice, April 8, 1911. The Hunterdon Medical Society gave him a testimonial dinner at the Copper Hill Country Club, where he was presented with the society's greatest honor, the Gold Key, during a standing ovation. Dr. Tompkins started practice when the only means of getting to patients' homes was by horse and buggy over dirt roads, far from smooth. The horse ran away with him once while he was in a cutter riding on snow. It took many miles to stop him. After two years of horse and buggy, our classmate got himself "one of those new-fangled horseless carriages."

10 Francis N. Bangs
42 Broadway
New York 4, N. Y.

Dr. Hermann J. Muller '10 urged recently that "banks" of human sperm should be established to protect the reproductive cells of members of the armed forces and others subject to the hazards of radiation. Dr. Muller, who is professor of zoology at Indiana University, won the Nobel Prize in 1946 for his discovery that ionizing radiation caused inheritable changes in reproductive cells of living organisms.

He went on to assert, in his speech before the American Institute of Biological Sciences at Purdue University, that the storage of sperm would also make it possible for a family to have children embodying the outstanding characteristics of ancestors who have been deceased for decades. He maintained that "guided genetic progress" is necessary because persons with lower-than-average native intelligence have tended to produce more children than persons more highly endowed. Rigid birth control is essential to keep humanity from descending into "a universal slum." It might even be necessary, he suggested, to "resort to some such measure as a tax on the privilege of reproduction graduated according to wealth," or to the giving of bonuses for non-reproduction.

President Grayson Kirk designated Norman H. Angell to represent Columbia at the inauguration of Dr. Randle Elliott as fourth president of Hood College in Frederick, Maryland. Some 175 colleges were represented at the inauguration on October 14th. Norman reports considerable interest in President Kirk's official greetings, which were written in Latin. (Princeton was the only other college to send a Latin greeting.)

12 Roscoe C. Ingalls
100 Broadway
New York 5, N. Y.

Mayor Wagner has conferred a citation on David M. Heyman, who is chairman of the Organization of Medical Services. The citation recalled his role as founder and chairman of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York as well as his more recent services. It said he had won the affection and esteem of all our citizens "through his unselfish labors for the benefit and welfare of his fellowmen."

14 Frank W. Demuth
3240 Henry Hudson Parkway
New York 63, N. Y.

The annual reunion was held July 6-10 at Westhampton Beach, L. I. Some 31 attended and enjoyed golf, sailing, and swimming, as well as good food and conversation.

15 Ray N. Spooner
Allen N. Spooner & Son, Inc.
143 Liberty Street
New York 6, N. Y.

Alvah E. Esser recently made a trip to Italy with another retired classmate, Donald Douglas Blanchard. A former chief engineer of Socony Vacuum Company, Alvah is now living at 11 Broadlawn Ave., Kings Point, Long Island, N. Y. Emil E. Mueser, also retired, is devoting his time to Columbia Engineering activities, serving as vice president of the Engineering Alumni Association.

17 Maurice Walter
455 East 51st Street
New York 22, N. Y.

Clarence E. Lovejoy, educational consultant and author, has been asked to serve as a trustee of Parsons College. He was awarded Parsons' honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in January, 1959.

Temple H. Buell, president of Buell & Company has purchased and will reorganize the Mid-Town Shopping Center in Pueblo, Colorado. "Sandy," who heads a firm of architects and engineers in Denver, is nationally known for his development of the Cherry Creek Shopping Center in Denver. "Sandy" was recently feted by his grateful Columbia friends, young and old, in Colorado, many of whom came East to the College at his prompting.

Col. Barth R. DeGraff has retired and is now living in New Hampton, N. H.



TEMPLE BUELL '17 & BOB BERNE '38
Shopping his specialty

21 Archie O. Dawson
7 Foley Square
Federal Court House
New York, N. Y.

The Rev. Henry N. Herndon, Rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Delaware, was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of sacred theology by General Theological Seminary. The degree was presented with the citation:

The honorary degree of doctor of sacred theology is awarded to the Rev. Henry Newton Herndon, a mem-

ber of the class of 1925, for 17 years rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Delaware; the character of whose pastoral ministry there and elsewhere has set an example of faithfulness and devotion in the cure of souls that his seminary is proud to honor in its graduate.

Arthur Levitt, candidate for Mayor of New York City, was defeated in the Democratic primary by Mayor Wagner.



ARTHUR LEVITT '21
Primary loser

24 Theodore C. Garfel
1430 Third Avenue
New York 28, N. Y.

How many of you have always had a yearning to get away from the daily rat-race and indulge a latent interest in writing, music, or painting? Edward L. Seager '24 not only dreamed about it; he did just that. A few years ago Edward retired as a salesman and began devoting his time to painting. He has now sold about 450 pictures and has earned over \$10,000 from his paintings. His specialty is "portraits" of houses and pets. "I'm getting to be known as a house painter," he claims. "I rather enjoy asking my client if he wants one coat or two."

Edward has found that there is a "vast potential market in this country for oil paintings under \$100," particularly for birthday gifts, anniversary, Mother's Day, and Christmas presents. Now "up to his ears in commissions"—this year alone he has already completed or booked 45 house portraits, 14 pet portraits, and sold 25 of his land or seascapes for something over \$3,000—he has built a whole new way of life around his painting.

Erwin D. Tutthill has been elected President of the John Price Jones Company. Founded in 1919, this company is a pioneer of modern fund-raising techniques and methods. Erwin has also been active in civic activities, was chairman of the Red Cross campaign in 1955 and has been on the Race Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club for the past fifteen years.



ERWIN D. TUTTHILL '24
Racing and raising



EDWARD L. SEAGER '24
New life as a "housepainter"

A number of our classmates have been journeying to the far corners of the world. Max Sacelle, on leave from the University of Washington, has been teaching American studies at the University of Madrid on a Fulbright lectureship.

Meyer Shapiro, on sabbatical leave from Columbia, lectured at the University of Jerusalem last April.

George F. Macdel, president of RCA Institutes, spent some time in Cairo a year ago last summer on a USOM-ICA project giving advice to the government's telecommunications organization.

Several classmates have assumed new positions. Irving G. Irving, after the shutting down of his Butte, Montana manganese mine, has accepted an appointment as geological engineer with the atomic Energy Commission in the Grand Junction, Colorado uranium field. Michael M. Marolla has been promoted to assistant professor at the University of Tennessee's College of Medicine.



FREDERICK VAN PELT BRYAN '25
Judge of new affairs

25 Henry E. Curtis
J. Walter Thompson Company
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Lawrence A. Wein has bought the Empire State Building! The structure was sold to an investment group headed by him for \$65,000,000. The price, which does not include the valuable Fifth Avenue land under the structure, is believed to be the highest ever paid for a single building. The sale will become final December 27.

Frederick van Pelt Bryan, United States district judge for the Southern District of New York, has been elected an alumni trustee of Columbia University. Judge Bryan has been active in the affairs of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University

and of the Law School Alumni Association. In 1950 he was awarded the Alumni Medal for "conspicuous Columbia alumni service." President of the Federation from 1951 to 1955, he has also served on a number of committees of the Law School Alumni Association and is a member of its board of directors.

27 Lester S. Rounds
9 River View Road
Westport, Conn.

Governor Rockefeller has appointed Charles Looker a member of the State Commission on the Modernization and Revision of the Law of Estates. Charles is a member of the law firm of Proskauer, Rose, Goetz, and Mendelsohn and is chairman of the Committee on the Surrogates' Courts of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

Robert S. Curtiss, director of real estate of the Port of New York Authority, will leave the New York-New Jersey agency on January 1 to become president of Horace S. Ely & Co., a century-old real estate concern. Bob, who has been in the real estate business since his graduation from the College, has also served three terms as president of the Real Estate Board of New York.

28 Frank H. Bowles
113 Anderson Avenue
Demarest, N. J.

George T. Hammond served as chairman of this year's Public Relations Institute, which was held on the Cornell campus from August 6 to 12. George is president of Carl Byoir and Associates, Inc., a New York public relations firm, and chairman of the Public Relations Committee of Columbia's Board of Trustees. Among those serving on the faculty of this year's Public Relations Institute were Mark Van Doren, Pulitzer prize-winning author and poet and former professor of English at Columbia University.



MARK VAN DOREN & GEORGE HAMMOND '28
Poet and the public

32 John W. Balquist
202 University Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

Reed Harris, who resigned from the International Information Administration eight

years ago as a result of Senator McCarthy's Senate Investigations, is returning to the U.S. Information Agency as top assistant to Edward R. Murrow, U.S.I.A. Director.

The McCarthy Investigation centered around Mr. Harris' writings while an undergraduate in the College, where he was Editor of *Spectator* and author of a book published shortly after his graduation, entitled *King Football*. In his writings he supported the employment of Communists as teachers in the interest of academic freedom—a view that he has long since repudiated.

Lloyd Seidman has been appointed President of the U.S. Industries, Inc., Educational Science Division. This is a new division for the management and coordination of U.S.I. activities in the educational and training fields. It will direct national-wide marketing and sales activity for AutoTutor teaching machines, Tutor-Film programs, TutorText books, and other educational devices currently in the planning and development stage. Lloyd was previously Vice President of Donahue & Coe, Inc., prominent New York advertising agency.



LYNDD SEIDMAN '32
Educational business

34 John Grady
19 Lee Avenue
Hawthorne, N. J.

Dr. Edward V. Zegarelli, Professor of Dentistry and director of the Division of Stomatology of the School of Dental and Oral Surgery, received the D. Austin Sniffen medal of honor in recognition of his notable contribution to the field of Stomatology and for outstanding service to the dental society and his profession. The award was made at the meeting of the 9th District Dental Society in Spring Valley, N. Y.

John R. Hickman has joined Heidrick and Struggles, national executive recruiting firm, as an associate.

36 Alfred J. Barabas
812 Avenue C
Bayonne, New Jersey

Dr. Emerson Buckley was conductor this summer at the thirtieth annual Central City, Colorado, Opera Festival.

Carl E. Schorske has joined the faculty of the University of California. Characterized as "a scholar of rare brilliance" and credited with "remarkable talent" as a teacher by those associated with his work, Carl now concerns himself with the intellectual history of 19th and 20th century Europe. Among his honors and awards are



Thumb-back Chair
\$26

Arm Chair
\$35

Side Chair
\$28

COLUMBIA CHAIRS

Not every College alumnus should have Columbia chairs in his home or office.

Only those who admire these classic American designs with their comfortable backs and carefully carved seats. Only those who demand chairs of lasting sturdiness and thorough craftsmanship. Only those who appreciate the smooth feel and quiet appearance of a hand buffed ebony finish on hard wood. Only those who are proud of Columbia.

For those of you for whom we had these chairs made, we added a small touch of Morningside—the Columbia seal in burnished gold. We arranged for the Arm Chairs to be made also with cherry arms in case you prefer some contrast.

We even kept the prices very reasonable so that you could buy several chairs—for your library, office, living room, or around the dining table. And so that you could give them as gifts to family and friends for Christmas, graduation, weddings, and other occasions.

They are handsome chairs. Comfortable chairs. Useful chairs. *Columbia* chairs. We know you'll like them.

Address your order to the Columbia Alumni Federation, 311 Low Memorial Library, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

December 1 is the deadline for Christmas orders.

a Rockefeller Fellowship in the Humanities in 1949 and a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1954. He was also a Fellow at the Center for Advance Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford in 1959-60.

Arnold A. Saltzman has been doing great things as president of the Seagrave Corporation. Under his leadership the company, a maker of firefighting equipment since 1880, has expanded its activities to include three small paint and lacquer concerns, a shell home company operating in the New Orleans area, and a biochemical company that is building the first garbage disposal plant in the United States at Phoenix, Arizona.

Joe Cociello has become vice-principal and football coach at the new North Bergen High School in New Jersey. Joe used to coach the Memorial H.S. Tigers, who registered the spectacular record of 117 victories in 138 games.

37 Murray T. Bloom
40 Hemlock Drive
Kings Point, N. Y.

The 25th class reunion is scheduled for June 8-10, 1962 in Arden House. Chuck Sloane is Chairman of the reunion and will be giving you more details in the coming weeks.

38 Herbert C. Rosenthal
The Penthouse
42 W. 39th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

A little band of '38ers turned out for the Knickerbocker Holiday reunion on the Columbia Campus last June. Bob Booth, Herb Rosenthal and their wives were joined by Norton Joerg, in for a visit from California where he is now working for the Autonetics Division of North American Aviation. Our limited number gave us an opportunity to infiltrate other classes from '36 to '56, and we had a happy time.

Your class president received a note from Leslie Pockell '64 of Norwalk, Conn., whose scholarship is supported by the class of 1938. Leslie's marks are reasonably good, he was involved in several campus activities, and he says he will "always be grateful for your aid to my education."

We have the following new business addresses and affiliations to report: Paul Taub has become general manager of Fairfield Controls, Inc., Stamford, Conn. John Carvey points out that his correct business address is: Lewis, Weitland, Payne & Carvey, 111 Monument Circle, Suite 501, Indianapolis 4, Indiana. (We're glad to note that he has become a partner in the firm.) Irwin Kaiser is a professor of

the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Utah's College of Medicine, Salt Lake City. We don't know whether his vocation has any bearing on it, but Irwin boasts a family of six children—all of whom he considers as brilliant as you and I consider ours.

40 Julius S. Impellizzeri
Exercycle Corporation
630 Third Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

President Kennedy has appointed Wilfred Feinberg to be United States district judge for the Southern District of New York. This is a new judgeship, created this year by an act of Congress.

42 William R. Carcy
206 East Crescent Avenue
Allendale, N. J.

Gerald Green, the author, has rejoined the National Broadcasting network to write and produce six hour-long news and information programs for the coming season. He had previously been with the network from 1951 to 1957 as news editor, managing editor, producer of "Today" and "Wide Wide World."

Dr. William Graham Cole, president of Lake Forest College, Illinois, was recently host to a conference attended by representatives from ten leading private schools in the New York area. They met with Midwestern college officials in the hope of finding new places for their graduates in Midwestern colleges.

Professor George C. Thompson, professor of business and accounting, has been named the first occupant of the James L. Dohr Professorship of Business and Accounting Law established recently by the Columbia University Graduate School of Business. George, who is the co-author of two books widely used in professional schools—*Accounting and the Law* and *Shortened C.P.A. Law Review* is engaged currently in a research project dealing with the role of law in American economic society.

43 Connie S. Maniatty
Salomon Brothers
60 Wall Street
New York 5, N. Y.

"I keep telling my artists that our audience is one runny-nosed kid who is sitting on the floor. He can't go to school and he can't watch TV because there is nothing on, so he turns on a record." These are the words of Arthur Shimkin '43, who in the last 12 years has been responsible for the creation of about 1800 records for children, ranging from Mother Goose to Maurice Evans reading Shakespeare, which have sold around 200,000,000 copies.

Formerly a free-lance writer, Arthur joined the publishing house of Simon and Shuster and was soon placed in charge of the Golden Book Record series. In 1959 he formed his own firm.

44

Walter H. Wager
315 Central Park West
New York 25, N. Y.

Almost twenty years ago Mort Lindsay wrote the Columbia College show, "Satan Alive," in which Gerald Green '42 was the leading man. Now Mort, who is Judy Garland's conductor and arranger, and author Gerald Green are renewing their old association by combining efforts on a Broadway musical planned for next season.

45

Walter D. Scott
Lamp Division
Westinghouse Electric Corp.
Bloomfield, New Jersey

Jack Greenberg '45 is succeeding Thurgood Marshall as general counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Jack accepted a job as assistant counsel in the organization twelve years ago because he regarded civil rights as one of the exciting frontiers of law-making. The significant issues that he has worked on include cases that established the right of admission of Negro students to graduate and professional schools in the South, the right of Negro passengers to travel both interstate and intrastate without being segregated by race, and the abolition of discrimination in housing.

47

John G. Bonomi
449 East 14th Street
New York, N. Y.

Two of our classmates have assumed new positions. Joseph Kesselman has been appointed Vice President of New England Industries and has recently been promoted from Vice-President to Executive Vice-President of General Films Ltd.

John G. Bonomi has resigned as Special Counsel of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly and has recently been appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney General of New York State to investigate unfair campaign practices in the New York mayoralty election. He plans to enter private practice in New York at the conclusion of the mayoralty election.

48

Sheldon Levy
697 West End Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Theodore Melnychuk has been appointed Associate Editor for "International Science and Technology," a new publication which

will serve the specialized information needs of approximately 120,000 scientists and engineers here and abroad. Formerly a freelance science and engineering writer, researcher, and editor, Ted has contributed to Harper's Encyclopedia of Science and has translated Russian and European scientific material for Joint Publications Research Service, a government agency. A full-scale prototype of the new magazine will be published in August and regular monthly publication will begin January 1962.

Paul P. Woolard has been elected President of the cosmetic firm Prince Matchabelli, Inc. Paul joined Prince Matchabelli as a salesman in 1950 and became general sales manager in 1955. After becoming a vice president in 1957, he was made executive vice president and a director last year.

Marshall Mascott, who is chairman of the Class Committee of the College Fund, has moved to London, England, where he has been appointed General Manager of the London Branch of the MacMillan Publishing Company of New York. Scotty will have responsibility for sales, editorial, and publishing development in all of Europe.

49

John W. Kunkel
306 West 92nd Street
New York 25, N. Y.

Appearing in the new Broadway play "Purlie Victorious," Sorrell Booke has received favorable reviews for his role as an irascible Southern "gentleman."

Two of our classmates have assumed new positions. Lexes H. Coates has joined McCall's magazine in the Promotion Department. Lex had previously served in the same capacity with Time magazine, and before that was a copywriter and account executive with Merrill Anderson Advertising.

Lawrence M. Carino has been named managing director of Storer Broadcasting Company station WJBK-TV, Detroit. He had formerly been general manager of television station WWL-TV in New Orleans, where he had started a television theatre which produced local programs—an idea which won his station an award from Ampex as the "videotape idea" station of the year in 1960.

News from other classmates reveals that Marvin Lipman (P&S '54) has opened his office, specializing in internal medicine, in association with the Searsdale Medical Group. James Yiannou has joined the staff of the Kew Gardens General Hospital on Long Island. George N. Spitz is with Masaoka-Ishikawa and Associates, doing public relations work for Japanese concerns. George Brehm has become a regional sales manager with the Brunswick Corporation. Jack Kunkel, who is Co-Chairman of the Class Committee for this year's College Fund, visited with Paul R. Meyer in Portland, Oregon, this summer. Paul has recently begun his own law practice in Portland after being associated with a leading firm there for some time.



LAWRENCE CARINO '49
TV award winner



LEX COATES '49
Promotion

50

Ricardo C. Yaruwood
5111 West 125th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

Those who want to find out what's going on in the world should consult Tom Buckley, who is now on the news desk of the New York Times. Roland Eckhart is also in the newspaper business as a feature writer with the World-Telegram and Sun.

Two of our classmates are busy keeping children healthy. Mark Marciano has set up his own office for the practice of pediatrics and Marv Weinfeld is a doctor at the Children's Hospital in Boston.

Joe North is an investment counselor and director of a company in Massachusetts, though his office is in New York. Jack Noonan has moved to Nutley, N. J., having joined a law partnership in Newark. Vinnie Smith is with a research outfit on Fifth Avenue. John King is an architect in New York City. Ed Donocan is becoming quite a traveler as a result of his public relations work.

51

George C. Keller
450 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N. Y.

Did you know we have a handful of crackerjack physicists in the class? There's Robert Allgaier, a Ph.D. who works for the Naval Ordnance Lab and lives in Silver Spring, Md., where he is president of the Holiday Park Citizens Association. He has bumped into Emanuel Basir, another Ph.D. who works for Shell Oil Co. in Houston, Texas, and lectures in physics at the University of Houston. Denton Anderson is a physicist at the Bettis Atomic Power Lab in Pittsburgh. Three other Ph.D.'s in physics are George Dousmanis, who is with R.C.A. Laboratories in Princeton, N. J., Richard Drachman, who is an assistant professor at Brandeis in Waltham, Mass., who flies planes and is a "compulsive TV watcher," and Kenneth Schick, who is an assistant professor at Union College in Schenectady, N. Y. Herman Bieber can't quite qualify for this elite since his doctorate is in chemical engineering, but he directs rocket fuel research for Esso in New Jersey. In his spare time he has become adjunct professor at Stevens Tech and president of the trustees of the Regional Adult School of Union County, N. J.

There seems to be a migration toward Los Angeles among '51ers. Ed Attanasio, a sales manager for Reader's Digest, and Matthew Melan, a technical editor for Minneapolis-Honeywell, who is also active in community affairs, both live in Santa

PAUL WOOLARD '48
Ladies Man



Monica. (Matt's cousin, Eunice, a pretty nurse from Cornell, married his classmate Joseph Thomas III several years ago. They live in Stamford, Conn.) John Handley, the ex-fighter pilot who still flies as a Lt. Commander in the U.S.N.R., is a big man in personnel for Proctor and Gamble in Long Beach. He writes, "Wish I could get back East for the 10th reunion festivities." Why not fly in, John? Thomas Neff has recently been named controller of the Hughes Aircraft Co. He used to dabble in oil as a director of a few companies and has been to the Middle East many times. Tom lives in Palos Verdes Estates. Mark Winfield, who practices internal medicine and cardiology in L.A. and teaches at the U.C.L.A. Medical School will have as a colleague this fall George Prozan, who will be doing cardiovascular research at U.C.L.A. now that his tour of army duty in Albuquerque, N. M., is over.

Speaking of doctors, Claude Arnaud is an internist, doing research in endocrinology at the Milwaukee, Wisconsin County Hospital. His wife, a talented Smith College grad, is a pediatrician and is also doing research in hematology. We got a long, warm letter from Eugene Courtiss who just finished a three year stint as an Army surgeon on Okinawa and is now a resident in Surgery at the University of Minnesota Hospitals in Minneapolis. Gene writes, "On Okinawa I was subpoenaed as a medical witness in a rape case. While in the witness chair, my eyes moved along the members of the court, and suddenly stopped at the last man. Both of us started to smile. Sitting there was Oliver *can den Berg*, now a Marine Captain! A few nights later Ollie came to our house for supper. We had a ball—only talked about Columbia and the "good old days." Without any funds or constitution we founded the most distant Columbia College club from Morningside." Wendell Sylvestre, an obstetrician-gynecologist in San Antonio, Texas, is busy as a squirrel. He's teaching his specialty, administering three charity maternity clinics, is a deputy marshal, and

is getting into local politics—"trying to bring Republicanism to the solid South." Archie Hewett has started practice as a urologist in Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

Archie's roommate at College, Harold White, has just been named assistant professor of biochemistry at the University of Mississippi School of Medicine. Other assistant professors are Brian Wilkie (English at Dartmouth), Gerald Brady (Business Law at Columbia) and Douglas Frazer (Art History and Archaeology at Columbia). Doug's book on primitive art is on the press. Lester Tanser, who was recently elected president of the Columbia College Alumni Club of Washington, D.C., also has a book out. He edited *The Kennedy Circle*. David Wise, Les' old boss on *Spectator* and now the Washington correspondent of the N.Y. *Herald Tribune*, authored a chapter in the book.

Rev. Dr. Conrad Harry Massa, who has been teaching at Princeton Theological Seminary since 1957, has become the 19th pastor of Newark's Old First Presbyterian Church (founded in 1666).

Haven't you always dreamed of building a new school for girls? Robert Kaemmerlen, a former fellowship holder at Columbia's School of Architecture who now lives in Tariffville, Conn., is helping to design the Kent School for Girls, as well as new buildings at the University of Hartford. Eugene Lowry, who practices his architecture in Atlanta, Georgia, came to New York for the Knickerbocker Holiday gathering. He lost the door prize, however, to Duane Barnes, who came with his charming wife all the way from Colorado Springs. Dink hasn't changed.

If you're worried about Berlin, how do you think Carrol Brown feels? He's a State Department official at the American Embassy in Warsaw, Poland.

Another world traveller is Jennings Mace Gentzler, who has been awarded a Columbia University fellowship to continue his studies in Chinese history in Taiwan. Mace is working on the history of the Tang Dynasty.

Kudos of the season to Thomas Withycombe, a lawyer in Portland, Oregon, Thomas Powers, a sales manager in Reading, Pa., and Frank Lewis, a lawyer in Phoenix, Arizona, for their work in the College's rapidly growing Secondary Schools Program to find outstanding boys for Columbia. The program is run expertly by Thomas Colahan who is Associate Director of Admissions for the College (105 Low Library).

For those of you getting your Christmas lists ready, here are two new addresses and two old ones. New: John Atkins is now budget analyst for Hudson Pulp and Paper Co. and lives at 117 Crestwood Avenue, Palatka, Florida: William Davis who does market research for E. I. DuPont has moved to 4302 Randolph Road, Charlotte 7, North Carolina. Old: Courtney Crawford is an officer in the Tompkins Trust Co., president of the Ithaca Jr. Chamber of Commerce, and one of the great gardeners of our time (his wife has an M.A. in botany). He's at 101 Brook Lane, Ithaca, N. Y., "with three Cornell

students in a downstairs apartment paying the mortgage for me"; Richard Gristede, now a director of that food empire, and an honorable man who pays his class dues regularly, lives at Almer Lane, Katonah, N. Y. And don't forget barrister Frank Tupper Smith, Jr., at 890 West End Avenue, N. Y. C. 25, who last June received the Columbia College Alumni Award for his selfless and untiring work in pumping the Class of '51 back to life and heading the Columbia Midtown luncheon club.

Happy notes: Michael Stramiello reports that Joseph Sirola, who gave up the business world for the stage is acting in B'way's *Unsinkable Molly Brown* and dating the star Tammy Grimes. Leslie Daggett of Oakland, N. J., our finest golfer, is getting surlier but happier because his lovely wife is expecting her fifth child.

Sad note: hospitable Sigmund Forman of Galveston, Texas, who wrote recently "I'm always anxious to entertain any classmates who stray down this way. My beach house and boat are available," is a real estate builder and developer whose concrete ideas were blown at hard by hurricane Carla.

Don't any of you forget that December 8 is the big, gala Tenth Reunion Dinner Party! See you then.

Joseph A. DiPalma
Columbia Broadcasting
System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

52

Those of you who have complaints about our Latin American foreign policy should write to James Daniel Theberge. James, a Foreign Service officer, has been assigned to duty in Buenos Aires, beginning October 1. For the past two years he has been studying political economy at Oxford University, England.

Another world traveler is Dr. Donald Weber, Captain, U.S.A.M.C., who is stationed in Okinawa, after having completed a three year residency in internal medicine at Rochester General Hospital. Don is married and has two sons, John and Jim.

Not quite so far away is Kurt Henning, who is Assistant Superintendent of the Technical Control Department of Rayonier, Inc., in Jesup, Georgia. Kurt has two children, Patty and Wayne Robert.

Stanley Garrett, an associate with the New York law firm of Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood, recently married Sonja Burvall from Örtråsk, Sweden.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Kunin announce the birth of twin sons, David Aaron and Seth Daniel on September 22nd.

53

David A. Nass
305 Ashland Ave.
Pittsburgh 28, Pa.

William C. Burger received the Ph.D. degree from Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri this June. . . . Mitchell Price is doing a wonderful job as director of the College's Citizenship Program.



REV. CONRAD MASSA '51
New sermons in an old church



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Talk about ties that bind! The handsome Columbia ties allow you to be recognized at first roar by your fellow Lions. Available in either a shield or lion motif, in both four-in-hand and bow, the ties are all hand-made of soft but heavy navy blue silk. Naturally, the lions and shields are light blue and white. Four-in-hands, \$3.50 each postpaid; bowties, \$3.00 each.

Address orders, and make checks payable, to The Alumni Association of Columbia College, Ferris Booth Hall, New York 27, N. Y.

The fellow above? He's Riordan J. A. Roett III '59, active young alumnus about town.

Mitch, who was formerly a lecturer in Health Education at Columbia, is also serving as program coordinator for Ferris Booth Hall.

Barry Schweid, a Washington newsman, has been appointed chairman of the public relations committee for the Columbia University Alumni Club of Washington.

56 Newton Frohlich 737 Woodward Building Washington 5, D. C.

Several of our classmates have been reaping honors recently. Peter Amato was one of eight outstanding graduates of Columbia's School of Architecture who received the William Kinne Fellows Memorial Traveling Fellowship for study abroad. Peter, who holds an M.S. in planning, will make an architectural study of the new town of Wadi Halfa in Northern Sudan. This will be a new city of 50,000 built to rehouse the population of the old town of the same name, which will be flooded by the Aswan Dam.

Last June the Rockefeller Institute conferred the Ph.D. degree upon Peter G.

Satir. Peter taught at Columbia for two years following his graduation and held a fellowship for one year at the Biological Institute of Carlsberg Foundation in Copenhagen. His main field is cytology.

Richard J. Hiegel has been elected editor-in-chief of the Columbia Law Review for the 1961-62 academic year. Richard was an officer in the Air Force from 1956-59 before returning to Columbia to study law.

Bill Temple is a research fellow for the American Heart Association in Chicago. Jerry Breslow is an attorney with the House Sub-Committee on Interstate Taxation. Steve Easton is a tax specialist with Lybrand Ross Brothers and Montgomery in New York. And Stu Miller is now assistant to the president of A. M. Lerner and Co., investment bankers in New York City.

Two '56ers are now chemistry professors—one on either coast of the U.S. Dave Schuster is assistant professor of chemistry at New York University and Gershon Vincow is way out at the University of Washington.

Your correspondent Newt Frohlich has been recalled into the Air Force and will be stationed in France.

57 Anthony D. Rousselot R.F.D. #1 Cold Spring Harbor Road Syosset, L. I., N. Y.

Frederick Appel has been awarded the Benjamin Franklin Journalism Scholarship at the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. This \$750 scholarship was established by newspaper publishers of the New York City area in 1956 during the observance of the 250th anniversary of Franklin's birth. Fred has been on the staff of the *Book of Popular Science* and joined *Science World* in 1960.

Among our classmates who were married recently are: Paul D. Newcomer to Pearl Petchel and Ivan Serchuk to Phoebe Cohen. (Ivan is a law clerk to U.S. District Court Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan '26.)

58 Peter S. Barth 84-09 Talbot Street Kew Gardens 15, L. I., N. Y.

Martin A. Hurwitz has been selected for service in the Peace Corps as a teaching assistant in English in the Philippines. Marty, who holds a degree in journalism from the University of Missouri, hopes that he will "gain a thorough knowledge of the Philippines and perhaps other areas of the Far East."

State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz has appointed Sheldon Rabb a law apprentice in the local office of the State Department of Law.

Barry Dickman has accepted a one-year appointment as law clerk to Chief Justice Joseph Weintraub of the N. J. Supreme Court. Bernard Nussbaum is traveling and

studying in Europe and Asia on a Sheldon Fellowship from Harvard University. Sidney Rosditcher is working in the office of the Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice in Washington. (This select group advises the Attorney General.) In New York, Bill Watkins is an associate in the Wall Street law firm of Dewey, Ballantine, Palmer, Bushby and Wood.

A number of our classmates were married this past summer: Paul Reuben Cooper to Carol Hellman Pepper on June 18th (Paul was the lighting technician for the Berkshire Playhouse in Stockbridge, Mass.), William Bruce Culverwell to Sarah Starr Powell, and Martin Frederick Stein Jr., now a fourth year student at the Albany Medical College, to Barbara Ann McIlveen on July 27th.

59 Louis Kushnick 2676 Yale Station New Haven, Conn.

Charles Raab worked this summer at the Bureau of Applied Social Research at Columbia, before returning to Yale, where he is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree in the Department of Political Science.

The following '59ers were married recently: Bennett Miller to Patricia Dawn Schoenhut, James E. Iverson to Patricia Koelman, Thomas Nathan Guinsburg to Leonore Rochelle Abramson, David Alan Heymfeld to Carla Susan Raskin.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stone announce the birth of a daughter, Jessica Lynn, who arrived just in time for Bob's finals last June. Unperturbed, Bob is going on for his third year at Harvard Law School.

60 René Plessner 144 West 86th Street New York 24, N. Y.

The Class has planned a sumptuous dinner at Leone's on Wednesday, Dec. 27 at 8:30 P.M. in the North Wine Cellar. The cost is only \$1.00 per man! Al Chernoff is handling all arrangements.

A large number of our classmates have made the staffs of their Law Reviews: Norm Lane, Bill Bishin, and Al Feld at Harvard; Ernie Grunebaum, Danny Shapiro and Paul Savoy at Columbia; and Byron Falk at S.M.U.

Among the budding scientists in the class are Mike Fisch, who received his M.A. in Chemistry at Cal Tech and is working on his doctorate, and Marty Zwick, who is doing research for the Navy Department in Washington, D.C. and is working toward his Masters in Physics. Others studying in various fields include: Neil Wallace, who has won a fellowship for graduate study in Economics at the University of Chicago, Steve Lerner who is now attending the Jewish Theological Seminary, Al Ashare at Albany Medical School, Mike Johns, who is working
(Continued on page 44, column 3)

COLLEGE AUTHORS

WHAT EVERY BACHELOR KNOWS by *Corey Ford '23*, is a partly spoofing, partly serious book on "bachelorcraft" by the well known bachelor humorist. (Doubleday, \$2.95.)

ROBERT JOHN WALKER, A POLITICIAN FROM JACKSON TO LINCOLN, by *James P. Shenton '49*, associate professor of history, Columbia, portrays the political career of a man who, as senator, secretary of the treasury, and friend of presidents, influenced the direction of American politics. (Columbia University Press, \$6.00.)

THE LIFE AND WORK OF SIGMUND FREUD, by Ernest Jones, edited and abridged by *Lionel Trilling '25*, professor of English, and *Steven Marcus '48*, assistant professor of English, is a one volume abridgement of a famous three volume work. (Basic Books, \$7.50.)

BABUR, THE TIGER, by *Harold Lamb '15* is a biography of the warrior-king who dominated Central Asia in the early 16th century. (Doubleday & Co., \$4.95.)

PLANNING FOR BETTER HOSPITAL CARE by *Eli Ginzberg '31*, professor of economics, Columbia University, and Peter Rogatz, is a report on the hospitals and health agencies of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York. (Columbia University Press, \$5.00.)

SOS NEW YORK by *Eric M. Javits '52*, is a study of the problems of New York City and suggestions for their alleviation. (Dial Press, \$3.95.)

MAJOR PLAYS OF CHIKAMATSU translated by *Donald Keene '42*, professor of Japanese at Columbia University, contains eleven representative plays by the Japanese dramatist, written for the puppet stage, which portray Japanese life in the late 17th and early 18th centuries. (Columbia University Press, \$8.50.)

REVISING A BUSINESS CURRICULUM—THE COLUMBIA EXPERIENCE by *Robert J. Senkier '39*, assistant dean of Columbia Graduate School of Business, is an analysis of the process of the recent successful revision of the M.B.A. curriculum of the School of Business.

A GUIDE TO COLLEGES, Second Edition, by *Gene R. Hawes '49*, is a guide to over 2,000 colleges and universities with facts and figures on admission requirements, tuition and other expenses, scholarships, special courses of study, and sports and social activities. (Columbia University Press, \$5.00.)

VOLTAIRE! VOLTAIRE! by *Guy Endore '23*, is a novel about Voltaire and Rousseau and their glittering age. (Simon and Schuster, \$5.95.)



ALFRED E. CAVE '61
Good Fellowship

THE IDEA OF FREEDOM, Volume II, by *Mortimer J. Adler '23*, is the second and final volume of a comprehensive survey of Western thought about freedom. (Doubleday & Co., \$7.50.)

THE STRUGGLE FOR ALGERIA, by *Joseph Kraft '47* is an analysis of the forces behind the Algerian War by a reporter who has spent several years in Algeria. It includes portraits of De Gaulle and the rebel leadership. (Doubleday & Company, \$4.50.)

ANIMAL PARASITES IN MAN, by N. H. Swellengrebel and *Max H. Stermann '17*, instructor in Tropical Diseases at Columbia University, is a standard work for biologists and medical doctors presenting up-to-date information and full accounts of life cycle and morphology. (Van Nostrand, \$12.00.)

MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY IN FRANCE SINCE THE REVOLUTION, by *Wesley D. Camp '36*, is a study of French demographic trends in the light of historic perspective and the changing social environment.

FURTHER CONFESSIONS OF A STORY WRITER by *Paul Gallico '19* contains twenty of his favorite tales, old and new, and behind-the-typewriter comments on how he wrote and sold each story. (\$4.95.)

THE OLD WOMAN, THE WIFE, AND THE ARCHER, translated with an introduction by *Donald Keene '42*, is a book of three novellees by contemporary Japanese writers. (\$3.95.)

PRIMA DONNAS AND OTHER WILD BEASTS, by *Alan Wagner '51*, provides an amusing insight into opera and opera people. It includes entertaining behind-the-scenes portraits of great opera stars, composers, and conductors, past and present. (Argonaut Books, Inc. \$5.00)

Compiled by ARNOLD H. SWENSON '25

toward his M.A. at the University of Illinois, and Tom Vargish, who is studying English language and literature at Merton College, Oxford, England.

News from other classmates indicates they are engaged in a wide variety of activities. Don Keller is a product specialist in the marketing department of Texas Instruments. Dick Caldwell is a management trainee and acting department manager for the J. C. Penney Co., in Paramus. John Pegram is combining working as an Electronic Engineer for the Allan B. DuPont Labs and studying at N.Y.U. Law School at night. Paul Lindemann is teaching German and Psychology at Abraham Lincoln High School in Denver. Tom Hamilton is an Editorial Assistant for the Electrical Engineering Magazine of American Institute of Electrical Engineers and is also chairman of the Civil Liberties Subcommittee of the N. Y. Young Republican Club. Norm Nordlund is a Naval Aviator.

61

Richard Rapps
77-14 78th Street
Glendale 27, N. Y.

Alfred E. Cave is one of nine outstanding Negro college students to be awarded National Medical-Sloan Foundation fellowships under a program designed to help relieve the critical shortage of Negro physicians and surgeons in the United States. To qualify for the four year scholarship, a student must have "demonstrated outstanding achievement in college."

Peter C. Babcox and Arnold Abrams are among the ten students who have received \$2,000 scholarships to participate in an experimental education writing curriculum being developed at the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. The program is designed to train individuals to become editors and writers on the problems of education. All students will take the full journalism curriculum with additional work in education subjects and education writing.

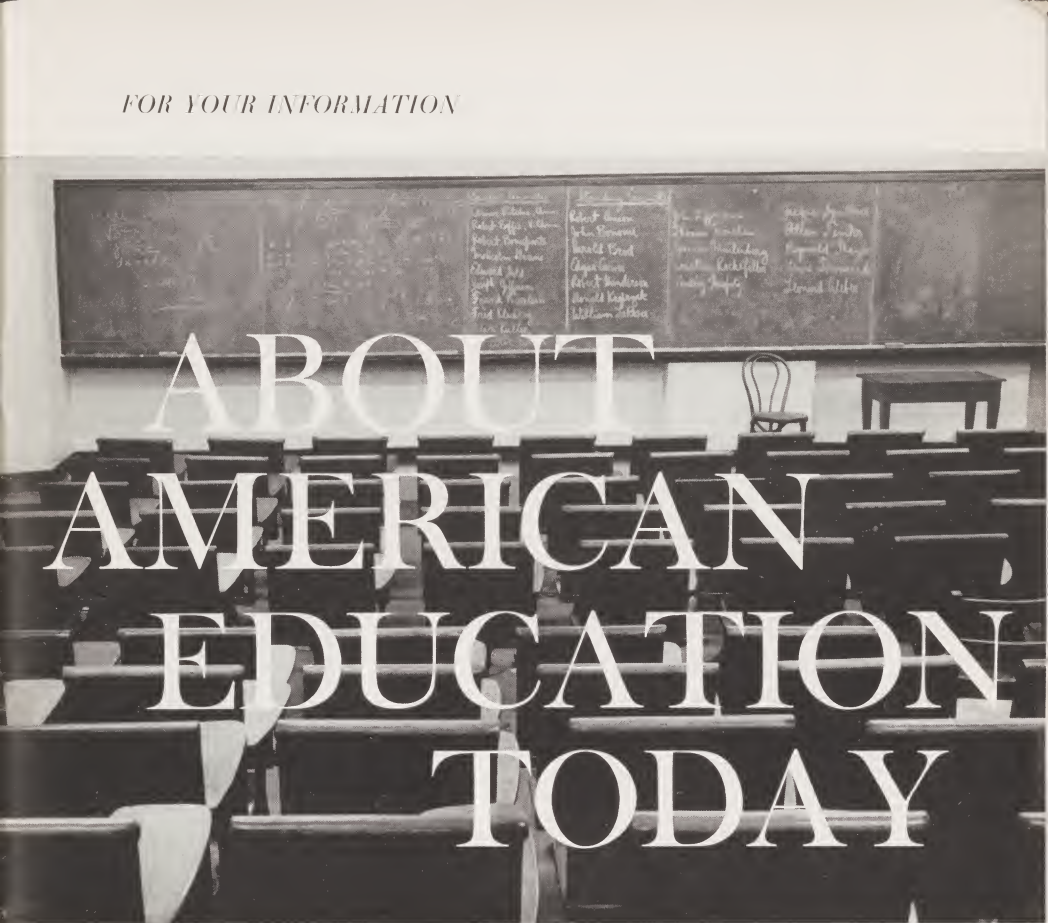
The following classmates were married recently: Rudolph Knudsen to Margaret Vreeland on June 10th, Irwin Wall to Sarah Kyrnska on Aug. 31st (Irwin is doing graduate work in history at Columbia University), and Jay P. Joseph to Evelyn Whitecup on September 23rd.

Bean Soup à la Columbia

Donald H. Dalton of the Washington, D. C. alumni chapter recently wrote to Dr. Grayson Kirk suggesting that the Famous bean soup, offered daily in the U.S. Senate restaurant, be added to the university's daily menu. He included a recipe for the soup.

Mr. Dalton believes that the bean soup would add something distinctive and traditional to the daily menu. Said he, "The students will remember your presidency years later by this famous addition to their menu, as well as by your other excellent services for the students."

FOR YOUR INFORMATION



ABOUT AMERICAN EDUCATION TODAY

by LAWRENCE A. CREMIN

ONE OF THE STRIKING political phenomena of our time has been the emergence of a full-scale national debate over education. Like most debates of public policy, this one is as unsystematic as it is searching; yet its evidences are all around us. Desegregation has been in the headlines for almost a decade. The church-state problem has sharpened with rising parochial school enrollments, and this quite apart from the particular failure of Mr. Kennedy's comprehensive federal-aid bill. Taxpayer revolts across the country testify to mounting financial pressures caused by bulging enroll-

ments at every level. And a spate of books, magazine articles, and television programs continues to air every conceivable ailment of the schools, real and imaginary. Probably not since the days of Horace Mann have so many had so much to say about education.

For the layman wanting to sink his teeth into some of the issues, there is no better place to begin than Martin Mayer's *The Schools*. Known primarily as a journalist—many will recall his earlier reports on *Wall Street: Men and Money* and *Madison Avenue USA*—Mayer spent some thirty months on the research for this book, visiting hun-

dreds of classrooms in the United States, England, France, and Scandinavia, and interviewing over a thousand persons professionally concerned with education. The result is an extraordinarily sophisticated portrait of the American school, one that skillfully alternates incisive discussions of pedagogical theory with acute first-hand observations of what is actually going on. Mayer's approach throughout is critical—straightforward reporting can be a surprisingly devastating instrument—but more than most contemporary critics he believes in popular schooling and comprehends the enor-

mity of its problems. His book has already done much to dispel the aura of half-truth that has long pervaded discussions of educational policy and practice.

ARMED WITH MAYER'S INFORMATION, readers will find themselves better able to appraise the vast number of pedagogical proposals urged upon the public in recent years. These range in outlook from Arthur Bestor's *The Restoration of Learning*, a vigorous demand for more systematic intellectual training in the schools, to Raymond P. Harris's *American Education: Facts, Fancies, and Folklore*, an equally vigorous defense of things as they are. More moderate than either, and perhaps for that very reason vastly influential, have been the writings of Harvard's former President, James Bryant Conant.

Conant's interest in popular schooling long antedates the present crisis. He steadfastly supported the Master of Arts in Teaching program during his Presidency at Harvard, and he served for years as a member of the National Education Association's Educational Policies Commission. In 1956, as Dr. Conant was completing a tour as U.S. Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, the Carnegie Corporation prevailed upon him to turn his attention to some of the critical problems facing American secondary education. For two years he and his staff visited schools in every region of the country; and the result has been a pair of widely read reports, *The American High School Today* and *Education in the Junior High School Years*, a book of essays, *The Child, the Parent and the State*, and most recently, a special study of metropolitan schooling called *Slums and Suburbs*.

Several general themes run through all of these writings. To begin, Conant proposes no radical alteration in the fundamental structure of American education, assuming rather a continuation of the broadly comprehensive high school embracing youngsters with a variety of academic and occupational goals. (This, by the way, is in sharp contrast to Admiral Hyman Rickover's suggestion in *Education and Freedom* that our most gifted students be segregated in special elite schools across the country.) Second, Conant seems quite willing to work within the current

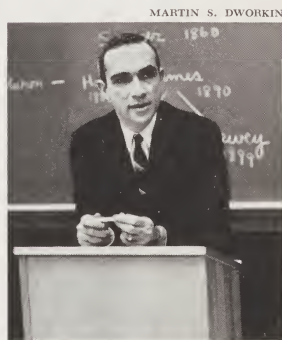
political framework of American education, contending that the key to progress still lies with an active, informed citizenry working at the state and local levels. (Here he differs markedly from Myron Lieberman, who pleads in *The Future of Public Education* for a much more powerful teaching profession with authority to determine the scope, content, and character of the school curriculum.) And third, though he is widely viewed as an educational conservative, Conant actually accepts most of the principal reforms of the progressive era, for example, vocational training, guidance, and the grouping of students according to ability; indeed, he even recommends a substantial expansion of guidance services throughout the system.

Granted this, however, Conant does call for a thorough tightening of high school programs in mathematics, the sciences, and the humanities, and for much greater attention to the particular needs of intellectually able students. And as a first step toward reform, he suggests what is probably the most publicized of his recommendations: the abolition, via consolidation, of a large number of overly small district high schools which simply cannot provide a decent education for their students, gifted or otherwise. In the end, it may well be at this very concrete point that his work will exert its greatest influence.

The fact that Conant and Mayer have both been on the best-seller lists for weeks at a time makes especially significant one attitude they seem to share in common: a despair of educational philosophizing. Mayer's book literally sparkles with forthright criticism; yet his whole effort, as he puts it, is to "get at the realities of education, to cut below the controversy to the problems as they present themselves inside schools." And Conant opens *The Child, the Parent and the State* with a barb about "the sense of distasteful weariness" that overtakes him every time someone sets out to define the term *education*.

One can sympathize with both men, for much of the contemporary literature of educational philosophy has been either drearily polemical or narrowly analytical. Yet philosophical questions do not solve themselves by being ignored, and it will do Americans little good to quicken their pace in education if they don't know where they're going.

FORTUNATELY, several recent works have addressed themselves to the philosophical problem in readable, non-technical prose. *Education in the Age of Science*, edited by Professor Brand Blanshard of Yale, is an excellent case in point. The report of a conference sponsored by the Tamiment Institute in June, 1958, it includes essays by such leading lights as Sidney Hook, George Shuster, Douglas Bush, and Ernest Nagel—Hook and Shuster engage in spirited debate over the nature of education, the very question that wears Dr. Conant—as well as verbatim responses by Scott Buchanan, Polykarp Kusch, Paul Woodring, and others. Lively, informative, and often original, the volume inevitably calls to mind C. P. Snow's plea for a rapprochement between ~~scientists~~ and humanists in his celebrated Rede Lecture, *The Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution*. For here at Tamiment



MARTIN S. DWORIN

LAWRENCE A. CREMIN is Frederick A. P. Barnard Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University. After graduating from college, he went on to Teachers College, where he compiled a record of such excellence that some have called him "the best student at T. C. in a generation." A full professor at thirty, and a man of great energy and sparkling wit, Dr. Cremin has been trying to integrate the studies at T. C. more closely with those of the University.

He teaches the history of American education in the College and is the author of several books, among them *The American Common School* and *Transformation of the Schools*. The latter book, his latest, is a history of progressive education in America.

were representatives of both groups actively engaged in a conversation that was bound to narrow the cultural gulf between them.

One particular theme of the Blanshard volume—the relation of equality to excellence—is given book-length consideration in John Gardner's recent tract, *Excellence: Can We Be Equal and Excellent Too?* Disarmingly unassuming in style and format, *Excellence* is a fundamental attack on the central educational question of our time: can education — and culture — be democratized without being vulgarized? Dr. Gardner thinks it can; and the key to his view is a conception of excellence expanded to meet the requirements of a modern industrial civilization. "A conception embracing many kinds of excellence at many levels," he writes, "is the only one which fully accords with the richly varied potentialities of mankind; it is the only one which will permit high morale throughout the society. . . . We need excellent physicists and excellent mechanics. We need excellent cabinet members and excellent first-grade teachers. The tone and fiber of our society depend upon a pervasive and almost universal striving for good performance." Given such a view, Gardner is able to reject out of hand the sort of narrow, socially enervating selectivity Michael Young satirizes so brilliantly in *The Rise of the Meritocracy*.

Another theme of the Blanshard symposium—the problem of what actually to teach, and how—has received extended treatment in Jerome Bruner's much discussed volume, *The Process of Education*. The book stems from a 1959 conference on methods of teaching in the sciences, but its analyses probe much deeper than the usual conference report and obviously reflect Professor Bruner's longtime interest in the psychology of cognition. Flying in the face of most of today's "conventional wisdom" in pedagogy, Bruner maintains that every school subject has its own fundamental structure, and that to emphasize this structure in teaching is to enhance the student's subsequent ability to deepen his knowledge and use it outside the classroom. Furthermore, he urges far greater attention to the process of intuitive thinking, to the sort of "courageous leap to a tentative conclusion" that distinguishes original work in every field of

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number 1 / winter 1961

ARGENTINA

2 short stories, 2 essays

BRAZIL

play, 2 short stories, essay

FRANCE

play, 2 short stories, essay

HOLLAND

poems, 2 essays, short story

Lawrence Durrell

A valiant project which will certainly enlist the active sympathy and help of all lovers of good literature in Europe as well as in America.

Adlai E. Stevenson

We "North Americans" must do more to cure our ignorance of the rich culture of our friends in Latin America—both to deserve their respect and to share in their finest achievements. They have much to teach us, and I am delighted that you, through this magazine, intend to be an instrument in that teaching.

Archibald MacLeish

I am lost in admiration of your program . . . your Advisory Board seems to me particularly well chosen.

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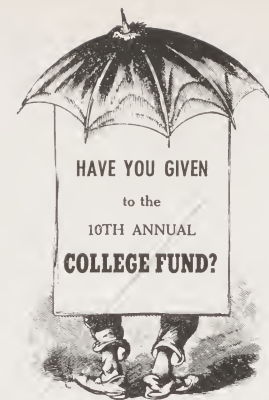
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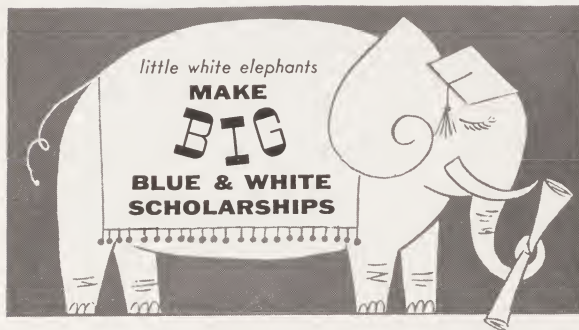
the arts and sciences. Both propositions, Bruner suggests, are premised on a general conviction that intellectual activity is everywhere the same, whether at the frontier of knowledge or in a third-grade classroom. "The schoolboy learning physics is a physicist, and it is easier for him to learn physics behaving like a physicist than doing something else."

Now all this may sound like one more version of "learning by doing," but it has little in common with the sort of penny-in-the-fuse-box practicalism that has long passed for science teaching in American schools. And insofar as Bruner's work reflects innovations actually under way in classrooms across the country, it may well hold the key to educational reform in the decade immediately ahead.

FINALLY, BRIEF MENTION is due a quite different genre of educational writing that seems to have come into its own in recent years: the academic novel. More than a dozen have appeared in the last twelve months alone, ranging from John Hersey's savage lampoon of current educational controversy in *The Child Buyer* to May Sarton's sensitive portrayal of teaching in *The Small Room*. The genre has even occasioned critical essays in *The Partisan Review* and



American Quarterly. Many of the novels, of course, are downright dreadful, using academe as a convenient backdrop for irrelevant plots that go nowhere. (Such may be the price of having authors-in-residence at more and more of our colleges!) But the best of them explore in depth the very problems of teaching and learning that academic philosophers have all but abandoned. If the trend continues, the academic novel may ultimately prove a most important humanizing influence on the larger debate over education. And if the Dewey of the next generation turns out to be a poet, we shall all be the gainers.



Bring your old clothing, furniture, books, toys, jewelry, records, household gadgets—any "white elephants"—to Columbia's Thrift Shop at 1139 Second Avenue (at

60th Street) in New York, or phone Eldorado 5-9263 for a pickup. All proceeds go to scholarships for the students of Columbia College.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE THRIFT SHOP

Who are the Gifted?

"In many ways educational institutions from kindergarten through graduate school give our students a biased view of human worth. In the school and college world grades are the coin of the realm. Those with the "A's" have the cash and with this they can buy their way into college and into graduate school. And the top students get the scholarships. We accept this value system but not the concomitant belief that the "A" students are successes and the "C" and "D" students failures.

Marks and test scores measure what they measure. They do not, however, measure such great human qualities as courage, compassion, resolution, judgment, or imagination, nor do they reveal important abilities like the use of hands (in art, music, or crafts), the use of the body (in sports, in dance), or social leadership (in politics, in business). Many of our boys and girls who will not be labelled gifted when measured by marks and intelligence tests will prove by post-school performance in many nonintellectual (and intellectual, too!) areas to be gifted.

And unfortunately some of our specially selected intellectually gifted boys and girls will not be effective in later life because they lack judgment, persistency, emotional balance, or the ability to get along with people. We forget to tell our intellectually gifted and our other-gifted of these truths.

Yogi Berra was not a gifted student academically, but his special talents have brought many happy moments to millions of citizens. Winston Churchill was a most unpromising young man in school, but his talents came to the surface later in life to the benefit of all mankind. Al Capp, the cartoonist, failed plane geometry nine times and was the despair of many of his teachers, but his talents were revealed after school. Robert Frost gave no academic promise in school or college, from which he never graduated, but his gifts in poetry will forever instruct and delight his readers. Some of America's gifted performers in every line of work never went to college, men like Thomas Edison, Henry Ford, David Sarnoff, and Ernest Hemingway."

EUGENE S. WILSON
Dean of Admissions
Amherst College

Early Start

"Outside of their own business, the ideas gained by men before they are 25 are practically the only ideas they shall have in their lives."

WILLIAM JAMES



THE SECRET OF COLUMBIA, I suggest, is that it is so uniquely saturated with the sounds and the sights, the rhythms and the values, of civilization as it actually exists today.

Within the rectilinear boundaries . . . there is a peaceful oasis—I had almost said a halloved oasis—of the life of the mind, defiantly independent of the surrounding market-place racket of Manhattan. There is quiet here, and space, and charm, and pleasant green vistas—in the realm of lasting things.

Here in this concourse of red-and-gray buildings, Kant is no mere name, Marx no mere bogey, Shakespeare no mere idol to be nodded to and otherwise ignored. And the nucleus of the atom is no mere vague nightmare. At Columbia these things are life itself. . . . You could be a rattle-brained . . . fool if you wished, and sneak through four years with low grades. But you would have to sneak, for that was not a smart or brave pattern at Columbia, but a jejeune one. If you dreamed of distinction or achievement you were at the right address. Tasks measured to your capacity, or urging you to enlarge your capacity, were everywhere, in the curriculum or in the extra-curricular activities. Men of the first rank in intellectual pursuits were there to challenge and guide you. The air was alive with discovery, with the vibrations of intelligence.

It was too rich a diet, too fast a pace, for most young men to keep up with the whole year long. There was the recurring urge to say the hell with it, and go off for a few beers, or better yet to find a girl and go out somewhere. And that was when Columbia shone. For at hand, as a quick change from the world of timeless values and hard intellectual work, was the wonderland of cynical, sophisticated, up-to-the-second New York. You could plunge in half an hour from Thorstein Veblen to Ethel Merman, from integral calculus to Jascha Heifetz or Louis Armstrong. . . .

A college boy's purse is usually lean. But who of us does not remember balcony seats with a lovely girl at a hypnotic play or concert? You could have your beer in Greenwich Village for very little money, if you wished, and see sights and hear talk that were a second education. If you and your girl liked art, you could go and look at the finest paintings in the new world.

The best things of the moment were outside the rectangle of Columbia; the best things of all human history and thought were inside the rectangle. If only you had the sense you could spend four years in an unforgettable exciting and improving alternation between two realms of magic.

HERMAN WOUK '34

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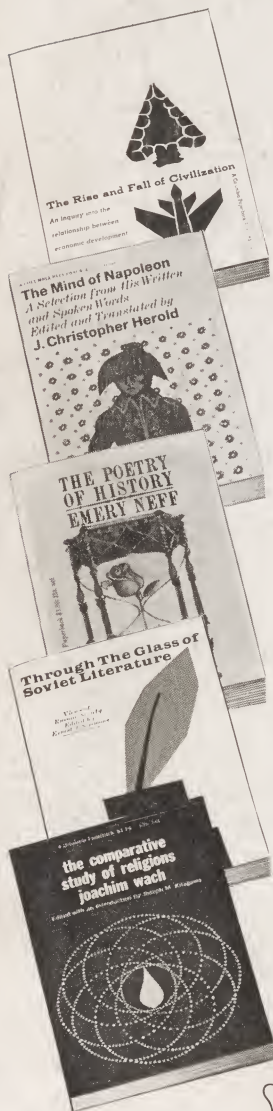
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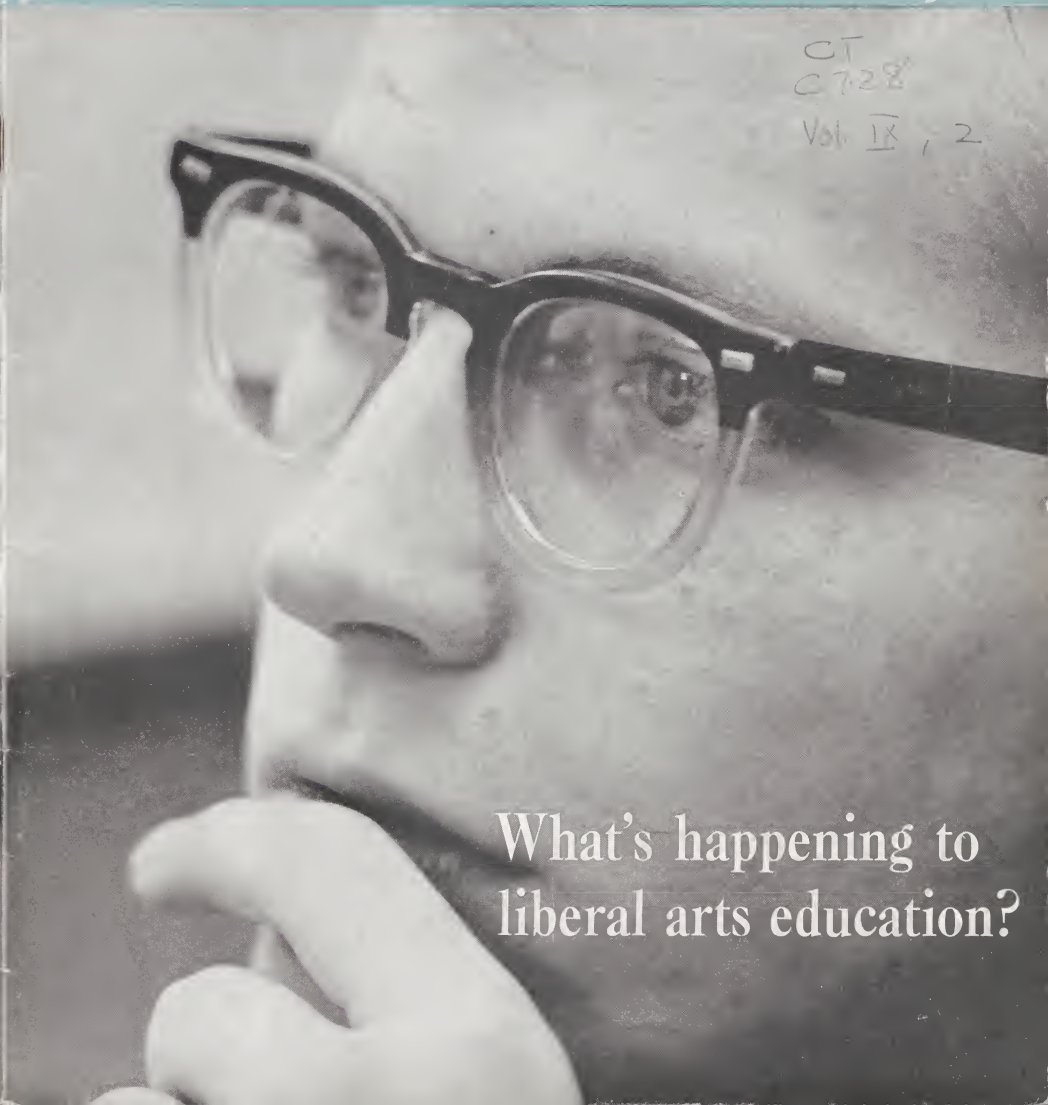
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COLUMBIA COLLEGE

Today

WINTER 1961-62

CT
C 7-28
Vol. IX, 2



What's happening to
liberal arts education?

The Association of the Alumni
of
Columbia College
cordially invites you to attend the
1962 ALEXANDER HAMILTON DINNER
on the occasion of the presentation of the
Alexander Hamilton Medal to
JOHN ALLEN KROUT
on Wednesday evening, April eleventh
in the
Rotunda of Low Memorial Library

Black Tie

Twelve-fifty per person
(includes cocktails)

Cocktails at seven o'clock
Dinner at seven forty-five o'clock



"[This] finely drilled organization sang with velvety tones . . . and amazingly clear enunciation." N. Y. TIMES

The Columbia Glee Club

TOWN HALL CONCERT

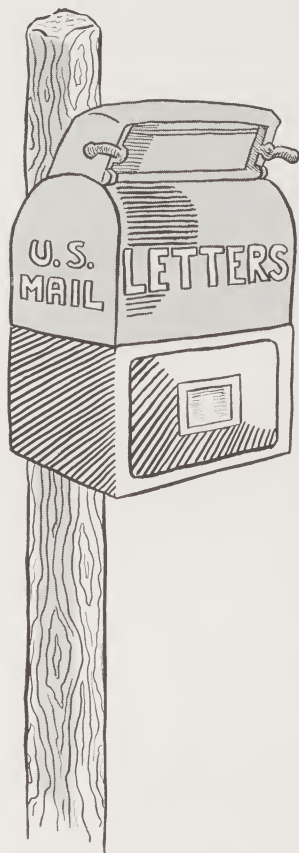
Saturday, April 28 at 8:30 p.m.



One of Columbia's happiest annual events, the Glee Club concert this year will feature Randall Thompson's just-written *Frostiana*, a setting to music of several Robert Frost poems. The traditional song and drink reception at the Columbia University Club will fol-

low the concert. Ticket prices are: loge, 5.00; entire box (6 seats) 25.00; Orchestra, 3.00, 2.50; Balcony 2.50, 2.00. Order your tickets now from the Glee Club, 313 Ferris Booth Hall, New York 27, N.Y. Make checks payable to the Columbia University Glee Club.

Cover photograph by WILLIAM HUBBELL



Letters

Honestly the best policy

TO THE EDITOR:

From the article on page 1 of the last *CCT*, I gather that this is your first edition as editor. Your attempt to report honestly the story of Columbia College and its students certainly is off to an excellent start. This is the first edition of an alumni magazine that I have read, eagerly and with deep interest, from cover to cover. Whether it is the format, the subject of the articles, or the excellence of the writing, I cannot say. Anyway, I am most pleased with your first issue. You have my wholehearted support in your editorial aims.

JOACHIM H. BECKER '47
Newark, Delaware

TO THE EDITOR:

Your fan mail must be something to seel And rightly.

Last night I took *CCT* home. That was a mistake because I had two jobs to complete before going to bed. I didn't get them done because I couldn't put your magazine down.

To see what you have done, and to consider it in the perspective of Columbia College alumni—their hopes, concerns, and insecurities when they compare the publications of sister institutions—is to recognize and be grateful. We have moved from a position of poor competition to one of leadership! My best wishes to you.

LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN
Botteneisser Professor of Government
Dean of Columbia College, 1950-58

TO THE EDITOR:

I have been out of Columbia only six months, but already I feel more cut off from my "college daze" than I should. Therefore, I would like to express my admiration and appreciation for the latest issue of *Columbia College Today*; it helped me recall the many wonderful hours I spent on Morningside Heights.

Columbia College Today does more, I believe, than any alumni gathering can to arouse and maintain interest in the affairs of the College. Such things as the story of Father Liebler, the priest of the Navajos, are not likely to be heard at reunions. I also found the article on admissions most interesting since I have a brother who is starting high school and will be, I hope, applying to Columbia.

THOMAS W. LIPPMAN '61
Jamaica, New York

Kudos

TO THE EDITOR:

It was a genuine delight to read the improved volume IX, number 1, of *Columbia College Today*. I did not scan it; I did not browse through it. I read it. Please let me congratulate you sincerely and heartily . . . also Mr. Chereff and the Advisory Committee and Mr. Monaghan and the College Alumni Association officers.

CLARENCE E. LOVEJOY '17
New York, N. Y.

TO THE EDITOR:

May I congratulate you on the Fall 1961 issue of *Columbia College Today*. I picked it up quite by chance after I had run out of other reading matter. All my previous experiences with alumni journals led me to expect only the dulllest and most mechanical recital of collegiate accomplishments and the usual heavy-handed pitch for alumni support.

To my surprise, I found myself reading this issue right along, irresistibly drawn by the good writing, clean layout, and delightful photographs. More important, I found myself in happy accord with what seemed to me a completely new spirit of intelligence and candor in the magazine. You truly convey "the fascination, variety, and electricity" of the College. Count me among your fans.

(I'm the wife of one Columbia alumnus, John J. '24, and the mother of another, John L. '59.)

LILLIAN EIRLICH
New York, N. Y.

Civil and domestic

TO THE EDITOR:

... Perhaps you know that the Class of 1905 has set up a number of Scholarship Endowments. It is a great comfort to learn from the latest issue of *CCT* that the admissions group does such an efficient job in selecting young scholars for the College.

You also had a good article about "The College and the Civil War." In my time the Seventh Regiment was part of our family history. My grandfather, William H. Riblet, went to Washington as the captain of the 4th Company in that regiment in April 1861. After two years he was brought back to New York City to help forward a steady supply of recruits and to help protect the City from the draft and other riots which the police were unable to handle.

RONALD F. RIBLET '05
Farwood, New Jersey

Invisible whip

TO THE EDITOR:

I must tell you that I, a happy delinquent, just paid my dues today. Not because of the psychological deftness of a letter, but because I read the Fall issue of *CCT*. You have a fine publication, informative and thoughtful without stuff-and-nonsense, and well-written.

It made me leap-frog back to my own years at Columbia and to my teachers—Erskine, Dewey, Weaver, Hayes, Edman, and a track coach who had hopes about my high jumping ability until I turned my ankle seriously while stepping off a curb just before the first meet...

I wish you could have seen Nicholas Murray Butler strolling around the campus with his cane on his shoulder like a sword. Philosopher-king!

HAROLD C. SPROUL '21
Cambridge, Massachusetts

TO THE EDITOR:

... The photograph on page 18 of the Fall *CCT* of a freshman in the midst of his first day on campus is indeed a classic of its kind.

JOHN J. KEVILLE '33
Needham Heights, Massachusetts

A capital lead

TO THE EDITOR:

Congratulations on your Fall issue, which is packed with interesting and readable matter. It is a distinct improvement. You have set yourself a high standard for future issues.

May I suggest an incisive story for the next issue on the *Daily Spectator's* going independent. Everything I, a former Spec man, have read so far about this development has had public relations gloss to it.

In keeping with the promise of your artfully done page 1 editorial, you might tell us exactly why *Spectator* is going independent after all these years. Where did the initiative come from? Do the boys want profits or greater freedom to speak out? ...

EDWARD COWAN '54
Washington, D.C.

TO THE EDITOR:

I have read the current issue of *Columbia College Today* with a great deal of pleasure and interest. I am delighted to learn that there is not too much of the old rah-rah in it to the detriment of the College's intellectual achievements.

Also, I learned a few things that my son (class of 1964) doesn't bother to mention when he's home. I won't mention them to him either. They are my private fun.

ANNA K. DEXTER
Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania

P.S. Which of the five applicants were admitted?

Admits three

TO THE EDITOR:

With reference to the article entitled "Want to Be an Admissions Director?" that appeared in the Fall *CCT* ... it occurred to me that you might be interested or perhaps amused by my reactions.

JOSIAH. I would take him. Coming from a good prep school and doing average work, he will most likely do the same kind of job at Columbia. He might end up teaching in a prep school, English possibly, and will be a sound influence on the lives of many boys.

MICHAEL. Take him. A future Josiah Willard Gibbs. A lone genius in these days of group effort is not to be despised.

BROCK. Take him by all means. Any boy from North Dakota with vision enough to apply to Columbia has something. While I was never an admirer of Senator Langer (I taught my first school in that state) he was a leavening influence in national affairs and we need such. Given a little guidance at first he will do well and will most likely enter public life via Columbia Law School.

JIM. I wonder if he will "study furiously." Is he another John Erskine? Facility with words is one thing but purposeful writing is another. The University of Missouri would love him.

JEFFREY. No. What he wants out of life he can get right in California; it's called USC. He will end up on Madison Avenue anyway and who wants to contribute to that? He may run through two or three wives, but that is not our concern.

As to the question in the title, the answer is yes. The job of college admissions director is one of the most important and challenging jobs today; but I am too old after forty years in education ...

HERBERT E. WARFEL
Headmaster, St. John's School
Santurce, Puerto Rico

Disturbed by cases

TO THE EDITOR:

Josiah is rated C as a scholar, A as a person; Michael is rated A as a scholar, C as a person. If I understand the problem posed in the article "Want to Be an Admissions Director?", Columbia College would have trouble deciding which of these two fictional students to admit.

The article disturbed me. I was going to say that I didn't understand it, but to be frank, I think I do, and I don't like what it is saying.

I find it nonsensical that my college gives serious consideration to an applicant's looks (Michael "looks 14") and to whether his hair is combed. I find it disturbing that an Admissions Office reader finds it pertinent to record, "Oh, God! He surely would dress up the campus" about Josiah. I am sorry to see so much attention paid to whether a boy went to a private or a public school. That we care at all that Josiah is a "descendant of an old New Hampshire family" and that he is a "well-dressed, polished lad" alarms me.

I didn't know the Admissions Office was concerned with details of this sort. If another Einstein came knocking on Columbia's door, some interviewer might just down "hair uncombed." I thought that, above all, we cared what a boy might have in his head and not whether his shoes were shined or whether his Daddy happened to go to school on Morningside.

BARRY SCHWEID '53
Washington, D.C.

We're with you, man

TO THE EDITOR:

I am not a Jack Kerouac fan myself, but I don't understand how, on page 15 of the Fall issue of *CCT*, you can imply that this author is below the College's standards when, in all likelihood, the University will be exhibiting his work in glass cases twenty-five years from now as an example of the ferment in contemporary literature. Columbia will probably also be alluding to his having gone to the College with some degree of pride ...

A. KIRBY CONGDON '50
New York, N. Y.

TO THE EDITOR:

"Admissions: A Frank Report" is in my opinion one of the few articles I have read which completely deserves the title ... It is certainly a graphic and meaningful description of the admissions procedure. I feel that too often a college admissions procedure becomes a matter of mechanics and is relegated to a position somewhat less than it merits.

I am confident that we shall hear a great deal about this article before the school year has ended; and all the comments are bound to be enthusiastic.

JOSEPH E. PAGE
Director of Guidance
Cedarhurst, New York



Winter afternoon in the lobby of Livingston Residence Hall

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IN THIS ISSUE

Within the Family	5
Around the Quads	6
The Dean's Report	14
Ten Students Speak Out	18
What We Need to Know about Science <i>Polykarp Kusch</i>	25
Dialogue on Colloquium <i>Quentin Anderson</i> '37	28
When the College was Young and Literary <i>Jacques Barzun</i> '27	30
Politics Yes, Politicians No!	32
Columbia's Newest Popular Sport	38
What are you, anyway?	41
Talk of the Alumni	42
America's Most Famous Run-down House	46
The Hamilton Medal	49
Class Notes	52
About Cuba <i>Herbert L. Matthews</i> '22	61

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE
founded in 1754

is the undergraduate liberal arts college
of 2600 men in

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Within the Family

Not spaghetti, but good brandy

It is remarkable that Columbia College has been a leader in liberal arts education. Possibly no other undergraduate school is surrounded by such a large and lustrous constellation of graduate and professional schools. A stranger would suppose that a college in such an atmosphere would necessarily become a "feeder school" with emphasis on brief pre-professional training and specialist studies and that education would be dished out like spaghetti rather than sipped in strong doses like brandy. Indeed, many strangers around the country imagine just that about Columbia College.

The surprising fact is that the College has remained comparatively small, its freshmen have continued to be taught in classes of 20 to 25, its philosophy has been what Dean Hawkes called the development of "whole" men—persons mentally keen, emotionally alive, and spiritually strong and questing. In short, the College has acted as if it were a bold liberal arts college in the hills rather than a member of a sizeable and busy university. It has forsaken mass education for mind-to-mind combat.

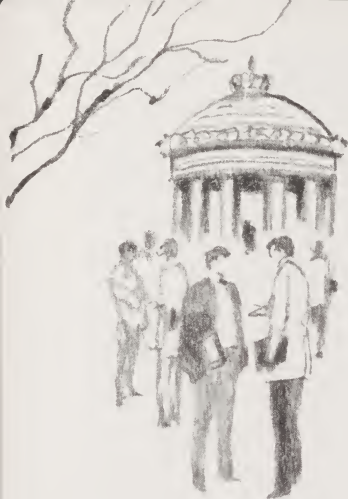
Many persons are responsible for the College's peculiar development—understanding University officials, a succession of strong deans with deep convictions, tenacious alumni, appreciative students, and, perhaps most important, committed faculty members. A brilliant parade of scholar-teachers have fashioned the College's unique curriculum, built up a "great teacher"

tradition, and remained actively concerned about introducing young men to the finest things that men have done and are doing.

Now, however, the wind brings new noises. Like alert deer, many devotees of the College have grown more watchful. The University, with the concurrence of the faculty, has decided to expand the College from 2600 to 3500, or even 4000, men in the next decade. The second year of Contemporary Civilization has been dropped as a requirement because of "staffing difficulties." A few scholar-teachers are acting more like scholar-entrepreneurs. Rising educational costs are forcing economic rationalization—that murderer of uniqueness—upon all the various schools of the University. No plans have been disclosed (except architectural ones) for preventing loss of quality and increased depersonalization, those frequent sisters of large-scale enterprise.

In the midst of these developments—which are a national phenomenon, not merely a local one—Dean Palfrey has written a candid report. It describes the thoughtful attempts by the administration and faculty during the past two years to maintain Columbia's traditions and high standards. Because some of the decisions affect the future of the College and the special education it offers, the report is being sent to all alumni. It is must reading for all those concerned about Columbia College, the colorful dogwood tree in a forest of tall oaks.

GCK



Around the Quads

Tuition Rise

TUITION IS GOING UP again at Columbia College. A rise of \$250, to be introduced in two stages, was approved by University trustees this November. Tuition will increase from \$1450 to \$1575 in September 1962 and from \$1575 to \$1700 in September 1963. The first increase will make Columbia's tuition comparable with that already charged at other Ivy colleges except Brown. Brown, whose tuition is now \$1400, recently announced a tuition rise of \$100 for next year. By the time of Columbia's second increase officials anticipate there will be another tuition rise at comparable colleges around the nation.

To meet the increased needs of the students, the scholarship allotment for the College will be enlarged, although not in exact proportion to the tuition rise. About 28 per cent (730 out of 2600) College men hold Columbia administered scholarships. Another 26 per cent of the undergraduates receive scholarship aid from other sources.

The tuition hike, the fifth in eleven years, was made necessary mainly by four developments.

One is that competition from state universities, private colleges aided by foundation grants, and big businesses for America's finest thinkers and researchers has become increasingly fierce. Columbia with its traditional emphasis on research and on graduate and professional training is a prime hunting-ground. It must continue to

raise faculty salaries in order to retain its scholars and maintain academic excellence.

A second development is the rising cost of books and the enormous increase in the volume of materials published. (From 1950 to 1960 the price of consumer commodities increased 25.7 per cent, while the price of books rose 46 per cent and periodicals 48.5 per cent.) Columbia must keep its great library which is ranked, along with those of Harvard and Yale, as one of the nation's finest. (In number of volumes the University of Illinois library recently surpassed Columbia, and Michigan and California at Berkeley are close behind.)

Third, as the University has grown in size and in number of activities, it has been necessary to hire not only more administrators but men of more outstanding breadth and ability. University executives traditionally work for less than they could earn in busi-

ness, but occasional increases for the best of them are necessary so that the disparity between University salaries and those offered elsewhere is not too great.

Finally, there is the general, steady rise in costs—labor, materials, and the rest. Also, as University salaries grow slightly larger, so does the University's expenditure on benefits.

To help forestall further tuition rises, University officials have initiated a drive to increase operating efficiency. An intensive study of "faculty manpower utilization" is underway. Some courses of limited enrollments may be dropped or bracketed, or combined if they are offered in more than one school at the University. The new faculty rank of "preceptor" will be introduced beginning September 1962. Preceptors will be young men who have not yet earned their Ph.D. degree; they will teach fewer courses and receive lower salaries than instructors.

COSTS AT SOME STATE SUPPORTED COLLEGES, 1961

	Tuition (Residents)	Tuition (Others)	Room	Board	Fees
\$1110/1660	0	550	300	460	350
1201/1636	351	786	200	650	
1105/1575	280	750		825	
1415/1515	400	500	300	630	85
1136/1486	0	350	300	475	361
982/1470	232	720		750	
1094/1468	180	564	210	625	69
900/1400	0	500		750	150
935/1290	270	525		665	
892/1242	150	500	170	480	92
Rhode Island (Kingston)					
Virginia (Charlottesville)					
Michigan (Ann Arbor)					
Rutgers (New Brunswick, N.J.)					
Miami (Oxford, Ohio)					
Colorado (Boulder)					
Georgia Tech (Atlanta)					
California (Berkeley)					
Oregon (Eugene)					
North Carolina (Chapel Hill)					

COSTS AT SOME PRIVATE COLLEGES, 1961

		Tuition	Room	Board	Fees
\$2780	Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, Pa.)	1600		1000	180
2760	Cornell (Ithaca, N.Y.)	1600	350	600	260
2570	Harvard (Cambridge, Mass.)	1520	430	620	
2560	Princeton (Princeton, N.J.)	1600	360	600	
2556	M.I.T. (Cambridge, Mass.)	1500	370	650	36
2550	Yale (New Haven, Conn.)	1550		1000	
2450	Dartmouth (Hanover, N.H.)	1550	400	500	
2445	COLUMBIA	1450	400	585	10
2385	Rochester (Rochester, N.Y.)	1275	310	525	75
2360	N.Y.U. (New York, N.Y.)	1280	330	650	100
2300	Brown (Providence, R.I.)	1400		900	
2300	Colgate (Hamilton, N.Y.)	1375	300	500	125
2300	Fordham (New York, N.Y.)	1150	450	600	100
2300	Hamilton (Clinton, N.Y.)	1300	350	550	100
2273	R.P.I. (Troy, N.Y.)	1400	280	528	65
2255	Trinity (Hartford, Conn.)	1290		900	155
2250	Lchigh (Bethlehem, Pa.)	1400		850	
2250	Johns Hopkins (Baltimore, Md.)	1450		800	
2247	Wesleyan (Middletown, Conn.)	1250	375	550	72
2222	Union (Scheneectady, N.Y.)	1250	300	600	72
2220	Swarthmore (Swarthmore, Pa.)	1250		820	150
2201	Calif. Inst. of Tech. (Pasadena)	1275	365	520	41
2200	Georgetown (Washington, D.C.)	1100	500	500	100
2200	Kenyon (Gambier, Ohio)	1300	320	480	100
2175	Stanford (Stanford, Calif.)	1260	345	570	
2170	Stevens Inst. of Tech. (Hoboken)	1400	350	420	
2150	Haverford (Haverford, Pa.)	1225	280	520	125
2145	Northwestern (Evanston, Ill.)	1200		900	45
2120	Lafayette (Easton, Pa.)	1200	300	520	100
2118	Bowdoin (Brunswick, Maine)	1250	320	500	48
2110	Notre Dame (Notre Dame, Ind.)	1200		850	60
2100	Carleton (Northfield, Minn.)	1150		875	75
2100	Williams (Williamstown, Mass.)	1200	300	500	100
2080	Oberlin (Oberlin, Ohio)	1150	300	550	80
2075	Grinnell (Grinnell, Iowa)	1175	370	450	80
2075	Tulane (New Orleans, La.)	1090	275	600	110
2035	Amherst (Amherst, Mass.)	1150	300	475	110
2016	Middlebury (Middlebury, Vt.)	1300	280	480	56
1985	Chicago (Chicago, Ill.)	1140	350	495	
1900	Reed (Portland, Oregon)	1260	230	370	40
1800	Vanderbilt (Nashville, Tenn.)	1000	300	500	
1700	Wabash (Crawfordsville, Ind.)	900	300	500	
1680	Emory (Atlanta, Ga.)	900	255	525	
1455	Washington & Lee (Lexington, Va.)	800	165	480	10
1420	Davidson (Davidson, N.C.)	700	170	450	100
1150	Rice (Houston, Texas)	—		1000	150

(Costs do not include personal expenses for books, supplies, laundry, travel, clothing, and incidentals—\$400 to \$800 at most colleges. All figures were derived from *The College Handbook*, 1961-63.)

Declaration of Independence

THE DAILY SPECTATOR, the newspaper of Columbia College since 1877, will become an independent corporation in September 1962. The daily, which is now freely distributed, will be sold to students at a \$5-a-year subscription rate (\$10 to alumni and parents) or at five cents a copy.

The \$14,000 subsidy that the University now gives the historic student

activity will be withdrawn gradually over a five-year period, after which it is hoped that the paper will be able to balance its budget or even have a surplus. The subsidy has already been withdrawn in name; in November 1961 the University began paying \$8000 for a "Notes and Notices" column, a daily listing of all events at Columbia, and \$10 each for 1200 "faculty subscriptions." As student subscriptions increase in the next few years, the

number of faculty subscriptions will decrease.

Two changes will occur. *Spectator*, usually a four-page paper with one eight-page issue a week, will publish two or three eight-page issues a week. Also, the campus daily will expand its coverage of University activities. It hopes to allot additional space to news of other University schools without decreasing its College coverage.

Through the years some *Spectator* editors, hoping for financial rewards for their efforts and, occasionally, for greater editorial freedom, have advocated independence. In 1959 General Studies students requested a subsidy to start their own newspaper. The G. S. students were granted funds for a weekly paper, and their publication *The Owl* joined the *Law School News*, the *Business School News*, and *Spectator* as University-subsidized papers distributed free in bulk. Concerned about possible other requests, the University officials began examining the campus newspaper situation.

A solution, they believed, was to take seriously the desire of some *Spec* men for independence and to ask the College paper to expand its coverage of University news. This proposal was favored especially by Mr. Stanley Salmen, coordinator of university planning and a former editor of the Harvard *Crimson*, and by Dean of the College John Palfrey, Harvard '40. (The *Crimson* has long been independent, helped by profits from its other publications, such as the *Guide to Boston*, and by an endowment fund established by alumni.)

In the spring of 1960 the dean approached editor William Bishin '60 and found him receptive to *Spectator* independence. His successor, Martin Margulies '61, was equally receptive, and detailed talks began in the fall of 1960 which led to the formation of an 11-man Advisory Subcommittee on the Future of *Spectator*. Chaired by Columbia Professor of History Dwight Miner '26, a former *Spectator* editor, the committee met several times in the spring of 1961, then issued a report approving independence if it were granted in gradual stages. Allen Young '62, the present editor, happily consented to the plan, and in late October met with President Kirk and Dean Palfrey to reach final agreement to start the transition to independence.

Both University officials and *Spectator* leaders hope to gain by the changeover. Columbia will be released from full financial and legal responsibility for the operation of the paper. *Spectator* managers hope that future *Spec* men will earn salaries for their time-consuming work. More freedom to speak out was not an issue.

Editor Allen Young said of independence, "From our point of view, the potential pitfalls—and they are great—are outweighed by the advantages." He said also, "We will not become more sensational to increase our circulation."

Change of Name

COLUMBIA'S SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, which now admits freshmen, has changed its name, with the consent of the Trustees, to the School of Engineering and Applied Science.

The Twisters

THE TWIST has come to Columbia. On Tuesday, October 24, the Board of Managers of Ferris Booth Hall sponsored a "Twist Night" in the College's Lion's Den from 10 p.m. to midnight, following the campus movie "Ballad of a Soldier." 110 students came alone or with dates to try the new dance to the twangy music of Hank Davis '63 and his Twisting Twosome. On succeeding Tuesday nights the crowds of College men and Barnard women swelled to 350 and 400. Since fire laws prevent the presence of more than 228 persons in the Lion's Den, the Tuesday night twisters have moved into Wollman Auditorium.

Student-Faculty Talks

NEW EFFORTS by both students and faculty are being made to increase conversation and learning outside the classroom.

Last year two instructors in the English department came to the Board of Managers of Ferris Booth Hall with the suggestion of holding weekly poetry readings by professors at the noon hour. The idea was enthusiastically received by the students. About 200 of them came to the first reading and later readings were equally well



HISTORY PROFESSOR JAMES SHENTON '49
H. L. Mencken for lunch

The Wednesday noon readings scheduled are:

- Feb. 14 — Prof. Quentin Anderson: FAULKNER
- 21 — Prof. Andrew Chiappe: GERARD MANLEY HOPKINS
- 28 — Prof. James Shenton: H. L. MENCKEN
- Mar. 7 — Mr. Robert Pack reading his own poetry
- 14 — Prof. Moses Hadas: PLATO, THE TRIAL OF SOCRATES
- 21 — Prof. Kenneth Koch: JOHN WHEELRIGHT
- 28 — Mr. James Zito: THOMAS CAREW, SIR JOHN SUCKLING
- Apr. 11 — Prof. Elliott Dobbie: SHAKESPEARE
- 18 — Prof. Bert Leefmans: BAUDELAIRE
- 25 — Mr. Roger Boxill: MILTON
- May 2 — Prof. Jacques Barzun: LINCOLN
- 9 — Prof. Marjorie Nicholson: SIR THOMAS BROWNE

The Humanities Lectures on Thursdays at 4:00 are:

- Feb. 15 — Prof. Jacob Taubes: THE MIND OF ST. PAUL
- 22 — Prof. Olga Ragusa: DANTE: PAST AND PRESENT
- Mar. 1 — Mr. Craig Brush: AN INCIDENT IN HERODOTUS, RABELAIS, AND MONTAIGNE
- 8 — Prof. Donald Frame: MONTAIGNE ON THE ABSURDITY AND DIGNITY OF MAN
- 15 — Prof. Ronald Berman: SHAKESPEARE'S HISTORIES
- 29 — Prof. Leonardo De Morelos: ASPECTS OF DON QUIXOTE
- Apr. 12 — Prof. Marjorie Nicholson: MILTON
- 19 — Prof. David Sidorsky: THE NATURALISM OF SPINOZA
- 26 — Prof. Jeffrey Hart: GULLIVER'S TRAVELS; THE END OF THE RENAISSANCE
- May 3 — Prof. Jean Sarrail: CANDIDE; VOLTAIRE AND PESSIMISM
- 10 — Prof. Walter Sokel: STRUCTURE AND MEANING IN GOETHE'S FAUST
- 14 — Prof. Robert Belknap: DOSTOEVSKY'S CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

attended. This year the noon sessions have included readings in prose as well as poetry and are receiving overflow audiences.

This fall the students approached several professors with the idea of giving talks about the men whose books they were reading in Humanities A. The response of the professors was equally enthusiastic, and a series of twelve talks titled "The Western Imagination" is being given this spring.

Also, students are inviting an increasing number of faculty and Dean's staff members to give informal talks in the residence halls and in one or two fraternity houses. The discussions concern everything from "Is There a God?" to the scholarship situation.

One student commented, "These increased student-faculty relations are great! It makes you feel that learning at the College is a full-time and absorbing activity, not just something that has to be done for tomorrow's classes.

Going Up

COLUMBIA'S PLANNERS have announced that a 20-story apartment house for faculty will be built at Riverside Drive and St. Clair's Place (near 125th Street). The structure will contain a three-level garage. Apartments will be one to four rooms, and all of them will be air-conditioned and have a river view. Construction will start about March 1, 1962.

Said one professor with two children, a library of 4800 books, and no car, "Great! I'll take two fours."

A New Role

HIGGINS PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS I. I. Rabi has accepted a one year fellowship in history at Princeton. On leave from Columbia this year, the 1944 Nobel Laureate is the first scientist to hold Princeton's Shreve Fellowship in History. He is working to incorporate scientific inquiry into intellectual history and to show the impact of modern science on American civilization. "I've come to feel that when science is taught to students, it is not connected to intellectual history. There's no relationship to time and space," he said.

Students with Enterprise

TWELVE STUDENTS in the College, most of them juniors, have formed a scientific research corporation. Called Intertech, Inc., the company has already developed three devices for possible use—an improved Geiger counter, a more sensitive device for measuring temperatures, and new computer components. Some science professors are wary of the enterprise because it may divert the College men, all honor science students, from basic research to the development of profitable technological improvements. However, Stephen Ellis '63 of Cleveland, Ohio, a spokesman for the group, says, "We're not interested in making money except to provide greater opportunities for independent research."

Classroom and Concert Hall

ONE JUNIOR in the College is carrying on a hectic life because he is both a conscientious student and one of America's most gifted young pianists. Gary Towlen '63 of Blue Point, N. Y., who crams about 20 concerts into his schedule during the school year, says, "Sometimes I don't even get a chance to eat."

Gary Towlen made his debut at Carnegie Hall at the age of 12. Within three years he was receiving excellent

notices for recitals in London, Paris, Copenhagen, Geneva, Madrid, and major cities of America. Recently he was decorated by the Spanish Government and was asked to open the yearly piano series at London's Wigmore Hall next fall. After his January 7, 1962 Carnegie Hall recital, a critic wrote in the N. Y. Times, "Whatever Mr. Towlen did, he did beautifully. . . . This is, no question, a major talent."

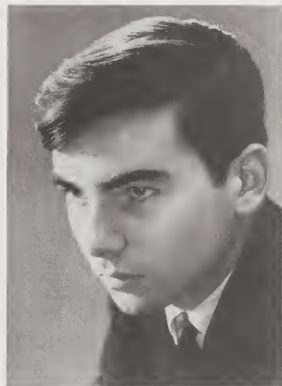
Communist on Campus

WHEN THE NEW YORK CITY COLLEGES refused to give Benjamin Davis, secretary of the American Communist Party, permission to accept an October invitation to speak at Queens College, and then denied William F. Buckley, ultra-conservative editor of the *National Review*, and other conservatives the right to lease its Hunter College auditorium, the Columbia students were quick to defend freedom of speech.

They invited Mr. Davis to talk at Columbia a few nights later. Since then College students have also asked South Carolina Senator Strom Thurmond and writer Ayn Rand to speak to them. Senator Thurmond told them to reject "welfare statism" and economic policies which "mortgaged America to the hilt." Ayn Rand spoke on "America's Persecuted Minority: Big Business."

Assistant director of the F.B.I. Carla DeLoach warned recently that the Communist Party had decided at their 1959 convention to concentrate their efforts on college students, taking advantage of the campus trend toward "non-conformity." He should have attended the Davis talk in McMillan Theatre. The 300 Columbia students were polite but waggish, as if the speaker were half Mort Sahl and half young Mussolini. When Mr. Davis said the American Communist Party was "part of the freedom-loving democratic upsurge throughout the world," the students showered him with a crescendo of mock applause, laughter, and a sprinkling of boos.

Footnote: The John Birch Society announced recently that Edward Rose of U.C.L.A. had won the \$1000 first prize in their national essay contest for American undergraduates. The subject for the essays was "Grounds for the Impeachment of Chief Justice Warren."



GARY TOWLEN '63
"no question, a major talent"



N. Y. STUDENTS IN PEACE MARCH
— A quack cure for cancer?

Bombs and Shelters

NO ISSUE has aroused the Columbia faculty and students more this winter than nuclear testing and shelters for nuclear blasts. The students have been more interested in the tests; the faculty, in the shelter proposals.

During the Christmas vacation several College students picketed the White House, along with students from Barnard, Amherst, Oberlin, Smith, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania, to urge President Kennedy not to resume atmospheric tests. "Let Americans take the lead for PEACE," said one of their placards.

177 members of the Columbia faculty joined professors at 14 other universities and colleges in a full-page advertisement in the *N. Y. Times* on December 19 protesting the Democratic administration's failure to provide any comprehensive account of the possible kinds of nuclear attack and criticizing what they believe is its "quack cure for cancer." "The shelter programs initiated by President Kennedy and New York's Governor Rockefeller," the ad reads, "prepare the people for the acceptance of thermonuclear war as an instrument of national policy."

On Stage

WHAT A STIMULATING THING a good Bertolt Brecht play is! We were struck by this feeling when we viewed the Columbia Players

production of "The Exception and the Rule" in early December. The College men did a remarkable job, especially since several of the key actors, Gahan Hammer of Pacific Palisades, Calif., David Knowles Kennedy of Cambridge, Mass., and Scott Rackham of Elwood, Ill., were only freshmen. The other play on the winter night bill was Gogol's "Gamblers." It was the first time that either play had received a public performance in New York. Both plays were translated by Columbia English professor Eric Bentley, who lent valuable assistance to the Players. The College drama group plans to enter the Brecht play in the Yale Drama Festival this spring.

Two weeks later the campus Gilbert & Sullivan Society staged a first-rate "Mikado." The production benefitted enormously from the performance of Hayden Ward '61 in the role of Ko-Ko. Ward, who was awarded the College's Carman Fellowship last June for graduate English study at Columbia, has been the guiding force behind the G.&S. successes on campus in recent years.

All in all, except for the Varsity Show, which continues to have trouble getting original stories and music, drama at Columbia seems to be headed for a pleasant renaissance.

Calypto Christmas

SOME OF THE MOST IMAGINATIVE musical offerings at Columbia spring from the mind of organist-composer-arranger-choirmaster Searle Wright of St. Paul's Chapel. Wright has brought many of the East's best organists to play at the chapel, has performed some of the finest of modern religious music, occasionally with the accompaniment of small orchestral groups, and has trained the Chapel Choir to sing an awesome variety of music from all ages and all countries.

We were not altogether surprised, therefore, when at the traditional Candlelight Service on December 21 we suddenly heard the rhythmic scratching of maracas and a piece by Leo Tellep called "Calypto Carol." The international flavor of the songs was appropriate, for the offering at the crowded service was given to World University Service, an agency that provides books, laboratory equipment, clothing, and food to university students in the less privileged parts of the world.

Hoot and Strum

AFTER MEETING at various hootnannies, three College students and two Barnard girls formed a singing group in December 1960,

COLLEGE MEN IN A BRECHT PLAY
Success at Wollman, on to Yale



V. Shalom



A THIRTY-FOOTER IN FRONT OF BUTLER LIBRARY
A *Calypso* carol for Christmas

known as the Tradewinds. Led by Aram Schefrin '62, a pre-law student from Passaic, N. J., who plays banjo, balalaika, baritone, and guitar, the group has had gleeful audiences at Columbia parties and dances and their concerts at various prep schools. They do songs in French, Spanish, Greek, and Hebrew, as well as English. Senior Schefrin, who has studied guitar for 13 years under teachers including Alberto Valdes-Blaine and Carlos Montoya, also beats out some wild flamenco guitar music.

Students Honor Teacher

BEFORE THE STUDENT BOARD was voted out of existence it established a Mark Van Doren Award to be given annually to a Columbia faculty member "who possesses those qualities which Mark Van Doren exemplifies—humanity, devotion to the truth, and zealous and inspired teaching." It presented the first award to Professor Emeritus Frank Tannenbaum '21, a leading scholar of Latin-American affairs who retired last June after teaching at Columbia for 26 years. At

a dinner at the Men's Faculty Club attended by scholars, industrialists, and 17 Latin-American ambassadors, as well as College students, University Vice-President John Krout presented a framed scroll to Dr. Tannenbaum to honor his service to students "which exemplifies the great teacher tradition of Columbia College."

Van Doren returns

MARK VAN DOREN, Columbia professor emeritus of English, returned to campus on November 16 to talk and read his poetry to a packed auditorium of students. One of the College's all-time great teachers, he was as successful as ever in gently commanding greater sensibility and higher thoughts and in reminding students not to let their capacity for wonder dry up.

As usual, Professor Van Doren's poetry seemed like a direct and easy extension of his feelings and ideas. After reading one of his pieces, he slid quietly into a view of human nature. "Men have so few instincts. Nearly all we do is art. It's learned by pain and

effort. We are three years into life—the entire life span for some animals—before we learn to button a coat, four years before we can tie a shoelace."

Gallery of Professors

HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN art teachers and art historians find it difficult to exhibit their paintings, drawings, or sculpture in the commercial New York gallery world. Few galleries will consider the work of relatively unknown out-of-town artists except for a large fee. To help talented professors increase their professional stature and win wider recognition for their work, Associate Professor Dustin Rice, himself a sculptor, has established the Rice Gallery in the basement of his brownstone house at Lexington Avenue and 94th Street.

He has written many artist-teachers around the country and has received over 100 affirmative responses. Among the unusual features of the Rice Gallery are that it exhibits work at cost for the artists, is open Saturday and Sunday afternoons as well as during the week, and encourages visitors, college students, and art teachers to examine and discuss each show.



ART PROFESSOR DUSTIN RICE
Exhibitions for art teachers



Peter Landecker

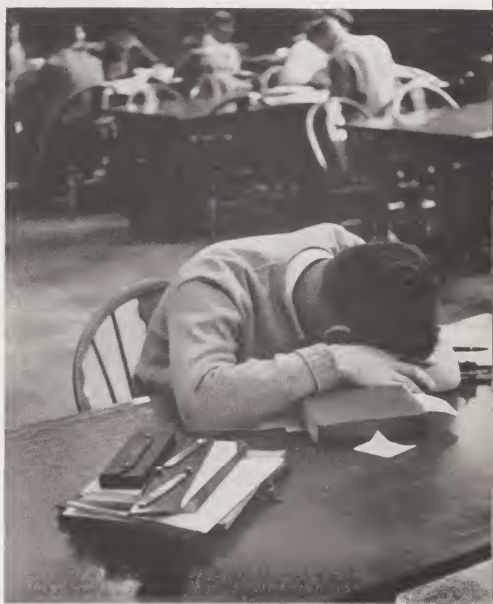
You are invited
to join

1. *Dean Palfrey*
2. *Ten Students*
3. *A Nobel Prize
Physicist*
4. *A Humanities
Professor*

in a close
examination of

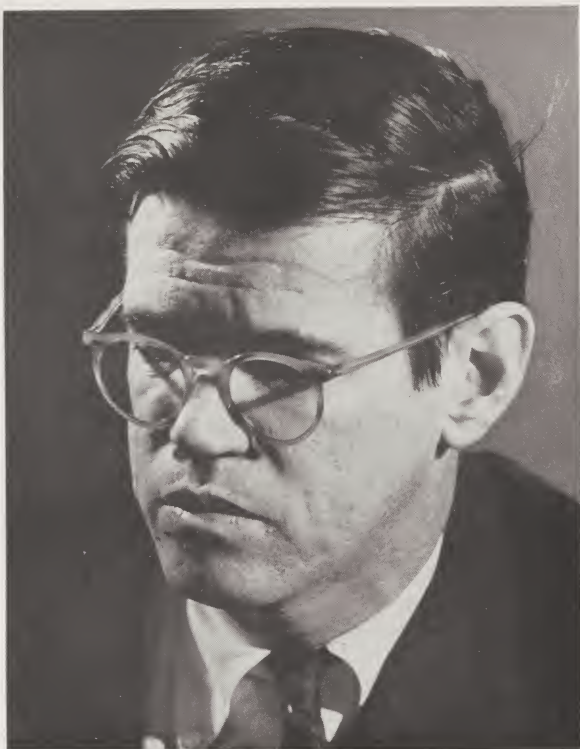


LIBERAL ARTS AT THE COLLEGE



THE DEAN

reports on
important changes
taking place
at the College



"The important point is that at this stage of specialization the best place to start may be from the inside, working through the study of a single field."

THE NEW CLIMATE OF LEARNING

BOOKS SUCH AS C. P. SNOW'S *The Two Cultures* have given vividness to the problem of specialization, and the difficulties of bridging the vast gulfs separating the cultural world of the sciences and of the humanities. But the action of Columbia College in the past two years suggests, at least in terms of the American scene, that one is dealing with something more complex than two sharply demarcated cultures.

THE DIFFICULTIES of specialization encountered today, compared with forty years ago, are not of the College's making; they spring from the mind of man and from his accelerated capacity to acquire new information about himself and his universe at a rate faster than his capacity to assimilate it. He has certainly been acquiring it at a rate that is faster than his ability or his desire to communicate it to those outside the field of his specialty.

THE WAY TO START getting conversation going between separate cultural worlds is not to ask the mathematics department to teach "Mathematics for Idiots," as some have irreverently described the task of teaching college mathematics to non-mathematicians. It is to ask the physicist to begin to devote himself to the problem of communicating with those in allied fields, with other natural scientists, the zoologist and the chemist; to ask the historian to communicate more with the sociologist and the economist.

THE NEW PROPOSALS [of Columbia College] . . . represent a new effort to build more effective bridges between the increasingly specialized components of knowledge in the arts and sciences.

(The following remarks are excerpts from the forthcoming "General Education and Specialized Knowledge," Dean John Gorham Palfrey's Report for 1959-61. The contents are so important that the report is being sent to all College alumni this month.)

THE EXPERIMENT IN CONTEMPORARY CIVILIZATION

"The department of anthropology, for example, is no longer expected to contribute instructors to teach excerpts from the writings of Freud, Keynes, Malinowski, Veblen, and more than fifty others. It is asked to teach anthropology as a course in general education . . ."

THE FACULTY VOTED to suspend for three years as a required course for everyone the second year course in Contemporary Civilization, "CCB". This interdepartmental course examined, by means of original works of social science and social philosophy, the central problems of man and his relation to society in the modern world. It carried forward to the present the first year of study, "CCA", which dealt with the historical evolution of the ideas and institutions of western civilization through the 19th century. For the next three years CCB will still be offered, but only as one among a number of options open to students as a way of satisfying the requirement of a second year's study in Contemporary Civilization.

The faculty left the future open after the three-year period. CCB may be reinstated as a single required course for everyone, or retained as an option, or it may be dropped altogether. Meanwhile, the College is out to discover whether there are other ways of pursuing its objectives of general education.

IN CCB, members of the participating departments were confronted with a common body of materials drawn from their own field, and from fields outside their own—including economics, anthropology, sociology, psychology, and government. In these circumstances an instructor in economics, for example, tended to feel, on the one hand, that he was not equipped to do justice to the materials of sociology and anthropology and, on the other, that the students

were not equipped to examine intelligently the materials drawn from his own field. They could not, for example, properly understand what Keynes was saying without the foundation of a previous course in economic theory.

The difficulty was analogous to that already encountered by the College in trying to design one inclusive general education course in the natural sciences—although it was less obvious and perhaps less acute in CCB. The fact that the subject matter of the social sciences seemed more familiar to the general student, and that the language was more often the English of everyday life, obscured the fact that the words of the social scientist were frequently words of art, the processes of analysis intricate, and the underlying techniques highly specialized.

The faculty therefore approved the proposed new approach. During the trial period of the next three years . . . the department of anthropology, for example, is no longer expected to contribute instructors to teach excerpts from the writings of Freud, Keynes, Malinowski, Veblen, and more than fifty others. It is asked to teach anthropology as a course in general education, building upon the foundation of CCA, providing at the same time an introduction to the discipline of anthropology, and then, by means of that discipline, casting light on central problems confronting contemporary civilization.

THE COLLEGE RECOGNIZED . . . that the replacement of a single course by a group of electives involved paying a price. It meant that not all Columbia College students would have read a common body of materials on the twentieth century before graduation. Not all students would have had at least a brief encounter with selections from some of the major works in the social sciences on the nature of man in contemporary society.

If the range was to be narrower, the depth would in compensation be greater. The student in his second year of Contemporary Civilization will be launched on a study of contemporary society which he will continue for the rest of his life. He will learn how one of the social sciences studies man in the twentieth century.



NEW FLEXIBILITY IN THE SCIENCES

"They cannot be successfully forced down the throats of those with capacities and interests lying elsewhere."

HERETOFORE, students were required to take one year in science in two of the three categories into which the sciences had been grouped. The first category was mathematics; the second was physics, chemistry and astronomy; the third was zoology, geology, botany, and psychology.

The faculty concluded that the system of separate categories had proved inflexible and unwieldy in operation

and had led to frequent student requests for exceptions, many of them reasonable. Students wanted to take two courses in the same category—physics and chemistry, botany and zoology, for example—or they wanted to take two years in one science rather than in two separate sciences. The faculty felt that the division of the sciences into three exclusive categories had become somewhat arbitrary in view of the present nature of the sciences and the demanding nature of all of the science courses at Columbia. Therefore they voted to eliminate the categories, thus permitting a student to satisfy the requirements by one full-year course in each of any two sciences or by two full-year courses in any one science. The elimination of these categories, however, may have side effects which the College will want to re-examine in the next few years, after observ-

ing the trend of course registrations.

Under the new system, students will not be required to take one year either in mathematics or the "quantitative sciences"—physics, chemistry and astronomy. The faculty felt a more basic introduction to these subjects should be supplied in school and measured at the stage of admission, and that while college level courses are desirable, they cannot be successfully forced down the throats of those with capacities and interests lying elsewhere. This group of students might, nevertheless, derive real benefit and satisfaction from a study of a field of science of their own choosing.

The effects of this liberalization will be watched, however. If it results in a large-scale movement of non-science majors away from physics and mathematics . . . the College may want to reconsider its action."



Photographs by WILLIAM HUBBELL

A HARD LOOK AT THE HUMANITIES

"The time had come to conduct a review of the general education courses in the humanities."

FEW HAVE QUESTIONED the continuing importance of the two-year general education sequence in the humanities, introducing all students to a selected group of the great works of literature, read in their entirety, in the first year, and to great works of art and music in the second . . . The fact that the continuation of the two-year required sequence in humanities is accepted does not mean that the College may not want to raise some questions about

it and its relationship to the evolving College program.

. . .

THE SECOND YEAR COURSES in humanities, FB1 and MB1, are distinct from most of the other general education courses in that while they are taught like the others in small discussion sections, they are staffed entirely by the respective departments — Art History and Music. This necessarily imposes a substantial burden of staffing on the two departments. Last year the [College's] Committee on Instruction held a number of discussions with the art history department about the staffing of the course, the optimum size of the sections, the demands on the student, the relationship of FB1 to subsequent, more intensive appreciation courses in painting, sculpture, and architecture,

as well as to departmental offerings in art history.

The Committee on Instruction concluded that the time had come to conduct a review of the general education courses in the humanities in the light of the evolving College program. A special committee will be appointed this year.

Lending particular point to the time-liness of such a review is the prospective erection of the Columbia University Arts Center building. The College should consider the potential significance of the new center and its program in the arts for the College curriculum. The Arts Center cannot be dismissed simply as a place for the training of future professionals in "applied art," music, drama, and architecture. It will in fact be a center of artistic education, as the Lincoln Center will be a center of artistic performance.

TEN STUDENTS



DAVID BACHRACH ADAMS
Neosho, Missouri

David Adams has long had an interest in both humanities and science. In high school, where he was salutatorian, he not only edited the school newspaper, sat on the student council, and wrote poetry and essays, but also was president of the science club and did some original experiments. For his achievements he won both a General Motors Scholarship and a Westinghouse National Science Talent Search Scholarship. At the College he has concentrated in English, but has also studied widely in the sciences. He won a Kinne Prize in humanities and last year published one of his papers in *King's Crown Essays*. A former member of Columbia's Glee Club, track team, and Gilbert and Sullivan Society, David now spends his extracurricular time singing in the St. Paul's Chapel choir and writing. He plans to do graduate work in experimental psychology and complete his first novel which he has been writing for the past two summers at Rice Peak forest ranger station in Idaho.



JOHN JACOB ALEXANDER
Indianapolis, Indiana

John Alexander is a persuasive speaker as well as a gifted young chemist. At Indianapolis' George Washington High he was president of the student council and the debating club, as well as valedictorian of his class. At Columbia he has been an active member of the Debate Council and chairman of last year's Ivy League debate conference. John is also a member of Sigma Nu fraternity, the Newman Club, and the Van Am service society, for whom he ran the 1960 Dean's Drag. His College awards include the Class of 1911 Prize Room and election to junior Phi Beta Kappa and Satchems, a senior honorary society. He has worked as an analytical and research chemist during the past three summers and plans to study for a doctorate in chemistry.



RICHARD MOWERY ANDREWS
Los Angeles, California

Richard Andrews has been writing social and philosophical essays since his days at Long Beach Polytechnic High School, where he won several essay contests. He also served on the student board, acted as president of the philosophy club, and raced as a varsity swimmer there. He entered Columbia College with a Southern California Alumni Scholarship and has worked as business manager and editor of the College's social science journal, *King's Crown Essays*, and at various part-time jobs. This year he gave up these jobs to accept the chairmanship of the academic affairs committee of Student Board and the Arthur Rose Senior Teaching Fellowship. Richard is a member of Satchems, the senior honorary society. His fields are sociology and modern history, in which he intends to continue study at the graduate level.



CECIL DONALD BRISCOE
Memphis, Tennessee

Donald Briscoe, who was born in Yalabusha County, Mississippi, is one of the best dramatic actors on campus. Before coming to the College, he had acted in, directed, and adapted several plays at Phillips Exeter Academy, where he also worked on the editorial board of the literary magazine, was elected Class Orator, and won the public speaking prize two years in succession. No sooner had he arrived at Morningside than he broke Columbia's all-time freshman diving record at the University pool. A member of Delta Psi (St. Anthony's Hall), the swimming team, and the Columbia Players, Donald, an English major, hopes to continue his studies in acting and playwrighting in London after graduation. He has played the lead in campus plays by such authors as Shakespeare, Sartre, and Tennessee Williams, has acted in summer stock, and currently holds a scholarship at the Hagen-Berghof Studio.

speak out ...



JOHN PHILIP EGGERS
Warsaw, Indiana

Philip Eggers intended to make mathematics his primary field when he first arrived at the College. Although he did straight A work in freshman mathematics, he switched to literature as a major after a year's work in humanities, for which he won a Kinne Prize. He has since developed a particular fondness for 18th century writings and German, in which he is fluent. His high school achievements—salutatorian, winner of a state-wide speech contest and several singing prizes, choir president, Latin Club vice-president, debater, and varsity baseball player—won him a National Merit Scholarship. His College activities are the Glee Club, tenor in the popular Blue Notes Quartet, treasurer of *Deutsche Verein*, and tour guide for visiting dignitaries to the University. He plans to become a professor of English.



WALTER BRUNO HILSE
New York City

Walter Hilse is torn between a career in music and one in mathematics. An accomplished pianist and organist (he plays regularly for Grace Lutheran Church in Astoria), he is leaning toward further study in music. But his natural brilliance in mathematics—he is taking graduate mathematics and physics courses—often forces him to reconsider his choice of a career in music. His choice has been further complicated by success in the humanities, for which he was awarded a Kinne Prize, and in Latin studies. Valedictorian at the Professional Children's School and selected for junior Phi Beta Kappa at the College, Walter confesses to a too frequent desire to play tennis and an unexplainable enthusiasm for the New York Yankees and for the New York Rangers hockey team. He holds a Columbia College scholarship.

MODERATOR: Columbia students often complain that instruction in science and mathematics is the least satisfactory part of their liberal arts program. How do you feel about it?

J. ALEXANDER: I don't think anyone learns what science is really about from taking an introductory science course. You perform a few rinky-dink experiments which don't come out right anyhow, so you fake the results and hand in your lab report. I believe that science instruction would be improved by something that most scientists here would quiver about—science taught in a C.C. fashion. That is, a course in science that takes a look at some of the *about* science aspects. At the elementary level it's important not to divorce the philosophy of science from its practice. Laymen need to know more about the concepts of science than about the practices, which they never apply anyway.

D. ADAMS: What about the *history* of science? Shouldn't all of us know more about that? Of course, most science professors would hold that if you get too broad it would slow down and sidetrack the science majors. But I've found that even the graduate science students know far too little about the social background, presuppositions, and traditions of their kind of inquiry.

B. PATTEN: I would remind you that the history of science is not science, but history. I agree that introductory courses in science do not teach enough about the nature and methods of science, any more than freshman English teaches the art and techniques of poetry. Only when you get into the advanced science courses do you see the beautiful conceptual framework of science. This suggests to me, therefore, that we should require each liberal arts student to take both an introductory and an advanced course in one science.

D. BRISCOE: Would *one* advanced or intermediate course do the trick?

B. PATTEN: I think it might, especially if a student takes a course in the history or philosophy of science along with it.

P. EGGERS: But if it's true—and I think it is—that most science professors at Columbia don't understand enough about the history and philosophy of science, who will teach the students about these things?

B. PATTEN: I don't know. That's cer-

on the liberal arts education they receive at the College

Photographs by WILLIAM HUBBELL



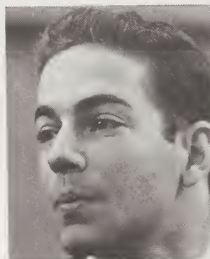
JOHN LUTHER KATER, JR.
Winchester, Virginia

John Kater plans to enter the Episcopal ministry. He has served as an acolyte at Columbia's St. Paul's Chapel and at St. John's Cathedral and has been active as vice-president of the Canterbury Club. Particularly interested in urban problems, he has been doing social work in New York full-time each summer and part-time during the College year, and is on the staff at the Henry Street Settlement. At Winchester's Handley High School he was valedictorian, yearbook editor, and winner of the history medal and state Latin and Spanish prizes. A National Merit Scholar, John has a remarkable gift for languages and gets along in French and German, as well as Latin and Spanish. He took a year of Chinese at the College and received two A's. He hopes to take the summer off and see Europe, then do a year or two of graduate work before entering a seminary.



BERNARD MICHAEL PATTEN III
New York City

Bernard Patten intended to join his father in the law profession but developed an unshakable interest in science, especially chemistry, at the College. He is now a pre-medical student who spends his summers traveling widely and reading about the philosophy of science. One of the top students at Martin Van Buren High School in Queen's Village, where he ran on the track and cross-country teams, he won the Long Island Press' Scholar-Athlete Award. He is also an Eagle Scout and holder of Catholic scouting's highest honor, the Ad Altare Dei Award. At Columbia he has earned track and cross-country letters and is now manager of the track team. He holds a New York State scholarship and was selected for junior Phi Beta Kappa.



RICHARD ROTHENBERG
New York City

Richard Rothenberg, a pre-medical student, last year won the Eisenhower watch for being the most scholarly athlete in the College. A French major who has also excelled in science and literature (he won a Kinne Prize and the Beta Sigma Rho award for the best composition in freshman English), he was named to last year's All-Ivy fencing team. He began fencing at Stuyvesant High School, where he was co-captain of the team, as well as managing editor of the year-book. This year he is rated as one of the nation's top foilsmen. Winner of both a New York State Regents and a Pulitzer scholarship, Richie has been chosen for junior Phi Beta Kappa.



STEPHEN VARGISH
Fair Haven, Vermont

Stephen Vargish is the second member of his family to be named a Rhodes Scholar. He will join his brother Thomas '60 at Oxford next fall to study European, especially English, history. In high school Steve was valedictorian, president of his class, a varsity basketball player, and writer for the newspaper and literary magazine. He was awarded a General Motors scholarship and came to Columbia to study engineering. In College his interests shifted to history and literature; he won a Kinne Prize for excellence in humanities and contributed to the *Columbia Review*, the College's literary magazine. Now editor-in-chief of the *Review*, Steve also finds time to teach part-time at Trinity School, a job much different from his previous one—bartender for three years at the Men's Faculty Club. He is a skiing enthusiast and spends each summer helping to run an antique shop in Vermont.



tainly a complaint I have about many of the science teachers here. They are hacks. [Laughter] They too seldom treat the science student as a thinking individual. He's supposed to be merely an absorber of a set of facts. We need more discussion in the science courses. The real breakthroughs occur only by questioning the accepted interpretations.

W. HILSE: Isn't the basic question this: What should each liberal arts student learn from studying science—findings or approach? I think that what non-scientists can learn from studying mathematics or science is an approach, an attitude, a logical way of looking at things. I'd prefer a required course that stresses rigid, logical development in reasoning to one that studies principles. This course could give every student a precise, logical way of thinking—a way that can be applied to social studies and even to the arts. I find that in our C.C. textbook of readings some authors—learned men—have flaws in their reasoning, such as mixing up converses. A good mathematics course could help prevent such flaws.

P. EGGERS: So could any intelligent mind.

D. ADAMS: Science is built upon logic, yes. But I remember reading an article by psychologist B. F. Skinner in which he said that much of what he has discovered about the science of human

behavior was accomplished by “fumbling about.” We shouldn't overlook the importance of intuition and imagination, as well as logic, in scientific discovery.

R. ROTHENBERG: Can we understand modern society better by studying science?

B. PATTEN: I think so. You gain significant insights into how our society functions if you know why an airplane flies or how an electric light works. This may be my own prejudice, but I believe that you can't understand human behavior adequately if you don't know the structure of a neuron.

J. KATER: You really think that?

B. PATTEN: I really do. We are governed by physical laws, and the less we understand these laws, the more we'll be governed by them.

R. ROTHENBERG: Society is best understood by knowing the values by which men carry out their lives. How a neuron is structured has little to do with how people's lives work out.

B. PATTEN: Oh! I disagree. Each of us is responding to a set of stimuli right now. Most of these stimuli can be organized and analyzed. For instance, the crowds at Times Square on New Year's Eve function according to the gas laws of chemistry. They try to get as much space as possible, bouncing off each other . . .

R. ROTHENBERG: We can observe

that without knowing the gas laws of chemistry. Gas laws apply to gas, not to people. Scientific laws can be applied to people only *metaphorically*.

R. ANDREWS: My field is sociology, which is concerned with the laws of people's behavior. We are caught in the middle, between science and humanities. The *content* is the same as that of humanities, but the *methods* are becoming more precise, some would say “scientific.”

MODERATOR: *May I interrupt? What about the other side of the fence? Do you feel that the College's required humanities courses in literature and philosophy, music, and art are a satisfying part of the liberal arts program?*

D. BRISCOE: They definitely are. I think the phrase “opening a person up” best expresses what these courses do. You become more aware of everything. And you really get to know the basic elements of art, music, and literature. Of course, you learn to judge these as your particular teacher does, but gradually you ask yourself whether art is a part of life—as Dewey said—or something you go to museums to see, and slowly you begin to make judgments on your own.

D. ADAMS: Incidentally, why don't the College and University officials hang good art in Hamilton Hall, and encourage it in every aspect of University life, especially the new buildings



"An artist is a better artist if he knows philosophy, science, lots of things. His picture of life is more complete, more true."

on campus?

B. PATTEN: I enjoyed Humanities MBI and FBI immensely, but there are dangers in these music and fine arts courses. One peril is linguistic hokum, like, "X's work is a unity of fundamental forms in a moment of spiritual intensity." Another peril is trade school information; that is, excessively detailed description of how a particular piece of music or art is constructed.

D. BRISCOE: But isn't there a value in analyzing the inner structure of a piece of music? Doesn't it aid you to form your own appreciation, or dislike, of its order and intensity?

B. PATTEN: Perhaps, but I'd prefer it if the art and music courses covered more pieces in their historical context rather than examining a small number of masterpieces in such detail.

D. ADAMS: Bernie, you've just argued for a rigorous science requirement; now you're arguing for a superficial survey of the arts.

B. PATTEN: No, because science deals with universally verifiable facts while art deals with personal and parochial outlooks and values.

W. HILSE: I think the College should distinguish between the layman and

the student who intends to make a career in art. Just as we should have courses in math and sciences for the non-math and non-science students, so should we give basic approaches to art and literature to laymen but advanced findings and techniques to the specialist.

R. ROTHENBERG: We keep talking about *courses*. But everything depends upon the *teacher* you get. It's my music instructor who made music come to life for me. We even wrote an organ concerto in class!

W. HILSE: But Richie, I have the same teacher in an advanced music course and he leaves something to be desired. Isn't this a question of the College selecting the right teachers for the right levels of learning?

R. ROTHENBERG: The departments don't usually select teachers that way, and I'm not sure that they can. Let's face it, a student's education is a matter of chance, of getting a few great teachers, of being dealt the right cards. Liberal arts education for me was the privilege of studying with four or five men.

D. BRISCOE: Would you all agree that a quality education is more a matter of teachers who really care than a matter of courses?

ALL: [Silence]

D. BRISCOE: Well, do you choose teachers or courses in making out your programs?

P. EGGERS: Isn't it the best of both?

MODERATOR: Gentlemen, *what about the College's requirement of two years of social studies, the Contemporary Civilization courses?*

R. ANDREWS: The C.C. course structure and contents seem to be based upon Karl Mannheim's sociology of knowledge approach. We learn how certain ideas, values, social arrangements have grown out of specific historical and economic situations. It certainly is a valid and quasi-scientific way of looking at the past—and the present.

D. BRISCOE: What should a person get out of college? Certainly one major thing is to learn to read all kinds of texts—literary, social, scientific. The more experience a student has in reading all kinds of original sources, the better his educational program. Now, C.C. skillfully helps you do this. It prepares you to understand, interpret, and evaluate writings and speeches well,

which is a tremendous aid in later life.

S. VARGISH: C.C. also prepares you to create. You can't create a political theory, a poem or a philosophy of science out of nothing and have it be great. You need a knowledge of past achievements, of old forms, of the variety of cultures.

MODERATOR: *May I interject a few questions? Modern industrial society seems to need two kinds of leaders—skilled, deeply engrossed specialists and broad-thinking, far-sighted generalists. Can a liberal arts college produce both? If not, should it emphasize the training of one or the other, or should it try to meet both needs in each student? Lastly, how do you think the Columbia College program meets these twin demands?*

D. ADAMS: I believe that Columbia allows each student to develop in either direction.

S. VARGISH: I, for one, feel cramped and would like to wander around among courses a bit more. I propose a fifth college year, a "free year," so that everyone can take those courses he really wishes. [Laughter]

W. HILSE: A college should not divorce a man as a man and as a professional. A specialist or professional also needs to be broadly edu-

"We must encourage our scientists to do more than hack work. Any fool can investigate the di-pole movement of a sulphur compound."



cated. An artist is a better artist if he knows philosophy, science, lots of things. His picture of life is more complete, more true. And a laboratory worker needs imagination—a fresh approach helps a lot in solving problems—so broad learning helps scientists do less mechanical, more creative work.

B. PATTEN: There's also a political and social reason for broadly-ranging liberal education in college. A freedom-loving republic should not train experts and technicians who will do work for any business adventurer or political ruler. Unless we train young men to be genuine humanists who recognize the social consequences of their actions our society will be in trouble.

R. ROTHENBERG: Does it work? I mean, are the young Columbia College scientists better thinkers and men because they are forced to study humanities and social studies?

J. ALEXANDER: I don't know, but we should keep trying to make them so. We must encourage our scientists to do more than hack work. Any fool can investigate the di-pole movement of a sulphur compound. To turn out something original, something great, a man must be trained to think broadly, boldly, imaginatively and to inquire deeply and constantly.

R. ROTHENBERG: You can't *teach* someone to do something bold and original. Heroes are born, not made.

J. ALEXANDER: I disagree. Heroes are made, not born. We must give college students the background and tools for good work. Whether they use them effectively often depends, I concede, on factors outside college. But each student should be given the chance and the encouragement to do creative work. Liberal education is a necessary, but not sufficient, condition.

D. BRISCOE: I feel that Columbia College has been on the right track for some time. It requires from each student a fundamental acquaintance with some of the best that Western civilization has produced—and is producing—and prods him into matching these great achievements in his own way with his own gifts.

MODERATOR: *What about the brilliant student who desires very little but, say, math and physics courses or music courses?*

D. BRISCOE: Doesn't he belong at a technical college or a conservatory?

R. ROTHENBERG: Yes. Isn't a liberal

arts college really geared for bright students with no extraordinary gifts? I'm not trying to be self-effacing, but I'm a pre-medical student and I feel that the professions, including medicine, primarily attract intelligent but untalented people. A profession is, well, a *nice* thing to do, and it usually brings security and prestige. Haven't more than half of the College's graduates gone into the professions for decades? Let's face it, a really talented young man does not need Humanities A or a basic science course. But I'm back to my belief that heroes are born, not made.

J. KATER: Aren't you neglecting the fact that even brilliant students—or *especially* brilliant students—will have to function as persons, as well as minds or sensitive spirits? As Jacques Barzun has written, we must educate civilized persons, not only mathematicians or economists.

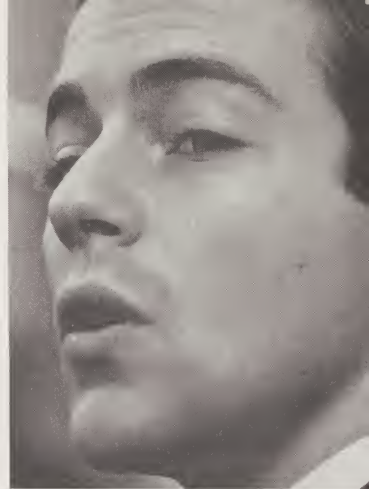
S. VARGISH: Yes, *everyone* can learn from a course like CCA to question what seems simple and obvious. You learn to doubt.

D. ADAMS: Steve, liberal arts courses like C.C. *do* have a wrecking function, a smashing of clichés, prejudices, unconsidered dogmas. And wisdom begins in realizing how little we know. But just as important, I think, is their function of supplying a community of knowledge. It is hard to underestimate the importance of the fact that Columbia seniors, all of us, have been given a community of knowledge. Few other colleges in the nation would have furnished us with this. We've all read Plato, Dante, Aquinas, Adam Smith, Freud, and Lenin, among others. There's so much talk today about modern life being so isolated, chaotic, valueless. That's not quite true at the College, and that's wonderful. I find that when I write my essays, poetry, or the novel, I'm constantly searching for a community of information, a common value system that I can work with, describe, enliven, question, or try to understand.

P. EGERS: I agree about the importance of knowledge in common. Perhaps we should move a bit closer to the St. John's program, where everyone takes virtually the same program.

D. ADAMS: We do have the Colloquium on Important Books at Columbia.

P. EGERS: Yes, but it's not a required course.



"Let's face it, a student's education is a matter of chance, of getting a few great teachers, of being dealt the right cards."

S. VARGISH: I'm in the second year of Colloquium. I believe it's the single greatest educational experience I've ever had.

J. ALEXANDER: Do you read scientific writings in the Colloquium?

S. VARGISH: No, unless you consider Bacon's writings scientific.

D. ADAMS: Perhaps the College should give serious consideration to an even stronger humanities program. But then, we just lost the common second year of C.C.

S. VARGISH: I think the College provides a good compromise between a specialist-training school and a school like St. John's which is too broad and traditional. However, there's a drift away from this compromise toward a more specialist-producing curriculum. I personally feel that it's gone as far as it should. I didn't enjoy CCB, although that was my own fault as much as that of the course or the teacher, but when someone talks about modern events or important thinkers I do have vague recollections of the facts or ideas. So I did get something from the course. The course failed because the teachers weren't excited about it any longer. That's too bad, because Columbia should not have dropped the course as

a requirement. With excited teachers it was a marvelous thing.

R. ANDREWS: In my estimation the failure of CCB is symptomatic of the fragmentation that has taken place in the intellectual life of this university to an alarming degree. From my conversations with faculty members their major complaint is that you can't take a group of thinkers like Sartre, Keynes, Unamuno, and Dewey and deal with them on a common level. Unamuno speaks a different language from Dewey, they say. Now this means that the faculty have a block, so to speak, in dealing with thinkers outside their own discipline with its personal methodology and language. This constitutes a very tragic situation. It announces the decline of common humanist values and speech in present-day scholarly circles. It denies the assumption that with a clear mind and sharp sensibilities any person can approach a set of ideas or events without having a vast, special, theoretical framework with which to survey it.

S. VARGISH: True. This tragedy is also behind the difficulty of getting scholars who can teach the history and philosophy of science courses. It shows something about the state of education today. My father is dean of a small college in Vermont. He has been trying to institute a course in the history of science, but he can't find anyone really capable of teaching it.

R. ANDREWS: I thought the basic aspiration of CCB was really one of the most noble ones in the Columbia College curriculum. I looked upon that course as a deep, conscious commitment in the deans and faculty to train young men for citizenship in the finest sense, to ask us to think deeply about the many and immediate problems of our time. The withdrawal of this commitment is a retreat from the very idea of trying to understand contemporary civilization in any meaningful and integrated way.

The introductory departmental courses that have been substituted are, to my mind, inadequate. In many of them the students learn methodology more than they learn ideas or major events. The basic question facing all of us—how is a man who is forced to be participant and observer in society at the same time to *live*?—is largely avoided. A professor who looks at data almost exclusively from an anthropo-

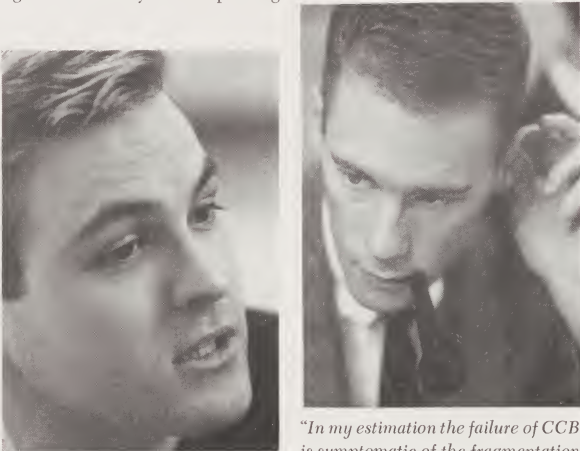


"I, for one, feel cramped and would like to wander around among courses a bit more."

logical or an economic viewpoint is not usually concerned with problems of participation or commitment, but with what his discipline can say with certainty. This may be an extremely damaging preoccupation in the educational and social sense.

S. VARGISH: By the way, are the College and University officials planning

some new housing nearby for the faculty? Much better community among the faculty and between the faculty and the students seems to me essential to a good liberal arts education at Columbia College.



"In my estimation the failure of CCB is symptomatic of the fragmentation that has taken place in the intellectual life of this university to an alarming degree."

"Well, do you choose teachers or courses in making out your programs?"

A NOBEL PHYSICIST

describes
what today's student needs to know about science



by POLYKARP KUSCH

IT IS EVIDENT that we live in a science conditioned world, perhaps even in a science dominated world. Science and a closely allied technology have, in the last century, changed the physical circumstances of the life of man almost beyond belief. The change is continuing at an increasing rate and bringing in its wake new problems of unprecedented magnitude. Of no lesser importance is the fact that science has increased man's knowledge of the universe that he inhabits and has largely

determined his view of his relationship to the rest of nature.

Every individual who makes any claim to being an educated man must, therefore, have a significant understanding of the two aspects of science, science as a source of power and science as an intellectual activity that interprets and expands human experience. Every step in an education designed to cultivate an awareness of the many aspects of man's history and of his unfolding knowledge of the world

must be concerned, to some degree, with science. Quite as importantly, an education designed to sharpen those qualities of mind that will allow effective participation in the life of this century must place considerable emphasis on the greatest single creative impulse of the century, science.

I DO NOT BELIEVE that a useful knowledge of science can be acquired without a real and disciplined concern with the substantive

content of science. By and large, the disciplined concern is not an easy one; still, the difficulty of the study of science is one of its important attributes. Man has not acquired his present knowledge of nature without hard and sometimes frustrating work.

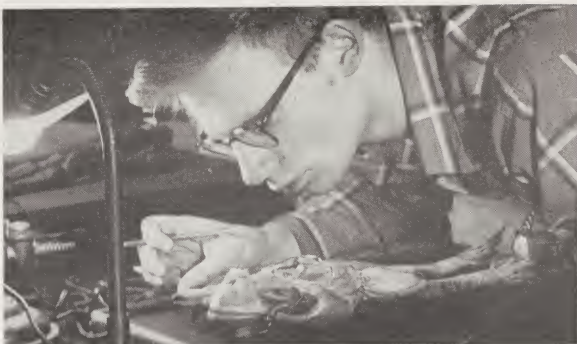
I think that every student should have training in considerable depth in at least one science. Familiarity with another that is differently structured seems to me to be almost essential. Let me suggest that a deep concern with one of the physical sciences and a comprehensive view of a biological science, undertaken after the training in depth of a physical science, would give to most students an informed background in science. The sequence might be reversed; that is, an initial major concern with a biological science and a later concern with a physical science.

I do not think that the study of abstract mathematics is an adequate substitute for the study of a physical science. Mathematics, after all, does not concern itself with nature even though it contributes immeasurably to the interpretation of experience with nature.

Many years of teaching at Columbia College suggest to me that those students who undertake a heavy program of study in the sciences are not less well educated than those whose interest lies in fields other than science. It is, nevertheless, true that the typical student can hardly be expected to take the same courses in science as the science-oriented student. In the case of physics, for example, the science major will ordinarily bring to a study of the subject a degree of mathematical sophistication that is not within the range of the non-science student.

THE KIND OF COURSES that should be taught to students other than the prospective scientists has been a subject of endless and, I think, generally fruitful debate. The objectives to be attained are quite clear. I list a few of the things that should be cultivated:

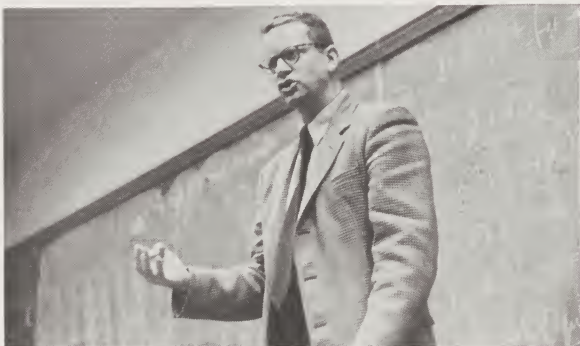
1. *A respect for science as a rational enterprise.* All too often science is regarded as a sort of modern black magic and the scientist as a latter day Merlin. The knowledge that science has brought about the nature of man's world has been obtained by reasoning



"I think that every student should have training in considerable depth in at least one science."



"It seems to me that a concern with science ought to be a part of the total process of education and not merely an isolated segment of it."



"An essential ingredient to success in teaching science to all students, most especially those lacking a prior curiosity about science, is a high level of interest and enthusiasm on the part of the instructor."

men through the use of reason, not in spite of it.

2. *An understanding of the methods of science*, of the sources of the data that are a basis for the intellectual constructs that science generates and of the logical processes that are used in scientific thought.

3. *An appreciation of the nature of the statements that science makes*. Exactly what is the content of one of the laws of physics or of one of the theories of biology? I think that no person educated in the sciences would make the comment, "What science asserts today may be disproved tomorrow." If the quantum theory is successful today in predicting the observable behaviour of atoms, it will not be less successful tomorrow. There is a great deal of difference between a statement that is inaccurate and one that has a limited range of applicability. For instance, Newtonian mechanics was not discredited with the advent of relativistic mechanics. The latter includes Newtonian mechanics when the speed of the system under observation is much less than the speed of light.

4. *An understanding of the fact that science has limitations*. Not every result that might be believed to have attractive consequences can be obtained by science.

5. *An ability to distinguish between science*, which deals with ideas, *and sheer inventiveness*, which deals only with things.

6. Above all, *a grasp of the broad outlines of man's present day picture of his world*. The understanding of the structure of the picture should be sufficiently good so that, as the picture expands, the appreciation of it also expands.

THESE ARE ALL qualities that any educated man should have quite as clearly as the man with a special, professionally oriented interest in science. The student of science must, of course, acquire a high level of competence in the application of scientific knowledge to new situations and in the exacting work of acquiring new knowledge. I do not think that a student preparing for medicine, engineering, or for graduate work in one of the sciences can very well complete a demanding program of study without having, to a large measure, achieved the general ob-

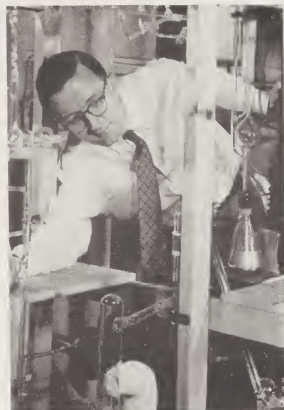
jectives that I have outlined. I believe that it is possible to achieve them without undertaking the entire program of study of a student of the sciences.

An essential ingredient to success in teaching science to all students, most especially those lacking a prior curiosity about science, is a high level of interest and enthusiasm on the part of the instructor. A syllabus of instruction can become very dry and sterile in the classroom of the uninspired instructor. I do not believe that a teacher who has not personally struggled with science as a creative activity can hope to impart to students a genuine understanding of science as a subject that enlarges man's horizons.

PERHAPS I HAVE put too much emphasis on study that can clearly be identified as study of science. Such an emphasis suggests that science is something quite apart from other human activities and experience and that it can be isolated from a study of, say, history.

It seems to me that a concern with science ought to be a part of the total process of education and not merely an isolated segment of it. Science and related technological developments have played an important role in man's history, in forming present political, social and economic institutions, in modifying our religious beliefs and our philosophy. I think that there is hardly a body of knowledge, appropriate for academic study, on which science has not made an impact. In order that scientific knowledge may have relevance to contemporary human experience and problems it is important that the effect that science has always had on the lives and thoughts of men be perceptively explored.

I do not believe that an isolated course in the history of science, valuable as it would be in the curriculum of the College, would wholly serve the purpose of establishing the relevance of science to human affairs. I do believe that the interplay of science and every other aspect of experience should be explored in every context. The isolation of science in the curriculum as something quite apart from other knowledge can only perpetuate the sense of strangeness and remoteness with which it is often regarded. The divergence of the two cultures is much more nearly an invention of the academy than it is



POLYKARP KUSCH, professor of physics at Columbia, has been teaching undergraduates on and off since 1937. A Nobel Prize recipient in 1955 for his pioneering research in quantum electrodynamics, Dr. Kusch is also revered for his teaching, for which he received the Columbia Society of Older Graduates' "Great Teacher Award" in 1959. He is the author of numerous articles and papers and a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

a quality of the actual interplay of science and the rest of human activity.

THE LACK OF knowledge about science even in the educated segment of the American public has been adequately documented. I believe the lack to be a serious one in a society where important social and political decisions must be made which require an appraisal of scientific and technical knowledge or of its application to a problem. I am not alarmed that the American public is generally unequipped to understand, even in general terms, most of the abstruse developments in science. What is alarming is the incapacity of the typical citizen to appreciate even the nature of scientific knowledge, let alone its content.

I propose that it is the obligation of the whole institution and not merely of the science departments to cultivate in students a profound appreciation of science, its nature, its content and its interaction with all parts of human experience.

A HUMANITIES PROFESSOR

talks about the
College's 42 year-old
Wednesday evening course
that helped start general
education in America.

by QUENTIN ANDERSON '37

(The persons of this dialogue are Smith, a teacher in Columbia College, and Jones, one of the visitors whom foundations sponsor. Jones is more than usually welcome, because Smith had known him in the Navy.)

JONES: What is *the* Colloquium? I have a vague impression that it is a name given to honors courses in the far west—Reed College, or was it Colorado? And how can a conversation be a course, and why do you insist on the definite article?

SMITH: I find it a little embarrassing to talk about it. It is much better to take it, or teach it. One very soon sounds like a fool when one praises the intellectual virtues; it is better to practise them. Colloquium is the course in which you get one chance a week to do it; if you fail, your wife, family and colleagues suffer for it. If on that one Wednesday night you succeed you are set up for the rest of the week.

JONES: Why so reserved? What does happen on Wednesday evenings?

SMITH: Maybe it's not reserve but shame. I did try to describe the course for some educational news letter on "honors programs" this spring. I didn't do very well, but this paragraph may give you a notion.

It is, one must admit, a very lordly idea: the idea that a college may contain at any given time the instructors capable of selecting the fifteen students required for the Junior Colloquium—the number who survive and enter the Senior

About the Colloquium

COLLOQUIUM is an opportunity for more mature discussion and analysis by a selected group of qualified undergraduates with a great variety of interests. Many works read earlier in Humanities are re-read in Colloquium. In some cases additional works by authors previously read in Humanities are studied for the first time in Colloquium, but with the advantage of earlier acquaintance and expanded intellectual horizons.

Not only because it is an interdepartmental course, but because it is recognized by students as contributing to the art of intellectual discourse, which it is the aim of all truly liberal education to continue into adult life, Colloquium has consistently attracted superior students with varied experiences, abilities, and academic backgrounds. Men whose major effort is in physics, philosophy, mathematics, literature, or economics, to mention only a few kinds of student, have found Colloquium is a course which serves to create a sense of common intellectual endeavor and a community of experience in some of the most important materials of our civilization. . . .

In one evening session of from two to two and a half hours, students discuss and analyze a book, not primarily as a document representative of its time and place in history, but rather as a living . . . contribution to the great stream of Western culture. Although the books are ordinarily read in chronological sequence, there are no scruples as to types and forms: works in poetry, drama, philosophy, and history are read for their own merits as books with their own individual significance and continuing pertinence, whether written in the fifth century B.C. or the nineteenth A.D.

ALAN WILLARD BROWN
Former Executive Officer
of the Colloquium

Colloquium is smaller); that these students will have the intelligence, dialectical readiness, and intellectual tact to follow the cues thrown them by their pair of instructors (whom we must also assume to be the right instructors, able to work together, and yet of contrasting intellectual and spiritual grain); that a context will be created in the course of successive evenings which will enable the group to actually discuss Wordsworth's *Prelude* or Trotsky's *History of the Russian Revolution*—the idea, in short, that a college course may be a scene on which impromptu essays get composed. Such an ambitious idea can hardly be realized with every section or at every meeting. Yet it is glimpsed often enough to make the experience of the course either as student or teacher altogether unique; no other academic occasion ever matches in momentousness a really good Colloquium evening.

JONES: It's a bit jumbled; your enthusiasm makes you incoherent. Tell me three things: who teaches your course; who takes it; and what do these paragons read?

SMITH: They read western classics.

JONES: You mean "the great books," I suppose.

SMITH: The titles are often the same, but the phrase refers to a very different kind of activity fostered by Mortimer Adler '23. Call it a heresy. Adler you see, taught the original version of our

course, which was founded in 1919 by John Erskine and others. It was called "General Honors." Adler, of course, influenced Robert Hutchins and Scott Buchanan. The ruling idea was "right reason," if one could only adapt Thomas' *Summa* to our uses one might make monolithic sense out of western intellectual history. You read the "great books" in order to *listen* to the "great conversation," classic calling to classic. The telephone book is called "the Syntopicon." Without it the Peoria housewife might get a wrong number, so to speak, and conclude that Plato and Hobbes had identical views of the state. In our course we conduct the conversation whether well or ill.

JONES: So the whole "great books" movement began at Columbia?

SMITH: We call our course "Colloquium on Important Books," meaning to dissociate ourselves from Adler's heresy. Alan Willard Brown, one of the most devoted and successful teachers of the course, put it this way: "There is not, nor has there ever been any intention of making the 'great books,' and the 'great books' alone, the core of the Columbia curriculum." That is what Buchanan did at St. John's in Annapolis, and what Hutchins attempted at Chicago. And as to beginnings it has always seemed to us a little ridiculous to shout about getting our students to read some of the western classics. In 1919, the year that Colloquium began, we also started a course called Contemporary Civilization. For forty years our curriculum has given at least as much attention to the idea that man is the creature of his historical past, and that he must know it or be its unconscious victim, as it has to the no less important idea that he remains in some ways the contemporary of Aeschylus or Montaigne, concerned with human matters which time has not wholly transformed.

JONES: You are getting on your high horse again. If I concede that you both did and did not serve as grandfather to the whole great books idea, will you be satisfied?

SMITH: (chuckles)

JONES: What's got into you now?

SMITH: I was running the Colloquium in 1949 when we held a thirteenth anniversary dinner and asked Adler to speak. Irwin Edman was in the chair, and when he introduced Adler he told us that he was wearing a great books tie, carrying great books

matches, and that no doubt if one looked further . . .

JONES: Don't go donnish on me! What about my other questions? Who takes the course, and who is allowed to teach it?

SMITH: Well, Trilling and Barzun taught it, and I took it under them. Many extraordinary people have taught it and many distinguished students have taken it. Moses Hadas taught it when it was still called "General Honors," and teaches it to this day when he isn't doing five other courses. Professors Gutmann, Carey, Frame, Chiappe, Weaver—there was presence! —Frankel, Brebner, Barger, Dupe. But of course, it's often the two-man teams that are remembered, particularly happy combinations.

JONES: There must be a lot of yarns.

SMITH: There's one that may be apocryphal for all I know. Trilling is reported to have punned on Malthus's gloomy population thesis: "*Honi soit qui Malthus pense.*" To which Barzun is said to have replied: "*Honi soit qui*

mal thus puns." Good talk is so perishable, that I sometimes wish I had recordings. But I was to tell you about the students. They're selected by a panel of interviewers who have their college records and instructors' recommendations before them. It is quite a trying scene for all concerned. But perhaps no more so than the final examination which is a half hour oral given at the end of the year.

JONES: The professors you named come from a number of departments. Is that policy?

SMITH: Oh yes. One member of the junior team is usually from Greek and Latin, since their list runs from Homer through the Renaissance. Otherwise there is no rule except that the members of the team mostly come from different departments.

JONES: Do the students do any writing?

SMITH: Two or three papers a term. It isn't customary to grade them. They must simply be acceptable to both instructors. If they're not, they have to be rewritten.

JONES: You're too cagey to tell me how the hour is conducted.

SMITH: It's two hours or more. I suppose the main thing is for the professor not to talk too much himself, and yet keep a grip on things. It's like being a Calvinist. You employ means, but you have to pray for grace—and sometimes it comes.

JONES: How did Harvard get all the kudos for "General Education"?

SMITH: Have you never noticed that Columbia College can't get itself acknowledged nationally?

JONES: I've heard Henry Morton Robinson talk about lacking an "image."

SMITH: Image, my eye! It's us! We don't really *care* what they do with our ideas in the provinces. Just go over that list of instructors in the Colloquium. You can't find one among them who has ever been deeply concerned to make academic hay out of mere curricular devices. We are the despair of fund-raisers because we are so much absorbed in our work that we don't have any political savvy about being important educationists. This is a case in point. But if you want to see starry eyes just ask a former member of "the" Colloquium whether it was worth while. Maybe what we mean by the definite article is that we have found it very hard to improve on Plato's educational method.



QUENTIN ANDERSON, son of the late poet and playwright Maxwell Anderson, graduated from Columbia College in 1937, at which time he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and awarded the Henry Evans Traveling Fellowship. He was appointed a lecturer in English at Columbia in 1939 and, except for the war years, has taught at Columbia since. From 1948 to 1953 he was executive officer of the Colloquium and from 1956 to 1961 was chairman of Humanities A. Now professor of English, Dr. Anderson has published numerous articles on the theater and on American literature and has edited collections of writings by Henry James and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

WHEN THE COLLEGE WAS YOUNG AND LITERARY

by JACQUES BARZUN '27

with formal attire, Prohibition chianti, and a passion for literature

FROM THE GRASS ROOTS of college opinion the question arises: "What about Philolexian? What was it? When was it and why?" And as one of the oldest living inhabitants on the campus I am applied to for an answer.

The situation has its pleasant side. It is good to know that undergraduate interest in a literary and dramatic society is reviving, and that a concern with things as they were thirty and more years ago is not considered pointless.

But the question is also embarrassing, because the answer involves saying a good many things that stand a good chance of not being believed. Anything was possible, of course, when the Philolexian Society was founded in 1802. At that time, so far as any one knows, there were only two colleges in the country that could boast older literary societies—North Carolina and William and Mary. Yet even before them, in 1768, it appears that Columbia College had a literary society which had been in existence in the days of Alexander Hamilton.

At any rate, in the early 1920's Philolexian had had a continuous existence for well over a century, and its members were not ashamed to be proud of the fact. They assumed, naturally enough, that Columbia College would always number some students with a passion for literature, for the theatre, and for debating. One or more of these

had been from the start the *raison d'être* of Philolexian, as they had been of all similar groups in American colleges since colonial times.

In the twenties of this century, debating had become a separate enterprise and Philolexian was dedicated to literature and drama. How was this devotion manifested? To the outside world, by the annual production of a play—usually but not necessarily Shakespeare. The effort of such a production was one of the binding forces that held together the forty members of the Society. They risked their reputation and their treasury before the public. Some acted in the play (which drew on Wigs and Cues from Barnard for the women's roles), the others plain worked—painting scenery or selling tickets. Usually a coach was hired and even so the show made money.

That is the first great improbability. A greater one lies in the internal workings of the Society and its relation to the rest of the College. During the first week of May there would appear on the front page of *Spectator* a small box headed "Philolexian" and containing the names of ten or twelve men, with their class designation. They were sophomores or juniors who had been elected, after a formal interview, at the stormiest meeting of the year. Places were few and protégés many. The total membership being set at the sacred

number invented by the French Academy, the candidates' characters and qualifications were scrutinized with all the skill of protective ferocity. Protec-

Philo the Elder

THE PHILOLEXIAN SOCIETY WAS founded by the students of Columbia College in 1802 "for mutual improvement in oratory and composition." A rival society, the Peithologian, was started at the College four years later. Until the years after the Civil War, these societies provided almost the entire student extra-curricular life, for the trustees at the time allowed no social or athletic activities. The societies were primarily debating orders and secondarily literary clubs, although the trustees' minutes reveal that the young gentlemen created such disorder at the College on occasions in the 19th century that they had to be recalled to a sense of decorum and dignity.

Peithologian expired in 1894 but Philolexian continued as a select society of cultured young men with a literary interest—debating declined in importance in the early 1900's—until the late 1930's. Now, after 25 years, a small group of students in the College are trying to revive Philolexian, one of America's oldest college literary societies.

The colors of Columbia, light blue and white, are taken from the light blue of Philolexian and the white of Peithologian.

tion for what? The Thursday evenings. The Society met once a week, at seven o'clock, for the reading and discussion of a paper (or story) produced by one of the members. It was enormously important not to be bored—hence the care in choosing new members. These precautions failed, of course, but since meetings were almost always attended by twenty to thirty men, the “mistakes” could be absorbed, and on occasion they stayed away.

Once a year in the spring a dinner was held, in some Village restaurant where the Prohibition chianti known as “red ink” was not too corrosive. There the literary life was temporarily suspended, and speeches were embarked on at one’s peril. It was the time when the new members would begin to feel taken in, in either meaning of the phrase.

NOW THAT I HAVE GIVEN an outline of the facts, I have to add that the reality differs from what the reader probably thinks. Although in the early twenties the College numbered a good many older students whose careers had been delayed by the First World War, the tone of extra-curricular activities was by no means solemn and middle-aged. The formality I have reported was not stuffy. It was natural. It seemed only decent, for example, to put on evening dress for the Philo dinner as well as for the earlier meetings at which the new members were selected and received. It was normal, and not secretive, to keep to oneself what went on at the weekly sessions. Even the editor of *Spectator* did not know. All the while, the forty who were following these traditions were as amused by them as any modern undergraduate can be: It was not ourselves that we took seriously, but the things we liked. And it so happened that what we liked involved a common effort and hence a bit of self-discipline and some practical conventions. The published histories of *Philolexian*, in 1902, 1912, and 1927 show that better men than we submitted to form and precedent.

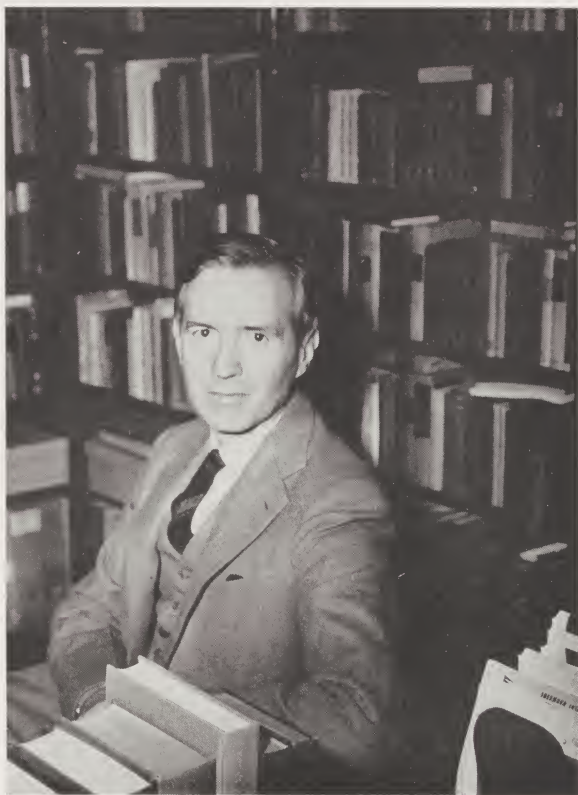
What broke up the Society was the Great Depression, which turned all minds away from literature and toward social problems. It changed the symbols of sociability. Formal manners and dinner clothes became offensively bourgeois; Stendahl’s “happy few” suggested a snobbish elite. There was no

longer time for anything but grim strife, personal or collective. It seemed idiotic to read papers to one another while men starved, or died in Spain; to compete for prizes in poetry and prose; to receive a bronze bust of George Washington for a patriotic oration; to waste time and money putting on Shakespeare.

By the end of the Second World War the mood of depression had taken its present form of listless anxiety. A new, intense individualism reduced the notion of the happy few to no more than two or three, usually the members of a young family. The passion for literature or music (the latter largely unknown to most of the literary lights of the twenties) is as great as it ever was, but it is differently expressed, having a different aim. I shall not try to explain what that aim is. It is enough if I have

sketched the earlier one I associate with *Philolexian*—the aim of the energetic dilettante, which until 1929 was a collegiate, a Jeffersonian, and indeed a Hamiltonian, tradition.

JACQUES BARZUN has been at Columbia since 1923, when he arrived on campus as a freshman. Born in France, and prepared for college in various cities here and abroad, he had a busy College career as dramatic editor of the *Daily Spectator*, editor-in-chief of *Varsity*, the literary magazine, author of the *Varsity Show Zuleika*, valedictorian of his class, and president of *Philolexian*. Now an internationally renowned scholar and author, and Dean of Faculties and Provost at the University, Dr. Barzun was honored in December by being named the second (following C. P. Snow) Extraordinary Fellow at the new Churchill College in Cambridge University, England. Among his many books are *Teacher in America* (1945) and *House of Intellect* (1959).



Politics yes, Politicians no!

*The undergraduates have voted to end
student government at the College.
What's behind this surprising action?*



A MOUNTING WAVE of campus dissatisfaction with student government at Columbia has culminated in the abolition of the College's Board of Student Representatives.

Last May, after an "Abolish Board" referendum petition received more than 700 signatures, the undergraduates voted 935-167 for the Board's expiration on January 1, 1962 unless it could devise an improved form of student government acceptable to the students. In December, the Student Board proposed a new 23-member student assembly to replace the 11-member board.

The proposal was coolly received by the students. Only a few dozen of the College's 2600 men came to a much-publicized "all-College meeting" to discuss the assembly plan. Prior to the elections on December 18-20, large "Vote No" buttons appeared on student lapels, and stickers were pasted to doors, desks, and drinking fountains. On December 21 it was announced that the proposal was defeated by a vote of 690 to 378. The 70-year tenure of the Student Board had ended; the students are now without a government.

There has always been some student dissatisfaction with the Board; why did the College men decide to abolish it now? Ironically, it comes at a time when there seems to be an increase in student interest in fallout and shelter problems, integration, conservative politics, rising tuition rates, fraternities, dormitory life, curriculum changes, and relations with the faculty. Also, there appears to be an increase in the respect accorded some other campus units such as Pamphratia, the Ferris Booth Board of Managers, the Citizenship Council, and the Athletic Council.

THE APPARENT REASONS for this action can be traced through a succession of campus political conflicts during the past three years.

In the spring of 1959 the *Daily Speculator* published a story disclosing what it claimed to be the worst case of elections fraud in the College's history. The story was based on an investigation which had led to the invalidation of the all-College and the 1961-class-officer-elections. Several days later, the daily uncovered what it believed to be a sordid campus political machine composed largely of members of the class of 1961 and based primarily on personal and religious antagonisms. It de-

scribed how late-night meetings had taken place in locked, smoke-filled dormitory rooms to plan campaign strategy; and it accused members of the Blue Key Service society, the undergraduate Dormitory Council, Student Board, and the class of 1961. The paper also directed a bitter editorial campaign against Student Board.

The Student Board retaliated against what it considered the incredibly naive and recklessly inaccurate statements of the *Spectator* staff by issuing a resolution removing the editor-in-chief from office because of the paper's "irresponsible tone and blatant unconcern for the welfare and reputation of Columbia College." The *Spectator* managing board ignored the resolution, which was based on a constitutional clause giving Board the right to "exercise control over and make regulations for all student activities."

The impasse could only have been resolved by appeal to the Dean's Office. The deans ruled that the Board's authority to remove the *Spectator* editor was "not clear." The Student Board's prestige, already damaged by the election irregularities, was dealt a serious blow.

In the fall of 1959-60 the Student Board tried to restore its prestige and define its relations with the other campus extracurricular activities and ruling bodies. It requested that all organizations submit their constitutions to the Board for study and comparison. When all the activities finally complied with the request, the Board members strangely did little with them. The 1959-60 Board further puzzled its supporters when its chairman on several occasions engaged in rancorous public debate with the president of the Dormitory Council.

The final reed was snapped last spring when the nominating petitions were circulated prior to the election of the 1961-62 Board. A mild controversy over one petition which was submitted several minutes late suddenly flared into heated political warfare. The dispute pitted some members of the two senior honorary societies, Nacoms and Sacems, against each other and resulted in an open split among Board members, the resignation of the elections commissioner, and the Student Board chairman stalking out of a Board meeting asserting that his group had "sold student government at Columbia down the river."

Almost immediately afterward, three disgusted College men formed an "ad-hoc committee," which drew up the "Abolish Board" referendum petition.

THE APPARENT REASONS for the Board's demise, however, are only surface indications of what some consider to be the more fundamental causes of the death of student government.

First, in the serious academic atmosphere of Columbia, students assert that there is often too little time left over for them to give long and careful attention to extracurricular affairs, at least not without damaging their chances of continuing study after College at a top graduate or professional school. (About 85 per cent of the College's students now go on to graduate study.) As many of the Board members have pointed out, strong student government demands broad representational and administrative powers and students who wield them responsibly. But such responsible administration requires much time and study—even the investigation, trial, and punishment of student offenses would take many hours each week—neither of which most students are willing to devote because it would damage considerably their academic status and possibly their whole future. To risk such loss of academic standing and career possibilities, the students would have to be convinced that the issues confronting them were overridingly important to education, society, mankind, and themselves. There is no such conviction.

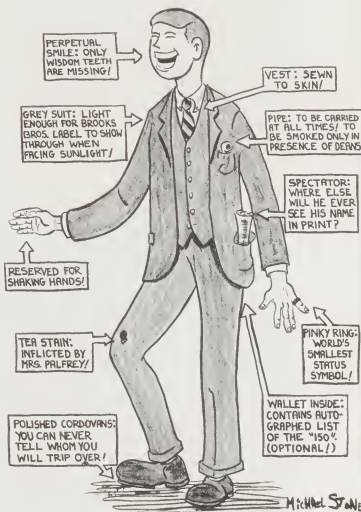
Second, the College is a body of 2600 students in a University of 23,000 students. Unlike schools such as Yale or Princeton, where the undergraduates dominate much of the University life, Columbia life is predominantly graduate-oriented. Students consider this a tremendous asset academically—as they do the fact that the College is relatively small and friendly—but it causes most of them to believe that they have little influence and less control over policy determination and decision-making. As one student said, "It's like Delco battery consumers trying to influence General Motors." Even within the College some students feel that expression of their sentiments and ideas carries little weight.

Third, the students most qualified to assume the undergraduate leadership seldom run for College political offices.

They are often active in extracurricular affairs, but seldom choose to exercise political leadership. This leads undergraduates to believe that most of the candidates are mediocre individuals who are more interested in furthering their own careers than in voicing student suggestions or grievances. "Campus politician" carries the same connotation to today's students as "ward boss" did to their fathers.

IS STUDENT GOVERNMENT, at Columbia or any other campus, really necessary? The College can certainly get along without Student Board—just as it can get along without listening to music, without reading periodicals, without athletic contests. But then, what is essential in a college education?

Cartoon of a "campus politician" drawn for *Spectator* by Michael Stone '62





ROAR LION ROAR

Autumn of the Egghead

AUTUMN OF THE EGgHEAD—that's what some observers have started calling the 1961 football season. Not only did the academic eagles, Columbia and Harvard, tie for the Ivy League football title; individually, a number of top scholars did well this fall also. To give only one example, college football's "lineman of the year" is Joseph Romig, a straight A student majoring in physics at the University of Colorado. (Runner-up was Merlin Olson, 265 pound All-American tackle from Utah State, who is also a serious scholar and president of his college's honorary scholastic fraternity.)

☆ ☆ ☆

Delectable Tidbits

AMONG THE HIGHLIGHTS of the past football season that many Columbia fans won't forget quickly are these.

The Dartmouth game, in which the light blue gridders played an almost impeccable game.

The tackling of Robert Asack of Raynham, Mass., who gathered in ambitious backs as cleanly as a scythe breaks wheat. Bob was chosen for every All-East first team, the only Ivy representative to win such distinction. Also one of the most polished wrestlers in the East and an able rugby player,

Asack is regarded by most students as the finest athlete in the College.

The running of Thomas Haggerty, especially in the Cornell game. On the rain-soaked field at Ithaca, Tom broke the Ivy record for yards rushing in one game, with 148, and tied the Ivy record for points in one game, 18. He attributed his ability to keep his feet when others were losing theirs to his experience as a hockey player. A senior, Haggerty concluded his College career with a total of 1208 yards gained rushing, surpassing by 5 yards the previous Columbia rushing high of 1203, established by fullback G. Howard Hansen '52. The 656 yards he gained this season made him the second highest rusher in the nation for teams playing nine games.

The unquenchable spirit of guard William Campbell and fullback Russell Warren, who is headed for dental school, repeatedly crashed through at vital moments with urgently needed yardage or an important tackle. Campbell, a scrappy 165-pounder, has been praised as the finest leader to captain the squad in years. (Captain-elect for 1962 is Thomas O'Connor, Jr. of Chicopee Falls, Mass.)

The honors for the team. Five players were named to the first team All-Ivy squad—Asack, Haggerty, Warren, center Lee Black, and junior guard Tony Day. End Dick Hassan made the second team and quarterback Tom Vasell, junior halfback Tom O'Connor, and Bill Campbell received honorable mention.

The unfailing care of team doctor Charles Schetlin '36. A reserve lieutenant-colonel in the Army's medical corps, Dr. Schetlin was recalled into active service in mid-October but flew or drove up from Ft. Bragg, N. C. every weekend to attend to the team's Saturday sprains, tears, and bruises.

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Philosopher-King Coach

AT THE DECEMBER 19 DINNER on campus honoring the championship football team, Coach Aldo "Buff" Donelli, District I "Coach of the Year," praised captain Bill Campbell and other last-year players for their "senior leadership." It was they, he said to the 300 alumni and friends attending, who provided the team with the attitude necessary to win, and "attitude is all-important in football achievement because it is a game of emotion as well as ability."

This is not the first time that Coach Donelli has bordered on the moral and philosophical in his talks. After five seasons at Columbia, he more than ever feels that college coaches must be teachers of men as well as athletes. "It seems to me that good attitude is getting harder and harder to find among young men today," he said recently in an interview. "By attitude I mean a whole manner of looking at things, a disposition, a mental, physical, and moral willingness to work hard at something we believe in."



DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS RALPH FUREY '28, FOOTBALL CAPTAIN WILLIAM CAMPBELL '62, COACH ALDO DONELLI
The cup has six names on it

He went on, "I believe that training for physical and emotional encounters in life is an important ingredient in a college education. Think of a doctor in an emergency, a journalist with a deadline, a political leader with a crisis. To be most effective, knowledge needs real character behind it. Now athletics can help build some qualities of character; it can help make boys into courageous men. I know that 'being a man' is something not too many people talk about these days. But Homer and Shakespeare are full of such talk. Education should not neglect the development of human as well as intellectual qualities. It must help instill the right attitude toward life."

During the season, Mr. Donelli had placed on the walls of the team's locker room at Baker Field House large posters with sayings such as, "The test of a man is the fight he makes," "The price of success is hard work," and "A quitter never wins and a winner never quits."

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Twenty-four and One

WHEN PRESIDENT KENNEDY received this year's Gold Medal Award at the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame Dinner at the

Waldorf-Astoria on December 5th, 24 Columbia alumni were on hand to applaud his words. ("We are under-exercised as a nation. . . . We have become more and more, not a nation of athletes, but a nation of spectators.") Before the dinner Horace Davenport '29 hosted a cocktail party for the Columbians.

At the dinner Dr. Joseph H. Vollmer '37, superintendent of schools in Somerville, N. J., was elected to the silver anniversary All-American team. The award is made annually to twenty-five alumni who played football in college and who have since made an outstanding contribution to their fellow men in their careers since college. Dr. Vollmer, who played both basketball and football at the College, was greeted by President Kennedy, a former freshman and junior varsity football player at a college up north.

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Pass the Cup

IF ANYONE QUESTIONS the equality of football competition within the Ivy League, he should look at the college names engraved on the silver championship cup now displayed in Ferris Booth Hall. The winners listed are Yale in 1956, Princeton in 1957, Dartmouth in 1958, Pennsylvania in 1959, Yale again in 1960, Columbia and Harvard in 1961—six teams in six years. Only Brown and Cornell are missing.

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RUDOLPH "POP" VON BERNUTH '03 LEADS SINGING OF ALMA MATER AT FOOTBALL DINNER. BESIDE HIM IS ALBERT REDPATH '19.

Emotion as well as ability



Behind the Scenes

TV SPORTSCASTING is in good hands. Louis J. Kusserow '49, former football great, is producing sports programs for NBC. (He supervised the Bowl games this winter.) Roone Pickney Arledge '52, former wrestler and class and fraternity officer, is directing sports programming for ABC. At CBS, F. Chester Forte '57, former Light Blue basketball All-American who holds nearly every Columbia scoring record, is rising fast in the sports department. CBS is twice blessed because they also have talented Alan Wagner '51 as a general program executive.

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Tragedy at the Boathouse

WHEN CREW COACH Carl Ullrich returned to the boathouse after Saturday practice on the Harlem River on October 28, he found that 7 of Columbia's \$2400 racing shells were smashed and two motor launches were rammed into each other. The damage was done by the team's boatwright in a drunken rage after his dismissal by Mr. Ullrich earlier that morning. The rigger was released, after only 4 months on the job, because for the second time he had appeared at the boathouse intoxicated, using profane and abusive language. The damage was estimated at over \$10,000.

As the news of the tragedy spread up and down the east coast, colleges were quick to extend assistance to the Columbia crew. Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Navy, Pennsylvania, Rutgers, and

Yale offered to lend equipment. Columbia rowing alumni and the New York Athletic Club also promptly offered aid. Because winter was approaching and the boats were insured, none of the offers were accepted, but coach Ullrich and athletics director Ralph Furey sent many warm letters of appreciation.

"It's a remarkable tradition," said coach Ullrich. "Several years ago, when heavy snows caved in the roof of the Dartmouth boathouse, Columbia was among the first to offer the men at Hanover similar help."

Mr. Ullrich has carefully selected a new rigger, James O'Hara, who has been a capable member of Columbia's Buildings and Grounds Department for over 15 years. Five of the shells are being repaired, as are the two launches. Three new shells are being built by George Pocock and Sons of Seattle, the firm that builds all American college racing shells.

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Winter Carnival Without Snow

SEVERAL COLLEGE STUDENTS with a vision have staged the first annual Winter Sports Weekend at Columbia. Led by outgoing football captain Bill Campbell and *Spectator* sports editor Stanley Waldbaum, the Undergraduate Athletic Council arranged an elaborate

sports and social program for the weekend of January 12-14. It included freshman and varsity contests in basketball, fencing, swimming, and wrestling, receptions, dinners, parties, and a gala carnival dance in Ferris Booth Hall. The absence of a ski slope failed to darken the vision held by the student organizers. But in their determination they forgot, of all things, to select a carnival queen.

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Blue Blazers

THE COLUMBIA BAND is getting new light-blue blazers. Suggested by many College alumni and students, and endorsed by Dean Palfrey, the sky-colored jackets will replace the striped blazers of recent years, which supplanted the navy-blue coats of the past.

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Wrestling with a Future

THE FRESHMAN WRESTLING TEAM is the best in four years. There are two former state champions, Michael Marcantano of Massapequa, N. Y., at 147 pounds, and Richard Nichols of Wilmington, Delaware, at 157 pounds, and a strong 167 pounder who has pinned several opponents, Louis Roumagoux of Portland, Oregon. There

are also two promising cubs, Arnold Lesser of Union, N. J., at 123 pounds, and Robert Maycr, an Engineering student from Westbury, N. Y., at 147 pounds. Only in the heavy weights does the young team lack skill and strength.

☆ ☆ ☆

Young Man to Watch

"ROBINSON IS ONE OF THE BEST American-born soccer players I have seen at Columbia." So said Joseph Molder, Columbia's popular soccer coach. He was speaking not of an experienced senior but of freshman Stephen Manning Robinson, son of Claude Robinson, Columbia A.M. 1926, Ph.D. 1934. A former captain of the Lawrenceville School soccer team, young Robinson excelled this fall at center forward, inside halfback, and center fullback. Despite injuries which sidelined him for three games and portions of three other contests, he was the frosh team's leading scorer.

Elected captain to lead next year's soccer team was brilliant goalie Timothy Krupa, a General Motors Scholar from Rutherford, N. J.

☆ ☆ ☆

Reconstruction

COLUMBIA'S NEW BASKETBALL COACH, John Patrick Rohan '53, has a building job to do. Only one of the team's top eight players, captain Martin Erdheim, is a senior. However, a readiness to learn and undaunted high spirits are enabling the team to perform consistently better than their inexperience led many to expect. Coach Rohan has the occasionally dazzling play of sophomore Arthur Woliansky, former All-New Jersey basketball, to cheer him. He also has three freshmen who may help in the future—Kenneth McCulloch of Fordham Prep, Arthur Klink, a robust 6'5" center, and Garland Wood of Prairie View, Texas.

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Doug Fairbanks vs. Cyrano de Bergerac

THE NCAA FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP will again be a duel between Columbia and N.Y.U., two of the peren-



SOCCER CAPTAIN TIMOTHY KRUPA '63
Goalie with good prospects



BASKETBALL COACH ROHAN '53
Master Builder



FENCING COACH IRV DEKOFF WITH FOILS TRIO PAUL KENDE '62,
RICHARD ROTHENBERG '62 AND JAY LUSTIG '63
Year after year, among the nation's finest

nial powers. N.Y.U., last year's victor, has most of its squad back and was a pre-season favorite to retain the title. But when the N.Y.U. swordsmen met the Columbia team at University Hall on December 23, the Light Blue broke the Violet's 35 meet winning streak by cutting their way to a 14-13 victory. Considered the best in the Ivy League, the College fencers are now considered by some the best in the nation.

Much of the praise belongs to Coach Irving DeKoff, who is now conceded to be one of the greatest fencing teachers

around. (Mr. DeKoff may soon be Dr. DeKoff; he has almost completed his doctorate at Teachers College.) Under his tutelage, Jay Lustig and Richard Rothenberg in foil, Stephen Cetruolo and captain Barton Nisonson in saber, and Donald Margolis in épée have all become potential All-Americans. Lustig, Cetruolo, and Margolis are only juniors.

☆ ☆ ☆

New Approach

THE SWIMMING TEAM has a new assistant coach. He is Thomas Macedo, a 6'4" Californian who swam backstroke and individual medley for San Jose State College and the Santa Clara Swim Club, where he also was assistant coach. Mr. Macedo, who is taking graduate courses at Columbia, is concentrating on the freshmen, who he reports have at least three excellent prospects. Outstanding is James Stallman, possibly the best breastroker to come to the College in a generation. He has already broken the freshman records at the 100 and 200 yard distance and is only a second off the all-time Columbia marks. William Reese Tempest of Kenmore, N. Y., recently broke the frosh record for 400 yards, and Richard Hewson Lansing III of Rochester, N. Y., shows promise as a diver. (Tempest, a pre-law student also has literary gifts. Former president of his school's National Honor Society and

Outstanding Student in the Junior Class, he has received awards for his creative writing and an essay he wrote, as well as captaining the swimming team.)

Tom Macedo's comment on Columbia swimming: "Captain John Modell and sophomore Bob Nash are fine swimmers, and Frank Stoppenbach works wonderfully hard, but lack of balance and depth, which I guess *every* coach moans about, is certainly evident here."

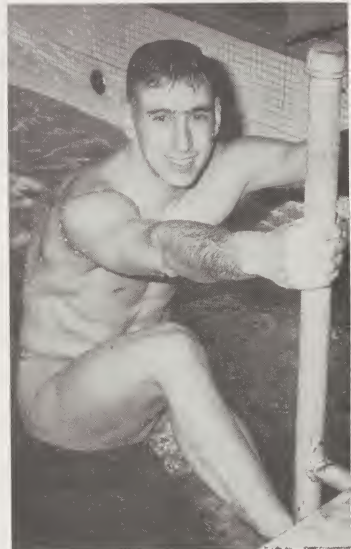
☆ ☆ ☆

Still at It

THOSE TWO DEMON CHESS PLAYERS of the class of 1953, James Sherwin and Elliot Hearst, are still at the boards. In the U.S. championship matches this winter, Sherwin placed fifth, Hearst seventh. They should qualify soon as grand old masters.



SWIMMING COACH TOM MACEDO
From the other side of the country



SOPHOMORE SWIMMER NASH
Near a record for 100 yards



Columbia's Newest Popular Sport

*One of the world's oldest sports is
enjoying a great revival of interest*

Dennis M. M. M.

EXCEPT FOR A FEW dozen spectators, the stands were empty. The 1958-59 wrestling team was not strong and the fans knew it. A few fans continued to come to the Morningside gym anyhow because they enjoyed watching what they believed to be one of the world's oldest and most manly sports.

Two years later the several dozen spectators were accompanied by 1400 more, all thundering encouragement to the Columbia wrestlers to upset Cornell, which had held the Ivy League title since 1956. The blue and white grapplers did beat Cornell—and every other Ivy team—to win the Ivy League championship for the first time since the league was founded. Doubtless, some of the increased number of spectators were fair-weather supporters crowding near to witness the birth of a new champion, but a large number of them were new enthusiasts who have suddenly found that amateur wrestling is a fascinating sport.

In the past two years an amazing interest in wrestling has developed at Columbia. If it continues, wrestling seems headed for the prominence and popularity accorded to the major sports. Columbia is not unique. There is a growing popularity in the sport in many parts of the East, especially in the secondary schools. In an urban and inflationary society, wrestling requires little room and is inexpensive. Best of all, it is not limited to husky giants but uses young men of all sizes and weights. One of Columbia's most skilled and popular wrestlers is Jim Balquist, who wrestles at 123 pounds.

ONE OF THE MOST important factors in the recent interest and success of wrestling at Columbia is the work of Dr. C. Donald Kuntze '44 of Leonia, N. J. Ever since his College days, when he captained the Columbia wrestling team, Dr. Kuntze has been trying to promote the cause of amateur wrestling, a sport he regards as a classic form of skilled athletic contest. "Football, baseball, basketball are less than 100 years old; wrestling goes back to the ancients—3000 years or more. It is unfortunate that commercialized professional wrestling has led many people to believe that the sport is a sham, practiced by beefy lugs with wigs. In fact, amateur wrestling demands quick thinking, agility, constant balance, cool nerves and courage.



THE WRESTLERS
Greek Sculpture
Early 3rd Century B.C.



THE WRESTLERS
Columbia vs. Army
Mid-20th Century A.D.

Above all, it inculcates self-reliance. When you face your opponent, you have only your own head, heart and strength to help you come out ahead."

Dr. Kuntze, an assistant professor at the N. Y. Medical Center and director of obstetrics and gynecology at St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken, N. J., has been the energetic leader of alumni efforts to encourage wrestling excellence at Columbia. A member of the Wrestling Advisory Committee since 1950 and currently its chairman, he has, to name just a trio of his services, helped initiate the Gus Peterson Trophy in 1954 for the most valuable wrestler of the year, contributed to the sponsorship of an annual dinner honoring Columbia's squads, and attended all the meets that his practice allows in order to help keep the team's spirits high.

THE HISTORY OF WRESTLING at Columbia is one of dedicated individuals like Dr. Kuntze. Wrestling began at Morningside when a "Gymnastic Association" was formed in 1893 and included in its program of activities an annual all-University wrestling tournament with competition in three weights. But on January 11, 1905, Edwin Patrick Kilroe '04 (also '05 A.M., '06 L.I.B., '13 Ph.D.) and Phelan Beale '05L organized a separate "Wrestling Association," collected a squad, and challenged the best of the very few teams around—Yale. On February 18 the Columbia squad traveled to New Haven but lost 3-2. On March 16 they invited the Yale men to New York, and lost again 4-2.

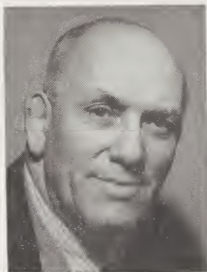
Unshaken by the losses, Beale, who was the president of the first Wrestling

Association, talked the University of Pennsylvania into holding the first intercollegiate wrestling championship tournament at Philadelphia in April, 1905. Yale won it, with Columbia second, Princeton third, and Pennsylvania, fourth.

Beale and Kilroe doublehandedly kept Columbia wrestling alive in the early years. They were later joined by Louis Henry Robinson '10 (also '12 A.M., '12 L.I.B.), the manager of the 1909-10 team and captain of the 1910-11 and 1911-12 teams. Beginning in 1911, Robinson and Kilroe donated a medal for the most consistent winner each year.

Alumni Beale and Kilroe became "graduate directors" of the team from 1910 to 1918 to give the infant sport the guidance and support it needed. When a fire in University Hall in the fall of 1914 forced the wrestlers to find other quarters, the two "directors" helped secure permission to use the lobby of the handsome men's residence, Furnald Hall, to practice; and they rounded up 60 candidates for the team that winter.

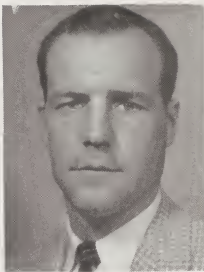
During the time that Beale and Kilroe were directing the Columbia team, wrestling became an organized and recognized intercollegiate activity. In 1910 the bouts, which previously had lasted until one man was pinned, were limited to nine minutes; and the New York papers began reporting the results of the matches. In 1911 the scoring was changed to one of point credits and an "Intercollegiate Wrestling Association" was formed by Columbia, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and the new teams Cornell and Lehigh. Yale, refusing to rec-



AUGUST PETERSON
Coach, 1915-1948



RICHARD WAITE
Coach, 1948-1960



STANLEY THORNTON
Coach, 1960-



DR. C. DONALD KUNTZE
*Chairman,
Wrestling Advisory Committee*

ognize the new system of scoring, did not join until later.

Also under Beale and Kilroe's direction the first of Columbia's great wrestlers appeared—Nathaniel Pendleton '16. In both his sophomore and junior years Pendleton won the 175 pound intercollegiate championship. His College wrestling career was cut short when he married a Teachers' College student and left for Hollywood to become an actor and stunt man, but he did wrestle again as a member of the U.S. Olympic team.

In 1915 Columbia acquired a great wrestling coach, August Peterson. The Swedish-born Peterson, a former national champion and wrestling coach at Princeton from 1911 to 1915, remained at the College for 33 years, until his retirement in 1948. Under him wrestling grew to maturity and became a permanent part of Columbia athletics. With the continuing support of a handful of watchful alumni, Peterson turned out consistently able teams and developed such outstanding wrestlers as E.I.W.A. champions Philip Hart '23, William Johnson '23, Myron Sesit '27, Orrin Clark '30, William Chilvers '35, Edward King '35, and Hank O'Shaughnessy '48.

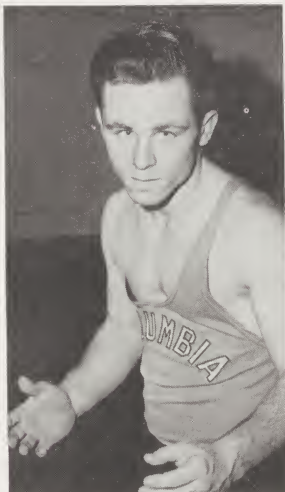
Richard G. Waite, who succeeded Peterson as coach, carried on the leadership of Columbia wrestling in competent fashion until 1960, when, because of the broad respect he commanded, he was asked to assume higher administrative duties at the University. To replace Waite, Director of Athletics Ralph Finney, after consulting with Dr. Kuntze's Advisory Committee, selected Stanley Thornton. A former coach at St. Paul's School (N. H.), Leonia (N. J.)

High School, and Penn State, the soft-spoken Thornton rocketed to national reputation by directing the College team to the Ivy title in his first year as coach.

INTEREST IN WRESTLING should continue to grow at Columbia. Word is spreading rapidly about the excitement that this venerable sport can provide. Also, wrestling at Columbia and other colleges is getting more refined, more fascinating to watch. For the blue and white, the whole of last

year's championship team is back except captain Brien Milesi. Two of the seniors, captain Jim Balquist at 123 pounds and Robert Asack at 191 pounds, are serious contenders for Eastern intercollegiate championships, and junior Stanley Yancovitz at 177 pounds is one of the strongest competitors in the league. There are promising sophomores and the freshman squad is the most skilled one in four years.

In our nuclear age, wrestling—the sport of the ancients—is again becoming popular.



CAPTAIN JAMES BALQUIST



JUNIOR STANLEY YANCOVITZ

Leading the College mat men

What are you, anyway?



A special report on collegiate name-calling

CONFUSION ABOUT what College graduates should call one another and their college graduate lady friends compels us to issue this brief report. The problem is largely, though not entirely, one of pronunciation.

A single male college graduate is called an alumnus, with the "us" pronounced as in "cuss." One alumnus plus another alumnus equals two alumni, with the "i" pronounced as in "knee," which is the way the Romans might have said it. The Romans probably seldom said it though, because *alumnus* means "foster son" in Latin.

A single female college graduate is called an alumna, with the "a" pronounced as in "vista." Two or more learned ladies with degrees are referred to as alumnae, with the "ae" pronounced as in "knee." Latin authorities have even worse reservations about these dictionary recommendations. Even up-to-the-minute Americans usually say *minutiae* as in "sky," not *minutiae* as in "ski."

Our Barnard friends call themselves alumnae, as in "plea," but at least one

member of the Alumnae Office, who has had some forceful Latin teachers, insists on calling the *lasses alumnae*, as in "pie." Her pronunciation, of course, is exactly how nearly all College men refer to themselves—alumni, as in "cry."

To complicate matters some churchmen pronounce "ae" as in "say." This is because "Church Latin" has used this pronunciation from approximately the 8th or 9th century on.

To clear our heads we opened our well-fingered copy of Fowler's *Modern English Usage*. For the first time in our lives we thought the old boy was a coward, for he completely omitted this controversy in his listings. Bergen and Cornelia Evans erased our doubts about Fowler. In their *Contemporary American Usage* they explain that the British seldom use the word alumnus, which neatly gets Fowler off the hook.

The Evanses were as intrigued by the controversy as we are and offer an imaginative explanation for its origin. They blame the whole mess on the fund-raisers, who, they assert, needed a solemn name to include all former students at their schools, even those who had flunked out. They explain that

the female counterpart of alumnus, alumna, is a later form, introduced only after beer brewer Matthew Vassar and other men decided that women needed their own colleges. According to the Evanses, the masculine word alumni can be used to include women, and "it is not an error to refer to a female graduate as an alumnus."

As a lagniappe, the Evanses write:

When women were first admitted to American colleges there was a great to-do about their degrees. Logicians and feminists agreed that girls could not be *bachelors* of arts or of science, and it was proposed, at various times and places, that they should be called *Majors of Philosophy, Laureates of Science, or Vestals of Arts*. But, as it so often does in linguistic matters, usage triumphed over logic, and every year thousands of young ladies become bachelors of arts and of science . . .

How do we, the editors of *Columbia College Today*, feel about the whole matter? Immediately after we complete our campaign to drop the "h" in *Magna Charta*, we're starting a new campaign to change the plural of alumnus to alumnuses, as in sinuses, and the plural of alumna to alumnas, as in formulas.

TALK OF THE ALUMNI



After Twenty Years

COLUMBIA COLLEGE is still not diversified enough in the makeup of its student body; we should . . . strive to become a truly national college rather than a metropolitan-arcadedominated one."

"Columbia provided its greatest intellects as teachers when we were freshmen and sophomores. The intangible impact of their minds and personalities was the greatest value of our undergraduate experience."

"I am deeply disturbed by what is happening at the College. It is unable to bring up new 'big' men to replace the Krutches, Van Dorens, Ritts, Hayeses, and Lintons. Worse yet, what used to be a place of daring intellectual ferment is now a place of cocksure, vaguely 'liberal,' secularist conformity."

"Columbia's public relations are poor; a national image of Columbia is lacking outside the metropolitan area."

"How can all the intelligent young men who should go to Columbia afford it today? We've got to help them."

These are but a few of the many comments and items of information in the just-published *20th Anniversary Report of the Class of 1941*, compiled by John Beaudouin and printed by class president Semmes Clarke. Only 114 of the 418 members of the class returned their questionnaires, but this didn't halt the '41 statisticians. Among the facts uncovered were:

78 per cent said they would go to Columbia again, 18 per cent said they wouldn't, 4 per cent had no opinion.

65 per cent said they would like their sons to attend Columbia, 10 per cent said "maybe," 25 per cent said they would not.

The most helpful course was Humanities A.

91 per cent owned their own home! 9 per cent were apartment dwellers.

Movies: 73 per cent saw less than a film a month, 20 per cent saw about one film a month, 7 per cent saw more than one.

TV: 51 per cent watch less than 5 hours a week, 38 per cent watch 5 to 10 hours, 11 per cent watch more than 10 hours a week.

Books: 12 per cent read less than one book a month, 57 per cent read 1-3 books a month, 17 per cent read 3-5 per month, 14 per cent read more than 5 per month.

Religion: 32 per cent attend services every week; 39 per cent said they attend more often than they did at college, 19 per cent less often. 76 per cent said their children receive regular religious training.

Politics: 39 per cent are Democrats, 52 per cent Republicans, 3 per cent other, 6 per cent have no political affiliation. In college 41 per cent were Democrats, 41 per cent Republicans, 4 per cent other, 14 per cent none.

Lastly, 15 per cent of the '41ers answering are married to women from

Barnard, where, Mr. Beaudouin says, "almost as many marriages are made as in heaven itself."

Spouses Add Spice

MARRY A BARNARD GIRL. That's what the Columbia alumni officers might urge more undergraduates to do. It seems to help alumni activities enormously. For instance, when the Barnard and Columbia College Clubs in Detroit decided to have a "family party" for Richard Rodgers '23, who is trying out his new musical "No Strings" there, the details were ironed out over the breakfast table. President



RICHARD RODGERS '23 WITH MR. & MRS. GOSSETT & MR. & MRS. SCHMIDT Party in Detroit with "No Strings"

of the College club is Parbury Schmidt '26; president of the Barnard Club is his wife Jane '38. They in turn got William T. Gossett, a Columbia trustee, and his wife Elizabeth, a Barnard trustee, involved; and in a few days all arrangements were made.

We also learned that the Barnard wives of Herbert Mecke '45 and Thomas Darlington '51 are working like Stakhanovites to help prepare things for the campus Gilbert & Sullivan Society's March 30 performance in Northern New Jersey.



JAMES HAGERTY '36
Instant TV is coming

Conflict of Interest in Hawaii

IF AN ALUMNUS WORKS for another school, college, and university, how much can he properly do for Alma Mater? David Mautner '38, our man in the Pacific Ocean area, reports that he has run into this problem with four alumni in Hawaii. The men are: Dr. Alfred Church '22, official of the Department of Public Instruction, Wilfrid Greenwell '37, mathematics teacher at the Punahou School, Augustus Griffing '29, English professor at the University of Hawaii, and Edward T. White '36, Director of Admissions (God help him) at the University of Hawaii.

The main address was made by former White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty '36, now a vice-president of the American Broadcasting Company. Mr. Hagerty, who said, "I don't care if I ever see the Potomac again," told the attentive alumni that he was glad to be back reporting news, especially via television. He foresaw the day when news would be disseminated on "world-wide instant TV." He also said he believed that the death of Senator Taft in General Eisenhower's first year in office was the greatest blow of all to the President, even greater than the death of Mr. Dulles, and that the European common market presents the greatest economic problem for America since the Depression.

Holiday Repast

FOR 53 YEARS College men have sat down a few days after Christmas to break warm rolls and drink fruit juice with their brethren alumni from other schools in the University at the Annual Holiday Luncheon. This year the guests were so many that the luncheon, which has traditionally been held at the Columbia University Club, had to be held in the Windsor Ballroom of New York's Hotel Commodore.

After the chairman of the program, Robert Curtiss '27, and Alumni Federation President Harold Rousselet '29 delivered introductions, Dean of the Graduate Faculties Ralph Halford spoke for the University, saying, among other things, that Columbia's research effort "has increased fivefold in the past decade" and that "the greatest problem for private universities in the next decade is improved education at lower cost."

dates, four of whom were brought from Salem (60 miles away) by Paul Harvey '35 and his son John '61.

Nobel Prize Dinner and an Ivy Ball

ANYONE WHO DOUBTS the imagination and vitality of Californians should consider a few recent activities of the Los Angeles and San Francisco Columbia Clubs. The Los Angeles alumni, led by David Kagon '41 and Otis Fitz '31, not only helped organize an Ivy League Scholarship Ball on November 25, but three nights later held a joint Sports Party with Cornell. The San Francisco Club staged a dinner at the Mark Hopkins to present Hamilton Medals to the two College graduate Nobel Prize winners who are presently working in the Bay Area — Dr. John Northrop '12 and Dr. Joshua Lederberg '44. The Club, led by Richard F. Wagner '38, invited the Right Reverend James Pike, former chaplain at Columbia and now Episcopal Bishop of California, to give the main address and arranged to have Thomas Monaghan '31, president of the College Alumni Association, fly in from New York to present the medals. 175 alumni were in attendance.

Alumni at Their Best

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Society of Older Graduates of Columbia is often an alumni gathering at its best. At the dinner, new members are welcomed, an address is given by a recognized authority, and the Society's two Great Teacher Awards are made. The Society is composed of graduates of the College and School of Engineering who received their degree at least 30 years ago and who have served Columbia loyally since graduation.

This year the awards, presented on January 10, went to Andrew James Chiappe '33, professor of English at the College, and Mario Salvadori, professor of civil engineering and architecture. Professor Chiappe has taught at the College since 1933 and his course on Shakespeare is traditionally "a must" for undergraduates. Dr. Sal-

Visions of Plums

HUNDREDS OF TOP high school students around the country gathered at luncheons sponsored by local Columbia clubs to hear alumni of the College and undergraduates home for the holidays talk about life and studies at Morningside. In several cities it was a new experience for the alumni sponsors. One of these cities was Portland, Oregon. However, barrister J. Pierre Kolisch '39 allowed none of the inexperience to show, and we hear his luncheon was especially successful. Native sons Cary Rohrs '64 and Louis Roumagoux '65 skillfully answered questions from the two dozen candi-

vadori has also been a spirited teacher. He has earned distinction in applied mathematics and mechanics; in addition, he is a noted linguist, pianist, lecturer, and mountain climber.

After the awards, the Society heard Columbia astronomer Lloyd Motz talk on "Man and Space."



ANDREW
CHIAPPE '33
Great Teacher

Barber and Close Shave

WHEN THOMAS V. BARBER '25 was given the "Classmate of the Year" award on December 7 at the Columbia Club, he told a story which reminded everyone of the human qualities of former Dean Hawkes.

Mr. Barber, one of the College's active alumni leaders and a vice-president of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., recalled how Dean Hawkes had asked him into his office after a freshman year of such high spirits that Tom had lost his scholarship. The Dean listened while Tom promised to turn over a new leaf, then asked him, "And how do you intend to finance your second year of college?" Tom stammered. The Dean asked, "How much would you need?" He told Dean Hawkes, who calmly wrote out a personal check for the necessary sum.

A young man can learn many things at college.



THOMAS V. BARBER '25
Dean Hawkes helped out

Wanted

THE CAMPUS Student Employment Agency needs summer jobs for the College's men. Increased tuition and living expenses have forced students to rely more than before on money earned during the summer. If you know of a summer job, full or part time, please notify the Office of University Placement, 425 West 117th Street, N.Y.C. 27; phone UNIVERSITY 5-400, extension 2056.

A few of the summer jobs found last summer by Columbians were: publicity director for a state and county fair, organizer of a mailing list of America's opinion leaders, cabin boy aboard a yacht, and model for Flash Gordon comic strips.

Time of the Year

THE TIME of the annual College Fund drive has become a matter of analysis and discussion. Vague unhappiness about the length of the present Fund year, March to December 31, turned into emphatic suggestions for change at the Fund's annual Arden House conference on December 2-3. Some class leaders urged a change to the academic year; others argued for a shorter period, October 1 to January 31. Some remarks we heard were:

"June is a generous month."

"Summer is a dead period."

"December is the month that substantial donors examine their tax status."

"A study of month by month giving to the College reveals that no one month is outstanding."

"We must halt this business of one campaign ending and another starting right away."

"We could double the number of our volunteers if we cut in half the length of the campaign."

Everyone agreed that the College's needs are greater and more important than ever. The timing of the Fund effort is now under study.

Ten Down, Eleven to Go

THE TENTH Annual College Fund is ended. The precise figures are not in yet, but indications are that this year's drive will surpass by 9 or 10 per cent the \$517,000 given by alumni in 1960 to aid the College. It was a fine effort. Some fund volunteers, however, were disappointed about the number of contributors. Only one in three College graduates continue to help the important purposes of the College. (Of 21,700 alumni, 7,218 gave in 1960; about 7,400 in 1961.)

The New Men

THE ELEVENTH College Fund has chosen new officers and members for its board of directors. The board, which will be responsible for overall conduct of the drive, elected stockbroker Shephard Alexander '21 as its chairman. Other new officers are: vice chairman, Walter Weis '11; secretary, Frank E. Karselen, III '47; treasurer, John Leonardo '34. In addition, 5 new directors were selected to serve on the board for three year terms: Herbert



ELEVENTH FUND DIRECTORS
JOHN LEONARDO '34, SHEPHARD
ALEXANDER '21, FRANK KARSELEN III
'47 and WALTER WEIS '11
Near the million mark

Singer '26, John S. Henry '30, James B. Welles, Jr. '35, Arnold Saltzman '36, and Eric Javits '52.

Past, Present, Future

THREE OF THE RECENT generous gifts to Columbia reflect in different ways the appreciation of an increasing number of alumni and friends for Alma Mater.

A Niven chair of Social Psychology has been established by Charlotte deSers in memory of her father, Robert Johnston Niven, class of 1834 in the College. The first occupant of the chair will be Professor Otto Klineberg, an international authority who has been a Columbia teacher for 30 years.

The sum of \$650,000 was left by Dr. Condict Walker Cutler '10, one-time president of the College Alumni Association and a Columbia trustee. The University will use the bequest "for the advancement of surgical instruction" at the medical school.

A \$500 fellowship for a music student has been given by Milton Katims '30, director of the Seattle Symphony Orchestra, in appreciation "of the inspiration and motivation given me during my years at Columbia, with especial gratitude to Douglas Moore and in loving memory of Herbert Dittler."

Assaulted by Pirates

A COLLEGE ALUMNUS was recently victimized by Chinese pirates. The pirates are based on Taiwan and are not kerkiered ruffians but busy publishers who print books by photo-offset. Without paying royalties to authors, obeying copyright laws, or asking the permission of publishers, the Chinese bandits copy American texts and attempt to peddle them at reduced prices. Columbia Professor of Chinese and Japanese William Theodore de Bary '41, who, after years of research and translation, compiled the heralded *Sources of Chinese Tradition* for the Columbia University Press, has discovered that the Taiwan freebooters have come out with an unauthorized edition of his text.



ALUMNI AUTHORS

CLIFTON FADIMAN'S FIRESIDE READER by *Clifton Fadiman* '25 is a collection of almost 60 selections of fact and fiction chosen especially for reading aloud. (Simon & Schuster, \$4.95)

THE WISDOM OF THE DESERT by *Thomas Merton* '38 includes translations of the pithy and poetic sayings of the fourth century Christian desert hermits whose down-to-earth mysticism suggests that of Zen. (\$3.50)

TENNESSEE WILLIAMS by *Benjamin Nelson* '57 provides an understanding of the life and work of the playwright. (Obolensky, \$5.00)

THE DARKENING GLASS: A PORTRAIT OF RUSKIN'S GENIUS by *John D. Rosenberg* '50, instructor in English at City College, New York, is a study of one of the most influential critics of art and society in western culture. (Columbia University Press, \$5.00)

DEGREES by Michel Butor, translated from the French by *Richard Howard* '51, has been called "one of the most unusual and the most challenging pieces of writing to have come from France since World War II." (Simon & Schuster, \$5.50)

TRANSIENT AND STEADY-STATE ANALYSIS OF ELECTRIC NETWORKS by *Edward Peskin* '35, associate professor of engineering at Stevens Institute of Technology, presents the theory and techniques of network analysis in a unified form. (Van Nostrand, \$13.00)

THE TED WILLIAMS STORY by *Raymond K. Robinson* '41 is a book geared primarily for 10-14 year-olds but with a wide appeal for baseball fans of all ages. (G. P. Putnam & Sons, \$2.95)

BEYOND THREE-SCORE AND TEN by *Philip A. Fischer* '07 is a collection of portraits of men and women who have lived beyond the three-score-and-ten mark and enjoyed it. (Carlton Press, \$2.75)

DUGGAN by *Richard Dougherty* '48 is a novel about two young couples involved in politics and each other. (Doubleday & Co., \$3.50)

THE POLITICS OF CULTURAL DESPAIR by *Fritz Stern* '46, associate professor of history at Columbia University, presents an interpretation of the ideological and spiritual origins of National Socialism in Germany. (University of California Press, \$8.00)

HOW TO WIN AT BRIDGE WITH ANY PARTNER by *Sam Fry, Jr.* '28 is a bridge book that stresses hard-headed logic and horse sense instead of rules and systems. (Golden Press, \$3.95)

A VISUAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, a new edition, by *Herbert C. Rosenthal* '38 and Harold Underwood Faulkner, is an up-dated version of the book, which was originally published in 1954, including a new chapter "America in the Space Age." It presents events and facts of American history by alternating pages of text and illustration.

ART CAREER GUIDE by *Donald Holden* '51, associate manager of public relations at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, discusses career opportunities in art, design, architecture, etc. (Watson-Guptill)

THE NEW MAN by *Thomas Merton* '38 is a book of meditations about mysticism, resurrection, the full meaning of baptism, and the need for man to realize his spirituality. (Farrar, \$3.50)

STEPHEN WATTS KEARNY: SOLDIER OF THE WEST by *Dwight L. Clarke* is a biography of the famous Columbia alumnus (1812 C), who played such an important role in this country's westward expansion. (University of Oklahoma, \$5.95)

Compiled by ARNOLD H. SWENSON '25

America's most famous run-down house

New York Times



A MILE OR SO NORTH of Columbia's Hamilton Hall, at Convent Avenue and 141st Street, stands a dilapidated two-story wooden house, wedged tightly between a tall brick apartment house and a sprawling brownstone church. The weather has worn the paint from the wood, the front and back yards contain trash and untrimmed shrubbery, the shutters hang loosely and a few of them are missing. Inside the house, the walls are soot-covered and cracked, the ceilings sag and one of them contains a gaping hole exposing the broken lathing. In the downstairs rooms there is some handsome, dust-covered furniture; but upstairs the rooms are empty, like those of a ghost-town saloon.

This house is the former home of Alexander Hamilton, one of America's brilliant early leaders and the man whom Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler once called "Columbia's greatest alumnus."

The homes of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, and Monroe have been preserved as national shrines; but the once handsome country house of Hamilton is rotting away. It might have been demolished some time ago if some public-spirited New Yorkers had not intervened. The condition of Hamilton's home is a prominent example of New York's indifference to its fast-disappearing historical and architectural heritage.

HAMILTON BUILT the house in 1801 as a country retreat. "I have purchased a few acres about nine miles from town, have built a house, and am cultivating a garden," he wrote to a friend in 1801. He added, "A garden, you know, is a very usual refuge of a disappointed politician."

He named it The Grange after his grandfather's seat in Ayrshire, Scotland. From the verandas of his home, built atop a hill, Hamilton had a view of both the North (Hudson) and East Rivers. He ornamented the 32 acres of grounds with native trees and shrubs, and with a group of thirteen gum trees that George Washington had sent from Mount Vernon to symbolize the thirteen states. For relaxation Hamilton enjoyed hunting in the surrounding woods or fishing in a brook that ran through the property.

For Hamilton, a lawyer, the location was close enough to New York City for him to attend the courts there, and to go to the theater with his wife oc-

casionaly. Situated near the Albany Post Road, which wound along the eastern shore of the Hudson, it was also convenient to the Hudson Valley towns where much of his practice was centered.

The two-story frame house was designed by John McComb, a leading architect of the day, who also designed the City Hall and other distinguished buildings in New York. One of the very few houses of the Federal period still standing in New York, Hamilton's Grange merits preservation for its architectural value alone.

After Hamilton's early death in 1804, following the duel with Aaron Burr, the Grange was eventually sold by his widow. In the succeeding decades it passed through many hands and its grounds were whittled away. By the 1880's the City, in its relentless growth uptown, decided to lay out streets on upper Manhattan in the customary grid pattern. 143rd Street was drawn to pass right through Hamilton's house. The building was saved from demolition, however, when the Reverend Isaac Tuttle purchased it as a chapel for St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. He had it moved in 1889 to a small lot 500 feet southeast, where the house was turned sideways and its front and back porches lopped off. The Grange served as a church until the parish built a large stone structure next door, whereupon it became a Sunday school and rectory.

SINCE THE EARLY 1900's there have been numerous attempts to preserve and restore Hamilton's house. In 1908 the State legislature enacted a law authorizing New York City to acquire the house, move it to St. Nicholas Park, and entrust it to the "Sons of the American Revolution or a similar society." The city took no action. In 1924 the Hamilton Club of Chicago attempted to purchase the Grange and move it piecemeal to Chicago. This prompted J. Pierpont Morgan and George F. Baker (who had donated Baker Field to Columbia in 1922) to buy the Hamilton house and land from St. Luke's Church and give it to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society to maintain as a museum. The two men also established a trust fund of \$50,000 for the maintenance of the house.



ALEXANDER HAMILTON, CLASS OF 1778
A disappointed politician

The Society repaired the Grange, gave it a coat of paint, installed modern plumbing and electricity, then opened it to the public in 1933. Virtually nothing has been done to the house since then, except to place a statue of Hamilton in front in 1936—a gift of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn when their building was torn down.

Columbia officials, faculty, and alumni have from time to time expressed an interest in the restoration of the home of Columbia's illustrious alumnus. Dr. Butler, who was very much concerned about the fate of the Grange, envisioned the idea of moving it to a site below Columbia's Medical Center. However, when the idea was considered by the trustees, it was discovered that the proposed site was supposed to be used for medical purposes only. The College Alumni Association has discussed the preservation of the Grange occasionally, but has never come up with a plan. Many persons at Columbia have felt that, even if funds could be found, there would be no room on the Columbia campus to restore the house properly. A few others, however, felt that room could be found in Riverside Park, possibly on the spot where the old Claremont Inn used to overlook the Hudson.

In 1957, the 200th anniversary of Alexander Hamilton's birth, the Society launched a special drive to restore the house to its original splendor. (Among

the Society's trustees are Dr. John Krout, vice-president of the University, Ward Melville '09, and Professors Talbot Hamlin and James Van Derpool of the Architecture School.) The City agreed to provide the Society with a site, large enough to permit the Grange to be seen in its original dignity, at 130th Street and St. Nicholas Terrace on the City College of New York campus. The drive failed to secure from private sources the \$300,000 required to move and restore the home.

IN THE PAST FEW YEARS the Society, whose president is Alexander Hamilton III, has turned to public assistance to preserve the Grange. New York Senators Javits and Keating and Congressmen Lindsay, Powell, and Zelenko have introduced legislation to two successive Congresses to have the Hamilton home proclaimed a national memorial. (Until it is so proclaimed it is not eligible for federal funds.) Although the project has received the approval of the Departments of the Budget and the Interior, the bill has never gotten out of committee. The committees are those of Interior and Insular Affairs with Clinton Anderson (D., New Mex.) chairman of the Senate body, and Wayne Aspinall (D., Colo.), chairman of the House group.

Meanwhile, the home of one of the principal architects of our country—and a Columbia man—continues to stand unknown at 28 Convent Avenue, subject to occasional rifling by vandals and crumbling under the burden of years of neglect.



Top: Hamilton's Grange, from an early 19th century lithograph.

Middle: The Grange, photographed about 1885. The thirteen gum trees given to Hamilton by Washington are still standing on the right.

Bottom: An architect's drawing of the Grange as the Scenic and Historical Preservation Society hope to have it restored on 130th Street and St. Nicholas Terrace.

Dr. John Krout selected for the 1962 Hamilton Medal

DR. JOHN ALLEN KROUT, vice president of Columbia University, has been selected as recipient of the 1962 Alexander Hamilton Medal. Thomas E. Monaghan '31, College alumni president, will present the medal to Dr. Krout at a formal reception and dinner on Wednesday, April 11, in the Rotunda of Low Memorial Library.

Dr. Krout, who has been at the University since 1922, is revered as a teacher, scholar, and administrator. He will be the twenty-fifth recipient of the Medal, which the Alumni Association has presented annually since 1947 to one or more former Columbia College students or faculty members "for distinguished service and accomplishment in any field of human endeavor."

Dr. Krout was born on October 3, 1896 in Tiffin, Ohio. From 1914 to 1917 he attended Heidelberg College in Ohio, but received his bachelor of arts degree from the University of Michigan in 1918. He earned his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at Columbia University in 1920 and 1925 and since that time has acquired numerous honorary doctorates.

Beginning his teaching career as an instructor in history at Columbia in 1922, he became a full professor in 1940. An eloquent debater in his undergraduate days—his college debating team won 21 out of 22 contests—Dr. Krout is probably the greatest orator on the Columbia campus. His eloquence in the classroom made him an unusually dynamic teacher.

He is also a learned scholar of American history and has written the following books: *Origins of Prohibition*, 1925; *Annals of American Sport*, 1929; *American History for Colleges* (with David Saville Muzzey), 1933, revised edition, 1943; *Outline of U.S. History*, 1934; *Approaches to Social History*, 1937, and *The Completion of Independence* (with Dixon Ryan Fox), 1944. In 1948, with Allan Nevins, he edited a history of New York City from 1898 to 1948 entitled, *The Greater City*. In 1959, with Henry Graff, he

wrote *Adventure of the American People*.

Deeply interested in the preservation of American historical relics, Dr. Krout is a trustee of the New York State Historical Association and the Museum of the City of New York and is a life member of the American Historical Association. He served twice as trustee of the Institute of Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg, Virginia in 1948-50 and 1952-54.

On the national level, former President Eisenhower appointed him to membership on the Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission, 1956 to 1958, and to the Civil War Centennial Commission, 1957 to 1966. He is currently the chairman of the advisory committee on the papers of Alexander Hamilton, which are now being prepared for further publication at Columbia after the first two volumes went on sale in November 1961.

A life member of the Academy of Political Science, Dr. Krout was editor of its *Political Science Quarterly*, published at Columbia from 1936 to 1958. He has been secretary of the Academy since 1953.



Dr. Krout has not restricted himself to scholarly endeavors, but has also excelled as an administrator. He became executive head of the University's department of history in 1942 and in 1948 was made acting director of the new School of General Studies. He left both positions in 1949 when he was appointed dean of the graduate faculties. In 1950 he was given the added responsibility of associate provost. Three years later he was named vice president and provost of the University, but he relinquished the latter position when Dr. Jacques Barzun was appointed to the new position of dean of faculties and provost on July 1, 1958, leaving him with the vice presidency he holds today.

Last year the Hamilton Award was given to the eight Columbia teachers and former students who have won the Nobel Prize. Previous recipients of the Medal have been the late Nicholas Murray Butler '82, twelfth president of Columbia University; Dr. Frank Diehl Fackenthal '06, former acting president of the University; V. K. Wellington Koo '08, former Chinese ambassador to the United States; the late Major General William J. Donovan '05, World War II head of the Office of Strategic Services; Dr. Harry J. Carman, dean emeritus of Columbia College; Dr. Carlton J. H. Hayes '04, retired Seth Low Professor of History at Columbia and former United States ambassador to Spain; Arthur Hays Sulzberger '13, chairman of the board and former publisher of *The New York Times*; Frank Smithwick Hogan '24, district attorney of New York County; the late Frederick Coykendall '95, former chairman of the University Trustees; Richard Rodgers '23 and the late Oscar Hammerstein II, '16, as co-recipients; Dr. Grayson Kirk, president of Columbia; Edmund Astley Prentiss '06, member of the New York engineering firm of Spencer, White and Prentiss; Mark Van Doren, professor emeritus of English at Columbia; and Ward Melville '09, chairman of the board of the Melville Shoe Corporation.

DEATHS



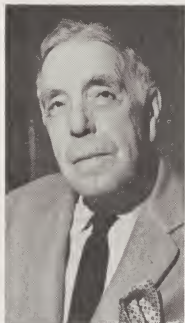
PROFESSOR ROBERT CAREY

ROBERT LINCOLN CAREY, professor of economics, died of a heart attack on December 31, 1961, at the age of 63. He was regarded as one of the College's most popular teachers and was respected and loved for the guidance, learning and friendship he gave to students and the devoted service he gave to the College.

Born in Houston, Texas, Professor Carey studied at the Universities of Washington and California before earning a doctorate at Columbia in 1929. In that year he joined the Columbia faculty. In 1937 he became a faculty advisor, and for 24 years he counseled students, leaving his stamp on more than 2000 Columbia men, many of whom came to him in addition to their own adviser.

For his teaching, the class of 1952 elected him their favorite instructor and the Society of Older Graduates honored him in 1953 with its Great Teacher Award. For his services to the College, especially leadership at the College's Forums on Democracy and the annual Dean's Day, the College Alumni Association bestowed upon him its Lion Award in 1959. In addition, Dr. Carey was a long-time adviser to the College's often victorious debating teams, an officer of the War Labor Board during World War II, and the author of several publications and numerous articles and reviews.

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|--|
| 1897 | HON. BENJAMIN T. GILBERT
JOSEPH DAY KNAF
January 19, 1962
PROFESSOR JOHN H. H. LYON
December 18, 1961 | 1922 | WILLIAM G. MAYER
July 23, 1961
JAMES WETTEREAU
November 8, 1961 |
| 1901 | COL. KNOWLTON DURHAM
December 4, 1961 | 1923 | JOHN W. CHAPMAN
June 6, 1961
WILLIAM R. FERGUSON
February, 1961
HAROLD F. GARRAHAN
November 3, 1961 |
| 1905 | CONRAD DANIEL TRUBENBACH
June 30, 1961 | 1924 | FREDERICK D. BARRETT
July 23, 1961 |
| 1907 | VICTOR WITTGENSTEIN | 1926 | JAMES T. CLARK
FRANK P. FORBES, JR.
CARL H. KAPPES, JR.
January 1, 1962
WILLIAM R. SACKS |
| 1909 | PROFESSOR CLAU F. HINCK, JR. | 1927 | HAROLD R. EVERETT
July 3, 1961
GLENN W. HUTCHENS
EDWIN L. ROGERS |
| 1910 | DR. WILLIAM MOITRIER, JR.
LUTHER A. REED
November 16, 1961 | 1928 | DR. FRANK E. DIXON
LEONARD A. DRAKE
November 24, 1961
DR. ROBERT P. KRUPA
July 9, 1961 |
| 1911 | DAVID B. HARRIS
July 1, 1961 | 1929 | NORMAN W. ARNHEIM
HOWARD E. BAHR
May 13, 1961
JOHN G. GIVEN |
| 1912 | LOUIS J. HIRSHLEIFER | 1930 | SAUL A. DUMEY |
| 1913 | ALEXANDER ROSEFF | 1933 | ANTONIO V. C. DILORENZO |
| 1914 | JAMES MADISON BLACKWELL
December 20, 1961 | 1934 | MARTIN W. BROWN
July 9, 1961 |
| 1915 | BRUCE BRYSON
April 17, 1961
DR. FRANKLIN DUNHAM
October 27, 1961
DR. GIACCHINO FAILLA
December 15, 1961
O. OGDEN HERSON
December 19, 1961
CLIFFORD L. TICHENOR
July 7, 1961 | 1937 | ROBERT MODROVSKY |
| 1916 | DR. MELCHISEDECH A. BARONE
ELLIOTT M. KAHN
June 16, 1961 | 1938 | JOSEPH A. LAWLER
August, 1961 |
| 1917 | HENRY T. KILBURN
November 22, 1961
MORTIMER J. LEVIE
December 1, 1961 | 1946 | DR. SIGMUND GROCH
November 8, 1961 |
| 1918 | DR. RAPHAEL KURZROK
November 25, 1961
HERBERT E. VOLLMER
November 8, 1961 | 1952 | DR. DONALD C. MOSER
July 25, 1961 |
| 1919 | RICHARD TURK, JR.
November 5, 1961 | 1961 | DAVID A. LIEBERMAN
November 22, 1961 |
| 1920 | VICTOR EMANUEL
DR. PETER PAYSON
November 26, 1961 | 1962 | MARVIN WILLIAM FITZPATRICK
January 4, 1962 |
| 1921 | STEPHEN A. BREEN
October 24, 1961
ROBERT S. JOYCE | | |



PROFESSOR JOHN LYON '97



KNOWLTON DURHAM '01



JAMES BLACKWELL '14

JOHN HENRY HOBART LYON, one of Columbia's most beloved professors, died on December 18, 1961. He was 83 years old. An 1897 graduate of Columbia College, Professor Lyon also received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at the University. He returned to teach at Columbia in 1916.

From 1916 to 1950 his course on Shakespearean drama was known as one of the liveliest at Columbia. He was so well liked by the students that when he retired formally in 1947, he was persuaded to continue his lectures for another three years. In 1950, when he left the University, a petition signed by more than 100 students called for his return.

Professor Lyon served the University in various administrative positions. From 1918 to 1928 he administered pre-medical courses given by Columbia on the campus of Long Island University. In 1925, he planned and put into operation the pre-law courses given by Columbia for the Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University. For two years he was special assistant to acting-President Frank M. Faekenthal, and he served in the same capacity under President Eisenhower.

Dr. Lyon was honorary president of the Shakespeare Club of New York and an honorary vice-president of the Shakespeare Association of America, an organization he helped found.

Hoping to serve the University even at his death, Professor Lyon left \$180,000 to Columbia in his will: \$100,000 to the University, \$50,000 to support two endowed scholarships at the College, \$25,000 to the School of International Affairs, and \$5,000 to the School of General Studies.

KNOWLTON DURHAM '01, a lawyer and civic leader, died on December 4, 1961. Mr. Durham, who was an army officer on the Mexican border in 1916 and in France in World War I, came to wide attention

as the national leader of a campaign against a veterans bonus payment. He called the bonus campaign a repudiation of the ideals for which Americans had fought and at first refused to accept his bonus. He did accept it in 1929, only to turn it over to Columbia. In 1939 he headed a similar bonus collection among alumni of the College.

A former president of the Columbia University Club, he was long a loyal supporter of the College as well as a leader of his community.

JAMES MADISON BLACKWELL '14, a leader of civic and alumni affairs, died of a heart attack on December 20, 1961. He was 68 years old.

Mr. Blackwell, who was senior partner in the law firm of Blackwell, McMahon & McMahon, specialized in corporate law and was a trial lawyer until a few years ago. He was president of the Community Council of Greater New York, was on the board of the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies and was a trustee of the Youth Consultation Service of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York.

Mr. Blackwell served in both world wars. In World War II he was a lieutenant colonel attached to the Military Government in Africa and Italy, and he served as military governor of Verona Province.

Returning to his law practice in 1946, he was a member of the American Bar Association's special committee on Communist tactics, strategy and objectives.

Mr. Blackwell was equally active in Columbia alumni affairs. He was a former president of the College Alumni Association and the Columbia University Club and was vice-president of his class. He also donated, in memory of his father, the Blackwell Cup, which is awarded annually to the winner of the triangular crew meet each spring between Columbia, Pennsylvania and Yale.

Columbia lost its greatest swimmer with the death of HERBERT E. VOLLMER '18, better known as Hal, on November 8, 1961. To be called the greatest, no matter what the activity or what the era, whether it be athletic or non-athletic, means a great deal. One must have that something which is hard to describe and sometimes hard to understand. Hal, I can assure you, had all of these indescribable "somethings."

He was never defeated in college swimming competition, winning six intercollegiate championships in 1915, 1916, and 1917. After he won the 100 yards and 220 yards free style three years in a row, he topped these performances by defeating the great Duke Kahanamoku of Hawaii in the Duke's favorite distance, the 220 yards. He was a member of the U.S. Olympic team in both 1920 and 1924.

Hal was a naval officer in World War I and then joined White & Sons, a New York real estate concern. At his death he was an assistant vice-president, specializing in the management of residential properties.

President of the Intercollegiate Swimming League for several years, one of the oldest college swimming leagues in existence, and long a member of the New York Athletic Club, he was active right up until the time of his death in Columbia and New York Athletic Club water activities.

EDWARD T. KENNEDY
Columbia Swimming Coach, 1910-55



HERBERT VOLLMER '18



CLASS NOTES

Dr. Carlo Gasparini, minister plenipotentiary and director of the Italian Information Center in New York, was conferred on Professor Riccio for his contributions to the growth of Italian studies and to the spread of Italian culture in the United States.

00 Melville H. Cane
Ernst, Cane, Berner & Gitlin
5 West 45th Street
New York 36, N. Y.

Melville Cane's book *Making a Poem* has been reissued as a paperback in the Harvett series of Harcourt, Brace, and World. Likewise, *The Man From Main Street: A Sinclair Lewis Reader*, which he helped edit, is soon to appear in a paperback.

02 Henry F. Haviland
60 Jefferson Avenue
Maplewood, New Jersey

The class held its sixtieth winter reunion at the Columbia Club on January 29. The ten who were present—Andy Boardman, Sidney Diamant, John Fitch, Harry Freund, Bill Lawson, Harry Parr, Bill Potter, Walter Powers, Carl Seifert and Henry Haviland—felt the luncheon was an improvement over the dinner. It was one big bull session which lasted three hours!

05 Ronald F. Riblet
80 Russell Road
Fanwood, N. J.

Godias Droleit has been elected president of the Queensboro Tuberculosis and Health Association of Greater New York. Busy as ever, he recently prepared a paper for presentation at the XVI International Conference on Tuberculosis in Toronto.

Among the proud grandparents in the class Si Bode seems to be leading the field with ten! The most recent grandchild is Christian F. Bode.

14 Frank W. Demuth
3240 Henry Hudson Parkway
New York 63, N. Y.

The annual Christmas stag luncheon was held at the Columbia University Club on December 12th. Those present were Al Nolte, Baumeister, Byron, Demuth, Havens, Hearn, Hersey, Joseph, Montanaro, Nielsen, Oldfield, Ricc, Slade, S. Smith, Smith, Spence, Stewart and Wurster.

15 Ray N. Spooner
Allen N. Spooner & Son, Inc.
143 Liberty Street
New York 6, N. Y.

Several 1915 classmates are becoming world travelers. Emil E. Mueser and his wife Elsa took an extensive trip to the Orient. Julien W. Newman and his wife and Julius Siegel and his wife both made trips to the Mediterranean, visiting Israel en route.

Other '15ers are enjoying life here in the States. Kenneth Smith and his lovely wife, a former tennis doubles champion, are both at Laguna Beach, California. Also on the west coast is Duke Olmsted, who resides in Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Ruy N. Spooner plan to fly to Phoenix, Arizona in February where they will visit their good friends, Mr. and Mrs. Roy V. Wood '14 (Roy Wood was coxswain of Columbia's victorious crew at Poughkeepsie in 1914).

21 Archie O. Dawson
7 Foley Square
Federal Court House
New York, N. Y.

Peter M. Riccio, professor of Italian at Columbia and director of the University's Casa Italiana, received a gold medal award from the Italian government on November 14th. The medal, presented by

22 Gilbert M. Serber
Stock Construction Corp.
551 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Charles M. Brinckerhoff, president of the Anaconda Company, was the 1961 recipient of the Eggleston Medal, Columbia University's highest award for "distinguished engineering achievement." Charles was cited for his services as "a metallurgical engineer, mining engineer, executive and director of companies in the field of world metal resources, particularly as president of the Anaconda Company, industrial representative for twenty-three years in Latin America, holder of international honors in his field, devoted alumnus of Columbia, and member of the Columbia Engineering Council. The citation stated that he was "devoted to the betterment of inter-American relations in the finest traditions of the engineer-diplomat."

At this Unlikely Hour

Embers crumble
Mauve to ashen,
Dust of passion
Snows the hearth.
Now the hearth's a grave,
Save for an unsuspected spark
That lurks and circumvents the dark,
And bursts to flower
At this unlikely hour.

MELVILLE H. CANE '00

MELVILLE H. CANE, lawyer and poet, is the author of *And Pastures New*, *Making a Poem*, *A Wider Arc*, and *Bullet-Hunting and Other New Poems*.

GILBERT SERBER '22
New construction



Gilbert M. Serber has been appointed director of the Office of New Construction at Columbia University. This new office will consolidate activities concerning construction of new Columbia buildings. Gilbert conducts his own contracting business, Stock Construction Corporation, which is engaged mostly in heavy construction.

Alvin P. Meyers took office December 1 as regional director of the Small Business Administration with jurisdiction over the ten southern counties of California, the state of Arizona, and Clark County, Nevada.

23 Aaron Fishman
418 Central Park West
New York 25, N. Y.

The class continues to maintain a monthly luncheon club at the Columbia University Club, which serves as a point of reunion the first Tuesday of every month for members of '23 and their visitors from abroad. One recent visitor was Carlos de Villa of Havana, who has come to settle in this country. At the last luncheon meeting the subject of how and where to celebrate the 40th anniversary reunion was discussed.

Our classmates have been traveling far and wide. Professor Henry Miller of Queens College has been in Turkey on a teaching fellowship, while Charles A. Wagner of King Features just returned from Greece where he was doing research for some articles.

Ira U. Cobleigh is both daring and imaginative. He turned over his successful boats, tugs, and freighters to his son and since then has been equally successful writing best-seller books on public relations, stocks and financing.

Richard Rodgers received the Broadway Association's annual Gold Medal award "For the Greatest Achievement for the Advancement of Broadway" at the association's fiftieth anniversary luncheon December 6. As Brooks Atkinson noted in the *Times*, "Mr. Rodgers has received so many honors that one more will not alter his life conspicuously." He went on to state that "Mr. Rodgers' finest work is of such high order that the distinction between the Broadway musical and opera seems pedantic."

However, Rodgers is not resting on old laurels. Among the projects he is working on at the moment is a new musical "No Strings" for which he has written not only



24 Theodore C. Garfel
1430 Third Avenue
New York 28, N. Y.

Frank S. Hogan was sworn in recently for his sixth term as District Attorney of New York County. Frank has already served 20 years—the longest that anyone has held the office. As the *Times* stated, "This is an extraordinary record, achieved in an office that always has to contend with political, immoral and amoral pressures. Mr. Hogan has resisted these with an integrity that has commanded the endorsement of all major political parties each time he has run for election . . . He has won deserved respect."

Theodore M. Bernstein, assistant managing editor of the *Times*, received a plug from Brooks Atkinson for his success in keeping "woolly prose" from the pages of the *Times*. Through a curt sheet called "Winners and Sinners," Ted, according to Mr. Atkinson, "Tyrannizes over the staff." In addition to this guide to blunders, which has a circulation of 1,600 among employees of the *Times* and 3,600 outside, Ted wrote a grammar three years ago entitled *Watch Your Language*.

26 Andrew E. Stewart
100 Broadway
New York 5, N. Y.

A plaque will be dedicated to the memory of Edward M. Bratter in Earl Hall on Thursday, February 15 at 8:00 P.M. The dedication will be marked by brief tributes by Jerome L. Greene, Ed's law partner and classmate, George M. Jaffin, who served with Ed in various civic enterprises, and Joseph D. Coffee, assistant to President Kirk, for alumni affairs. An Edward M. Bratter Memorial Fund has been established to support the Jewish Religious Counselor at Columbia (Ed was an active member of their advisory board for 20 years). The fund will place special emphasis upon interfaith work for foreign students.

Douglas E. Brown is in St. Croix, Virgin Islands, where he is managing partner of the law firm of Dudley and Brown.

TED BERNSTEIN '24
Tyrant of The Times



WILLIAM PETERSEN '27
The dimes pour in

27 Lester S. Rounds
1 Brick Oven Road
Port Chester, New York

Robert C. Schmitzer has been appointed executive director of the University of Michigan theater with the rank of professor in the University department of speech. This new post is designed to bring education and the professional theater closer together at the University. Robert had previously been general manager of the Theatre Guild American Repertory Company and was responsible for the TG-ARC tour of Latin America, starring Helen Hayes, which was sponsored by the State Department.

William E. Petersen is serving as co-chairman of the 1962 March of Dimes in New York. He will direct the special gifts committee and solicit business leaders in the campaign for funds to fight polio, arthritis, and birth defects.

Neil P. Horne of Caldwell, N. J., has been an ardent amateur cameraman since graduation. His hobby is photographing famous people on 16 mm movie film, and to date he has 850 celebrities in his collection. His current project is to assemble the four living Presidents for a photograph. Neil says he has had "cooperative answers" from President Kennedy and Mr. Hoover, but is still working on Messrs. Eisenhower and Truman.

28 Harry Lyter
Chase Manhattan Bank
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York 15, N. Y.

Joseph L. Mankiewicz has his hands full directing the Twentieth Century-Fox film "Cleopatra." After a series of initial misfortunes—delays when the shooting of the film was changed from London to Italy, the near-fatal illness of Elizabeth Taylor, to name a few—the production is reported to be moving ahead according to schedule.

Joseph F. Finnegan, who was President Eisenhower's director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, has for the last six months been chairman of the New York State Board of Mediation. Though it makes no binding decision, this board helps settle labor-management disputes by bringing labor and management together at the bargaining table, clearing the air, and presenting the true issues. During Joe's term of office he has already played the role of peacemaker for such varied parties as race tracks and grooms, concrete workers, and milkmen.

COLUMBIA CHAIRS

are suitable as gifts for Christmas, birthday, wedding, anniversary, graduation and most other important occasions. ~



THUMB-BACK CHAIR
\$26

ARM CHAIR
\$35

SIDE CHAIR
\$28

These chairs, of classic American design, fit attractively in any setting—den, library, living room, dining room, office, or informal areas. The seats are carved, the backs properly shaped. The finish is hand-rubbed ebony. (Cherry arms, if you prefer, for the Arm Chair.) Trim and Columbia seal are burnished gold. ~~~~~

Please ship me:

(Express charges are collect)

—Columbia Arm Chair(s) at \$35 each \$_____

—Columbia Side Chair(s) at \$28 each _____

—Columbia Thumb-back Chair(s) at \$26 _____

For the Arm Chair, I want:

☐ all-black ☐ cherry arms

TOTAL \$_____

Payment enclosed ☐

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Please make your check payable to the Columbia Alumni Federation,
311 Low Memorial Library, Columbia University, New York 27, N.Y.

29 Berton J. Delmhorst
115 Broadway
New York 6, N. Y.

A special letter will be sent to the class soon regarding the 1962 reunion dinner. As of this writing, the executive committee has not set the time and place.

Bob Lewis has left Argus Camera Division of General Telephone and Electronics to become associated with Perkin-Elmer Company.

30 Henry S. Gleisten
2101 Voorhies Avenue
Brooklyn 35, N. Y.

Thirteen members of the class, many of them accompanied by their families, were present for the annual homecoming on October 7th. During the festivities the '30 class flag was dedicated and raised on one of the flagstuffs.

Our 32nd class reunion will be held at Arden House on June 1-3. For the first time in the class' history, wives are invited. Please make reservations early with Class Secretary Henry S. Gleisten (his address is above) since spaces are limited.

31 Bernard J. Hanneken
111 Van Buren Avenue
Teaneck, N. J.

Judge Charles M. Metzner has been appointed to the Columbia College Council. He will serve in his new post until June 30, 1962.



CHARLES METZNER
'31
New counsel

32 Prof. John W. Balquist
202 University Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

Vascular specialist William T. Foley was called in to treat Joseph P. Kennedy in his recent illness. Dr. Foley, who emerged from four years in Japanese prison camps asserting the imprisonment had made him a better doctor, started out to be a general practitioner; but his skill soon pushed him into his specialty. He has written two standard reference books on vascular diseases and several articles for medical publications. He created a sensation in the profession a few years ago when he reported that amputation was avoided in 21 out of 22 cases of gangrene of the feet and legs simply by making the patient walk to encourage circulation.

Alexander P. *Chopin*, chairman of the New York shipping association (the bargaining agency of the industry on wage contracts), reports a continuing decline in port accidents due to cooperation between employers and workers.

Gavin K. *MacBain*, chairman and president of Cristede Brothers, Inc., has been elected a director of Bristol-Myers Company where he formerly served as treasurer.

The class will hold its 30th reunion at Arden House on the weekend of May 25-27. John McDowell is general chairman of this gala event. We hope to surpass the 25th reunion in numbers. See you all there.

33 Richard Ferguson 18 Frances Lane Massapaqua, New York

It's old news but we're proud to announce that William F. *Kennedy*, professor in the department of economics, Santa Barbara College, California, was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1960.

Dr. Paul S. *Friedman* has been elected president of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. Former president of the Northern Medical Association, Paul is also a fellow in the American College of Radiology, the American College of Chest Physicians, and the American College of Legal Medicine.

34 John Grady 19 Lee Avenue Hawthorne, N. J.

John R. *Hickman*, formerly personnel relations director of Charles Bruning Company, has joined Heidrick and Struggles, national executive recruiting firm.

William C. *McMahon*, a partner in the New York law firm of Blackwell, McMahon & McMahon, has been elected to the board of directors of Electronic Assistance Corporation. He has served as legal counsel to E.A.C. since 1960. Bill is also director of the Stephan Co., Inc. and the Gyrodnye Company of America, Inc.

37 Murray T. Bloom 40 Hemlock Drive Kings Point, N. Y.

October 16th marked the fifteenth anniversary of the Little Orchestra Society founded by Thomas Scherman in 1947. During the war Tom, who was serving as a Signal Corps captain, dreamed up the idea of forming an orchestra with the express purpose of discovering "off-beat" literature (new music, important revivals, and neglected masterpieces) which is rarely played by the major orchestras and presenting it to the public in a regular series of concerts. He formed a little

orchestra of 40 because this duplicates exactly the ensemble for which music prior to the last two or three generations was written. In more than 600 concerts since the initial one in 1947, Tom and the Little Orchestra have presented more than forty New York premieres, more than thirty United States premieres, and nearly fifty world premieres of works by composers ranging from Schubert to Dello Joio.

Dr. Donald W. *O'Connell*, who has been program associate in the field of economic development and administration at the Ford Foundation, has been appointed dean of the College of Business and Public Administration and professor of economics at the University of Maryland. He succeeded the college's acting-dean, Professor James H. Reid, on February 1, 1962.

New class officers were elected recently by mail ballot. They are: Everett *Frohlich*, president; Carl *Desch*, Charles *Sloane*, and Charles *Baldini*, vice presidents; Randolph *Seifert*, secretary; and Harry *Friedman*, treasurer.

Keep June 8-10 free for the 25th class reunion at Arden House.



DONALD O'CONNELL
'37
New dean

38 Herbert C. Rosenthal The Penthouse 42 West 39th Street New York 18, N. Y.

A number of '38ers are in the news. Ralph de Toledano is editor-in-chief of a new national newspaper, entitled *World*. Ralph hopes *World*, which is published weekly, will "bridge the gap between the daily newspaper and the weekly newsmagazine." *Fortune* magazine had a short piece in its November, 1961, issue about Lynn Barnett. Lynn is dealing in government surplus on a very sophisticated (electronics) and successful basis. According to *Fortune*, Lynn's firm "went public a year ago, selling 100,000 shares of the 335,000 outstanding at \$4.00 a share. (The stock was recently priced at about \$20.00). Holley *Cantine* had one of his stories reprinted in *The Best from Fantasy and Science Fiction*, 10th Series, published by Doubleday. Another piece of writing by Holley is highly prized by his classmates. Holley's entry in our Class Biographical Directory reads: "Holley *Cantine*—Writer . . . Agitator . . . Editor . . . Publisher . . . Printer . . . Carpenter and Builder . . . Brewer . . . Trombone and Tuba (funerals a specialty) . . . Rates on request."



DR. JOHN K. LATTIMER '38
War against germs

A research team headed by Dr. John K. *Lattimer* from the Squier Urological Clinic has developed a method for making drug-resistant bacteria become drug susceptible. Some germs which resist the so-called miracle drugs can be made susceptible to these drugs and the infections they cause can then be cured. Dr. Lattimer refuses to take any personal credit for the discovery but insists credit should go to the members of his team, particularly Dr. Harry Seneca and Dr. Hans Zinsser.

Wendel *Meyer*, who had been with Sears so long that we thought he was thoroughly hooked by the pension plan, has become chief executive for the Daisy Air Rifle Company and has moved to their headquarters in Arkansas. Wendel is living in Fayetteville and promises to join the Little Rock Columbia Club.

Joe *Roberts* has been appointed class chairman for the 11th Columbia College Fund Drive. As part of his orientation, Joe attended an all-day seminar at Arden House in Harriman, N. Y. with Class President Herbert *Rosenthal* and outgoing Fund Chairman Andy *Goodale*.

We are already making plans for our 25th reunion to be held at Arden House early in June, 1963. Ed *Schleider* has been named to plan the event and Sam *Rosaler*, who ably edited the last edition of our Class Biographical Directory, has been chosen to edit the gigantic 25th anniversary edition. In the more immediate future, the class is planning a winter reunion, tied in with Dean's Day on the Columbia campus Saturday, February 10. Also in the offing is a beer and beefsteak dinner planned for June.

39 James B. Welles, Jr. 20 Exchange Place New York 5, N. Y.

Robert J. *Senkier* has resigned his position as assistant dean of Columbia's Business School to become dean of the Seton Hall School of Business Administration in New Jersey.

ROBERT SENKIER '39
Tyro trainer



L.A.L. *Diamond*, along with Billy Wilder, has whipped up a new Berlin crisis in their new movie "One, Two, Three." We only wish the present Berlin crisis were as funny and harmless as the Diamond-Wilder version.

40 Julius S. Impellizzeri *Exercycle Corporation* 6630 Third Avenue New York, N. Y.

Wilfred Feinberg was sworn in recently as United States District Court Judge for the Southern District of New York. Judge Feinberg, who was a partner in the law firm of McGoldrick, Dannett, Horowitz & Golub before his appointment, has served two brief stints in government service previously, as associate counsel in a New York State investigation of employee welfare funds in 1955 and as Deputy Superintendent of Banks of New York State in 1958.



JUDGE WILFRED FEINBERG '40
From private to public service

41 Thomas Kupper *2 Merry Lane* Greenwich, Conn.

Forty-one couples celebrated the class' twentieth reunion with a dinner-dance at Ferris Booth Hall on September 30. Those who came from out of town included Van Diehl from Buffalo, Gene Elkind from Albany, and Fred Abdoe from Boston. Retiring treasurer, Fred Abdoe, gave a report which Jack Beaudouin described as the most entertaining since a similar effort by Robert Benchley.

New officers were elected. They are: president, Art Weinstock; vice president, Bob Quittmeyer; treasurer, Bob Zucker; secretary, Grant Keener. Other highlights of the evening were a speech by Joe Coffee, who is now assistant to President Kirk for alumni affairs, and a profile of the class of '41 by Jack Beaudouin.

42 Victor J. Zaro *563 Walker Road* Wayne, Pa.

Bill Carey, Ed Kalaidjian, and Vic Zaro had lunch together on January 12th to formulate plans for the 20th reunion of the class. The tentative date decided upon is Homecoming weekend in the fall; the probable place is Arden House. The possibility of compiling a yearbook for the occasion with current pictures and biographies was discussed, and several candidates for the job of chairman were considered. Members of the class will be bombarded with full particulars in the near future.

43 Connie S. Maniatty *Minute Man Hill* Westport, Connecticut

Several of our classmates have assumed new positions. John "Bub" Walsh has recently been appointed legal representative for the New York Telephone Company. Parker Nelson has joined the Wall Street firm of Salomon Brothers and Hutzler as a sales representative.

Dr. Emanuel Singer has been named director of technical services at the Houston C-E-I-R Center. Formerly a development supervisor with the Shell Development Company in California, Dr. Singer developed "non-linear optimization techniques" that are especially valuable in oil refining and petrochemical production. He has also pioneered in computer techniques. The Houston C-E-I-R Center specializes in high-speed computer service, professional data tabulating, and in development computer applications for large and small business, industry, science, and government.

David S. Duncombe of Tucson, Arizona and his wife Patricia became the parents of another son, David Eliot, on November 21, 1961. This brings the total to four—two girls and two boys.



EMANUEL SINGER '43
Computer pioneer

44 Walter H. Wager *315 Central Park West* New York 25, N. Y.

President Kennedy has appointed Dr. Joshua Lederberg, head of the department of genetics at Stanford University Hospital, Palo Alto, California, to a panel on mental retardation. Dr. Lederberg won the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1958 while teaching genetics at the University of Wisconsin. The panel, which now numbers 27, is surveying existing efforts and new approaches to progress in the field of mental retardation.

Dr. Lederberg is also working for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on a no-return device that will look for traces of life on the moon.

45 Walter D. Scott *Lamp Division* Westinghouse Electric Corp. Bloomfield, N. J.

One of our classmates plays a key role in the survival of our nation. As director of the Defense Department's vast Office of Research and Engineering, Dr. Harold Brown must gauge the potential value of every new military weapon and advise Secretary McNamara on which projects have merit and which do not.

Dr. Brown was director of the University of California Radiation Laboratory before President Kennedy named him to the Defense Department post. He has served as an advisor on the development of missiles and nuclear energy projects, including the Plowshare Program to develop non-military uses of nuclear explosives. Recently he was chosen by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce one of ten outstanding young men of 1961 and was honored at an awards ceremony January 19-20 in Santa Monica, California.

46 Bernard Sunshine *Shulman Fabrics, Inc.* 261 Fifth Avenue Alexandria, Virginia

Richard D. Hefner will have much of the responsibility for the programs to be shown on New York's new educational TV station channel 13. As an educator (former professor of history at Columbia, California in Berkeley, Rutgers, and Sarah Lawrence), author, and former television program host, producer, and information consultant to CBS, he has some definite ideas about the function of such a station. Among the programs planned will be a series to fill the lack of meaningful news coverage between early evening and 11 P.M., programs about museums and other places of interest in New York, as well as programs valuable for schools.

47 John G. Bonomi 5424 Toney Avenue Alexandria, Virginia

Henry C. Burger wrote recently in *Advertising Age* that "welfare marketing" is the next frontier of industry. Henry, a marketing consultant in New York, asked, "Why, for instance, should a householder have to measure the merits of plumbers, electricians, and painters by his own bitter experiences? Well, in Los Angeles a firm called United Home Services Inc. set up a clearinghouse which kept quality records on the craftsmen's performances."

It was reported that Edward N. Costikyan, East Side reform leader, was being considered as the new leader of Tammany Hall. Ed is a member of a law firm headed by Lloyd Garrison, a top reformer, and former Federal Judge Simon H. Rifkind, a close friend of Mayor Wagner.

Ernest Kinoy's comic drama "Something About a Soldier," based on the novel by Mark Harris, opened recently on Broadway. The play is about an innocent, super-articulate Army recruit during World War II.

48 Sheldon Levy 697 West End Avenue New York, N. Y.

Here's some news from '48ers. Richard Fallon directed the world premiere of Mark Van Doren's play "The Last Days of Lincoln" at Florida State University. The play, which opened October 18th, played eight nights at the University and then toured the state.

Among the travelers in the class is Fred Freund (now a law partner in Kaye, Scholer, Freeman, Hays & Handler), who made a combination business-pleasure tour of Europe in July. Raymond Auwarter, as director and secretary of the Madden Corporation, suppliers of newsprint to large publishers throughout the nation, travels annually to Finland and other parts of Europe. Ken Bernstein is now residing in Buenos Aires where he heads the NBC news bureau.

On the homefront is Stu Schwartz, who was recently elected president of the New York Young Democratic Club. Stu also serves as Democratic state committeeman from Manhattan's 5th Assembly District. On the west coast Daniel Hoffman is now deputy district attorney of Contra Costa County, California.

Professors among '48ers include Mark Siebert, professor of music at the University of Illinois (Mark just received his Ph.D. from Columbia); P. Homer, professor of music at the State University of New York; and Norbert Isenberg, assistant professor of chemistry. Especially busy is Dr. George Dermksian, who not only has a private practice in internal medicine in Manhattan, but is on the attending staff at St. Luke's, instructor at P & S, and director of medicine at Union Theological Seminary.



RICHARD DOUGHERTY '48
A novel view of politics

Richard Dougherty just had a new novel, *Duggan*, published by Doubleday & Company.

49 John W. Kunkel 306 West 92nd Street New York 25, N. Y.

'49ers are engaged in a wide range of activities. Judah Gribetz has been sworn in as deputy commissioner of buildings in New York. Judah, known as a vigorous prosecutor of slum landlords while he was an assistant corporation counsel. Since last July he has been on the staff of Mrs. Hortense W. Gabel, the Mayor's housing assistant.

Erik Arctander is managing editor of the College Entrance Examination Board. Stephen F. Burke has been made product sales manager at Roche Laboratories, Division of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. in Nutley, N. J. Prior to joining Roche Laboratories, Steve was associated with Smith, Kline, and French Laboratories.

Leo Bauerlein, Lieutenant Commander with the Navy, has recently been assigned to the Military Sea Transportation Service office in Yokohama, Japan.

Jack Kunkel, now with the brokerage firm Blair & Co., Inc., has met there two other Columbians, Dick King and George Bradford, both class of '53.

50 Ricardo C. Yarwood 511 125th Street New York 27, N. Y.

Allan Turnbull has been with CARE for 8 years after serving in the army almost immediately upon graduation. He has been in Peru and Chile as assistant to the mission chief and was mission chief in Columbia, Bolivia, Malta, and Pakistan where he is presently located. It is always refreshing to get notes from Al as he carries on this vital work all over the globe.

Another long distance correspondent is John Shearer, who is assigned to the office of naval attaché at the American Embassy in Moscow. John never has too much to say but we unfailingly know his

whereabouts when the College Fund Drive makes its annual appeal.

As for the Fund Drive, Joe North has been appointed chairman and Jimmy Garofalo, vice chairman for the 11th Fund. Both Joe and Jimmy do a lot of traveling in their respective fields of investment counseling and medicine. Jimmy tries to keep track of all the medicos in the class and reports that Budd Appleton is on the Eye Service at Fort Hood, Texas, Pat Barry is located at New York's Hospital for Special Surgery, and Carmine Bianchi is teaching at the University of Pennsylvania. Joe Bilbao practices in Portland, Oregon, while Herb Bockian interns in Tennessee. Paul Brazeau has offices in Riverdale and Dick Briggs, after being stationed with the air force in England, is now in Los Angeles. Also in L.A. is Al Cannon, who has left the Navy.

Dr. Ray Amino has left Louisiana and is now teaching chemistry at Canisius College in Buffalo. Other teachers are Bill Cumming (psychology at Barnard), Phil Bergocoy (on Long Island), Leon Landsman (Newark College of Engineering), Emile Jalbert (modern languages at Thayer Academy in Massachusetts), and Professor Stanley I. Mellon (history at the University of California, Berkeley).

James J. Ward, Jr., is now assistant dean of the Columbia Law School and commutes from his home in Greenwich, Conn.

Arnulf M. Pins has been appointed to the post of director of the bureau of personnel and training of the National Jewish Welfare Board. He earned a Masters in 1953 from the New York School of Social Work.

The new manager of technical service for Solvay Process Division is Alexander H. MacDonnell, who recently moved to Syracuse in connection with the position.

Dr. Stephen L. Whyte has been named an assistant director of the Products Research Division of Esso Research and Engineering Company and resides in Westfield, New Jersey.

51 George C. Keller 450 Riverside Drive New York 27, N. Y.

Want to know why IBM is a growing corporation? It's because six '51ers are with the organization. There are two men at the Philadelphia office—John Arbour, who does data processing when he's not gardening at his home in Wallingford or teaching tricks to his three boys, and Merritt Rhoad, a systems engineer, who is keen about sailing, hi-fi, and the Young Republicans but also has to teach his three children. John Schleef is branch manager of the Trenton, N. J. IBM office and has become an extraordinary woodworker. The New York office has Richard Chabrowe, a systems engineer, and Warren Wilson, a project manager. Warren commutes from Stamford, Conn., where

Class meetings are going back on the old schedule of the third Thursday of every month at the Columbia University Club. Those who can are urged to attend.

he plays tennis and is active in local Republican and church activities. Joseph Thomas III also resides in Stamford and commutes to IBM's White Plains office where he does industry analyses.

Among the forty people who talked around the fireplace at the Class Christmas Party were two classmates active in the art world: Philip Bruno, the former vice-president of Psi U House, who is now co-director of N.Y.'s fine Stampfli Gallery and a rising young critic and lecturer, and Donald Holden, who does public relations for the Metropolitan Museum. Don, who has just published a book about careers in art, told some delightful stories about the expensive Rembrandt that the museum recently purchased. He also reported that David Johns is now promotion art director of *Sports Illustrated*. We were sorry that Fred Kinsey III, now chief curator of the Pennsylvania State Museum in Harrisburg, was not there.

Also at the party were some friends we haven't seen in a while. John Folsiack, an M.D. currently serving in the Navy's Mayport Dispensary in Florida, Richard Allerton, who's with Chase Manhattan Bank, and Walter Fisher. The door prize was won by Alfred Petrick, Al, who loves the outdoors—he hunts and fishes regularly, is a scoutmaster and has traveled as a mining engineer for Reynolds Metals to Quebec, Colorado, British Guiana, and Arkansas—returned this year to Columbia as a student. He is seeking a doctorate in the Engineering School.

Theater-goers, Andrew Stiff is producing a Broadway play! It's called *Family Affair* and stars Shelley Berman.

Did you know that our class has produced two expert geologists? Gerald Brophy, associate professor at Amherst, has conducted expeditions to the Arctic and to Mexico. Gerry, who is married to a Barnard lass, also finds time to sit on the town's finance committee. The other earth-prober is William C. Kelly (what ever happened to William E. Kelly?), an assistant professor at the University of Michigan.

Others who teach are David Perry (English at Simmons College, Boston), Warren Hobson (chemistry at Temple U., Philadelphia), Ernest Von Nordoff (German at Columbia), and Immanuel Wallerstein (Sociology at Columbia). Warren has written three books on radiobiology and military electronics; Manny is pioneering in the field of African studies. If any of them need a publisher they can write to Anders Richter, business manager and a book editor of the University of Chicago Press.

In the town of King of Prussia, Pa. there stands the Trinity Episcopal Church. The rector is the Rev. Herbert Beardsley. Herb married Carolyn Jones, Barnard '55, who has given him three children and considerable aid around the rectory in Gulph Mills. Incidentally, Roland Kuniholm, that fine swimmer and golfer from SAE, is now living in Washington, D.C. and is circulation manager of *Christianity Today*.

If you decide to see why San Francisco is called the most pleasant city in the U.S., you might stay with Dr. Klaus Bron. A radiologist who teaches at Stanford, he writes, "Anyone traveling this way is welcome to a sack." Klaus is at 665 Roble Avenue, Menlo Park. Also in that area are Stephen Buchanan, the senior buyer for the U. of California's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, who lives in Castro Valley, and David Sachs, assistant resident in ophthalmology at the U. of California Medical Center, who lives in San Francisco. Dave is also a whiz at biostatistics and a dabbler in the graphic arts.

There is some talk that we should move our class activities to Cleveland. Donald Cecil, a marketing specialist at G.E.'s East Cleveland office, is there, living in suburban Mentor. William Campbell, an auditor for G.E., was just transferred to the same Cleveland office. Barton MacDonald has recently been named sales manager of Monsanto Chemical's Cleveland office and has bought a house in Hudson. Donald McLean is with an outfit called simply The McLean Company; he lives in a country house in Novelty and spends a lot of time sailing.

Downstate in Dayton is William Wenthen, in the insurance business, and Frank Spencer in Newark. Frank, who holds an M.A. in history and a certificate from Columbia's Russian Institute, has spent a year in Yugoslavia and in Berlin. He is doing some fine journalism for the *Newark Advocate*. A music lover—his wife plays the violin, he the piano—Frank is also business manager of the Licking County Symphony.

Further downstate in Cincinnati are Donald Krainess and James McGrory. Jim has become a splendid actor; he performed all over Europe with the 7th Army Repertory Theater and he and his talented wife are active in the local Civic Theatre. A product development engineer for Procter & Gamble, Jim also just completed his third degree—an M.B.A.—last June, does fund-raising for the United Appeal, is an active Democrat "in a sea of Republicans," and helps raise his three boys.

It's not uncommon, we are learning, to find classmates with four children. Two others that we heard from recently are G. Harold Pickel, the Quebec native who is doing well in Montreal as an attorney with the delightfully named firm of Lachance, Boisvert, Perreault, and Pickel, and Lt. Commander Beverly James Lowe, who, after doing graduate work at M.I.T. in naval architecture and marine engineering, decided to make the Navy a career and is now Deputy ComSubLant in New London, Conn.

Moved: William Grote, who loves to sing more than anything, has been transferred by his firm, Remington Rand Univac, from Hartford, where he was very helpful in the local Columbia alumni group, to Pittsburgh where he has already joined several musical organizations and the local alumni club; and Charles Dickinson, who is the class' best designer and



Columbia Ties

Talk about ties that bind! The handsome Columbia ties allow you to be recognized at first roar by your fellow Lions. Available in either a shield or lion motif, in both four-in-hand and bow, the ties are all hand-made of soft but heavy navy blue silk. Naturally, the lions and shields are light blue and white. Four-in-hands, \$3.50 each postpaid.

Address orders, and make checks payable, to The Alumni Association of Columbia College, Ferris Booth Hall, New York 27, N. Y.

The fellow above? He's former Rhodes Scholar Richard Austin Merrill '59 of Logan, Utah. After two years of study at Oxford, Mr. Merrill has returned to Columbia. He's a first year student at the Law School.

Dixieland trombonist, has left the Detroit area to become advertising art director of McManus, John, & Adams in New York.

Speaking of Detroit and advertising, we hope you all saw Jerome Chase and his wife in those colorful ads of the past two years imploring you to come to Puerto Rico. Jerry is assistant to the vice-president of the Budd Co.; he just bought a house in Birmingham, Michigan and—come to think of it—also belongs in that growing four-children-or-more club.

54

Lawrence A. Kobrin
365 West End Avenue
New York 24, N. Y.

The class executive committee has announced an extensive program of activities for the coming year. The first event will be a special class luncheon as part of Deans' Day, February 10, 1962. Lenny Moche, class treasurer, is serving as chairman. Those interested in participating are urged to call him at his office. (DI 49294)



DR. NESTI '54 WITH DR. SCHWEITZER
Tropical medicine first hand

Other plans for the year include a class picnic in May, a gathering at the pre-season scrimmage in September, a Homecoming party in October, and a Christmas party in December.

In order to enable more members of the class to participate in the planning of these events, a series of bi-monthly open meetings will be held at the Men's Grill of the Columbia University Club. Cocktails and dinner will be available for those who desire them. The tentative dates in 1962 are: February 13, April 10, June 12, September 11, and November 13. The meetings will start about 6:00 P.M.

We have news from several doctors in the class. Larry Scherer is now stationed at Fort Ord, California, finishing his army medical duty. Also in the army is Ira B. Kron, who recently completed the Medical Field Service School's orientation course at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Dick Nesti returned not long ago from a three-month study of tropical medicine in West Africa where he assisted Dr. Albert Schweitzer in the Jungle Hospital at Lambarene, Gabon. Dick will intern at the Mary Fletcher Hospital, Burlington, Vermont.

Non-doctors are in the news also. William F. Haddad has been appointed an associate director of the Peace Corps. He has been serving since last March as special assistant to the director of the corps, R. Sargent Schriver. In his new post he will be "inspector general" of the corps, heading a staff dealing with policy planning and evaluation of the training, screening, and overseas performance of volunteers.

Jack McDermott, who is an assistant editor of *Life*, is on the alumni advisory board of *Columbia College Today*.

55 Calvin Lee
210 Ferris Booth Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, N. Y.

Cal Jenkins flew in from Salt Lake City and stopped over at the Columbia campus for one day on his way to a two-week course at IBM in Poughkeepsie. Cal is married and has one daughter.

In New York City are Sheldon Basch, who is practicing law in the City; Bob Davis, who is with Banker's Trust; and Nat Hughes, president of Sonic Development Corporation.

Burnell (Zeus) Stripling M.D. is at Los Angeles County Hospital; and, believe it or not, he is married! Everyone missed "Zeus" at the last Homecoming.

56 Newton Frohlich
737 Woodward Building
Washington 5, D.C.

How would you like to travel from New York to Colorado—by river? *Al Press* traveled just about that far (2300 miles) up the Amazon last summer.

If you fall sick almost anywhere in the States you'll find a doctor from the class nearby. Joost Oppenheim, now married, is a medical resident at the University of Washington in Seattle. He will be doing research at the Health Career Institute next year. On the east coast Carl Norden, also married, is a medical resident at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital and lives at 60 Egmont Street, Brookline, Mass. Dr. H. Michael Grant, who recently (October 8) married a Vassar graduate, is on the staff of the Westchester Division of New York Hospital. Dr. Mark Novick is stationed in New Mexico—at Kirkland Air Force Base.

Also called into service for Uncle Sam are Danny Link, stationed at Fort Bragg, N. C. and Lt. Jonathan Myer, who is flying F-101B's with the 13th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Glasgow AFB, Montana.

Among our lawyer classmates we find Mike Rosenthal, who just concluded a year as law clerk to Judge Harold R. Medina of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and is now practicing law with the New York firm of Aranov, Brodsky, Bohlinger, Einhorn, and Dorn. Also practicing law in New York is Ralph Brown, who lives at 108-26 64th Road, Forest Hills.

Ronald Kapon is now assistant general manager of Pech and Company, a division of Allied Stores, in Kansas City. Carl C. Schlamm has returned from teaching in the Middle West (Ohio) to become Latin instructor at Montclair Academy in New Jersey. Harmon David Smith, who is a member of the creative writing staff of McCann-Erickson, Inc., just married their staff photographer, Victoria Beller.

57 Donald E. Clorick
922 Eden Avenue
Highland Park, N. J.

Richard P. Brickner is to have his first novel published by Doubleday & Company sometime late in 1962. Rev. Roy N. H. Larsen is pastor of the Park United Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. Alan Lee Gordon, who was married on November 26th, is a medical student at the University of Wisconsin.

59 Louis Kushnick
1 Sylvan Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

Dick Merrill, our Rhodes Scholar, has returned from Oxford and is attending Columbia Law School. Paul Silbey, who is now father of two, has left the United Nations to accept a job with Olivetti-Underwood. Harris Schwartz, who has been doing graduate work in art history and working in the admissions office, has been called into active duty with the army.



PROF. FRANKLIN AT '60 REUNION
Old-fashioned bull session

60 René Plessner
144 West 86th Street
New York 24, N. Y.

One hundred men of '60 enjoyed Leone's cuisine and talked about old and new times at the class dinner on December 27. The highlight of the evening was a talk by Professor Julian Franklin, former instructor of government at Columbia, now at Princeton. After some amusing introductory comments delivered in the style that made him one of Columbia's most popular teachers, Professor Franklin turned to a serious topic—world disarmament. Following Professor Franklin's talk, many of the fellows stayed around and took part in what resembled the old-fashioned bull sessions we remember so well.

Members of '60 seem to be spread all over the globe. John Neil is with the Peace Corps in Nigeria. In the Far East we find Clyde Heiner, who is a missionary for the Mormon Church in Hong Kong. Barry Augenbraun and Tom Vargish are studying in England. (Barry, incidentally, was elected president of the Cambridge Union Debating Society, only to be disqualified because it was claimed that he violated the society's non-campaigning rule by electioneering.) Also a world traveller is Ensign Paul Chevalier, who just returned from a submarine cruise around South America.

On the home front are Lou Birdseye, Fred Suffert, and Bob Morgan—all doing graduate work at Columbia. Lee Rosner is working on his masters degree at Yale, specializing in genetics. Murray Baumgarten is doing graduate work in English at Berkeley, and Mike Schwartz is attending medical school at Rochester.



ABOUT CUBA

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION is an example of what Ecclesiastes meant when he said: "of making many books there is no end." Many books have already been written; many more are going to be published in the coming months; and since the Revolution is as dynamic and dramatic as ever, there will really be "no end" to the books written about it.

What we can do now is to take stock of the books in English published in the years since January, 1959, when Fidel Castro made his triumphant entry into Havana and the Cuban Revolution began.

The first book to come out reflected the favorable, romantic, hopeful atmosphere that surrounded Fidel Castro. It was the biography by Jules Dubois, the *Chicago Tribune's* correspondent and columnist for Latin America, *Fidel Castro: Rebel, Liberator or Dictator?* was published by Bobbs-Merrill in 1959. It has much documentation on

by

HERBERT
MATTHEWS
'22

the period of the insurrection from the landing in Oriente Province on December 2, 1956, to the triumph of January, 1959, and it remains much the best biography of Dr. Castro yet available. Dubois soon changed his attitude and decided that Fidel Castro was a Communist and his regime was communistic, but it is interesting to note that all the evidence Dubois accumulated showed that Castro was not a "Marxist-Leninist" when he was up in the Sierra Maestra, although Castro now finds it expedient to claim that he was.

A book by *The New York Times* correspondent in Havana, Ruby Hart Phillips, also came out in the spring

of 1959, *Cuba, Island of Paradox*, published by McDowell, Obolensky. Mrs. Phillips had lived in Cuba since 1930 and had been the *Times* correspondent since 1937. Her book is useful for the background to the Revolution. Mrs. Phillips went through the two previous dictatorships of the Cuban Republic—that of Gerardo Machado in the late 1920's and early 1930's, and the long period of domination by General Fulgencio Batista, culminating in his corrupt, brutal and predatory reign of 1952-1959.

Fidel Castro and his Revolution quickly became the most controversial and emotional of all foreign subjects in the United States, and the books, as they came along, reflected the extremes of pro- and anti-Fidelismo.

THERE WERE THREE laudatory books that made a considerable impact, especially among college and university students, where, in

paper-back form, the books sold in the hundreds of thousands.

Of these, the most famous was *Listen, Yankee* by C. Wright Mills, professor of sociology at Columbia University. In its hard cover form it was published by McGraw-Hill in 1960. The book purports to be "the voice of the Cuban Revolution," and it was that at the time the voice spoke—which was the summer of 1960. In the important aspect of communism the Revolution now speaks with a different voice. *Listen, Yankee* is therefore to be read as an expression, in extreme form, of how the Cuban revolutionary leaders felt and why they made their revolution. It is also a valuable expression of the prevailing anti-Yankeeism or "anti-imperialism" of Latin America. The book is said to be partly a tape-recording of the outpourings of Fidel Castro's and Ernesto "Che" Guevara's minds. If so, it would have a permanent historic and sociological value. Professor Mills' uncritical acceptance of everything he was told is a weakness that can be discounted.

Cuba, Anatomy of a Revolution, was written by two Left-wing, non-Communist Socialists, Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy, and published in their own Monthly Review Press in 1960. Later, they put it out in paper-back form and revised it in 1961. The glowing praise of the Revolution gave an exaggerated and one-sided picture that nevertheless contained a great deal of truth. The chief value of the book is that it applies Marxist criteria to the Revolution and interprets the phenomenon in socialistic—not communistic—terms. At the time the book was written this was a valid approach.

HERBERT LIONEL MATTHEWS, one of the nation's leading journalists and currently a member of the New York Times editorial board, came to the College after serving in the Army Tank Corps in 1918. After graduation, he joined the staff of the New York Times and has been with them since, covering such beats as Paris, the Abyssinian War, the Spanish Civil War, Rome, India, London, and Latin America. For his work he has received decorations from Italy, France, and Bolivia, numerous journalism awards, and Columbia's Medal of Excellence. Mr. Matthews is the author of seven books, the most recent of which are *The Yoke and the Arrow: A Report on Spain* (1959) and *The Cuban Story* (1961).

The third of the early pro-Fidel books was the least useful. It was a translation of a series of articles by the famous French existentialist philosopher and writer, Jean-Paul Sartre, which appeared in the summer of 1960. Ballantine Books put them out in paper-back form here in 1961 under the title *Sartre on Cuba*. There are flashes of insight and the brightness and liveliness of one of the most stimulating minds of our time, but generally speaking the work is superficial and "journalistic" in a depreciatory sense of the word.

These books will doubtless be supplanted now by the just published (January, 1962, Marzani and Munsell) *Cuba, Prophetic Island*, by Waldo Frank. This veteran novelist and authority on Latin America wrote his book with the aid of a grant from the Castro Government. Since Frank unquestionably believes and feels sincerely what he has written, it would not be fair to dismiss his work as pure propaganda. It is, however, the Cuban Revolution and its leaders seen through rose-colored glasses, with Uncle Sam as the evil genius. It is not a book that can safely be read by itself.

There must be correctives for all four of the books just listed. They are, among other things, based on the conviction that Fidel Castro and his revolution were not communistic in 1959. Since I share this belief, I find their evidence impressive, but the student must consider the opposing arguments, which were put forward with special fervor in two books.

By far the less valuable of the two is Nathaniel Weyl's *Red Star Over Cuba*, published by Devin-Adair in 1960. It is subtitled, "The Russian Assault in the Western Hemisphere." Weyl is one of those ex-Communists who swung completely, violently, and emotionally to the other extreme and became a professional anti-Communist. The weakness of the book is not in its virulence, slanders, and emotionalism, but in its massive inaccuracies. Its interest lies in its sensational character and the widespread circulation that was given to it.

Daniel James' *Cuba, The First Soviet Satellite of the Americas* (Avon Books, 1961) is a much more important and useful book. One will find in it the serious arguments that can be adduced for the alleged communism of Fidel

Castro and his associates before 1961. There is a great deal of information and opinions taken from tape recordings of interviews with many prominent Cuban exiles. The book is one-sided, undigested, and rather uncritical, as all books are that set out to prove a thesis and find what is sought, but it is a useful book when balanced against other accounts.

IN ADDITION to the books thus far mentioned, there are some of minor interest and three specialized works that the student of the Cuban Revolution should read.

A recently published book, *Cuba and Castro* (Random House, 1961), by Teresa Casuso, one-time friend of Fidel Castro and Ambassador of his Government to the United Nations, is gossipy, readable, and full of behind-the-scenes personal accounts, dating from the Mexico City preparations for the Granma expedition of 1956, through the sensational United Nations General Assembly visit of 1960. Allowances must be made for her personal involvement and a sometimes faulty memory, but the book does contain nuggets of information not to be found elsewhere. The early chapters give an interesting analysis of Cuban-United States relations from the Cuban point of view.

The novelist, Warren Miller, after several trips around the island, wrote a diverting series of vignettes of life in Cuba under the Revolution. His *90 Miles from Home* (Little, Brown, 1961) is one of the pro-Fidel books.

The badly entitled *Tragic Island, How Communism Came to Cuba*, by Irving Pflaum (Prentice-Hall, 1961) is a compilation of papers done for the American Universities Field Staff by a correspondent and foreign editor of the *Chicago Sun-Times*. The book is more general and more studious than the title would indicate. Pflaum's information, gathered over a six-month period in Cuba, is generally first hand and reliable. In my opinion, there is a lack of understanding and an often false sense of judgment. Moreover, the qualifications and reservations Pflaum has about "how Communism came to Cuba" makes the title somewhat inaccurate.

Another book by another reporter of the *Chicago Sun-Times*, *Castro, Cuba and Justice*, by Ray Brennan, is to be relied upon only when the author tells



Fidel Castro and Herbert Matthews at Camaguey Airport in January, 1959

what he, himself, saw and heard. For the rest, it is careless and full of mistakes.

The specialized books I mentioned are all valuable in their way. *M-26, Biography of a Revolution*, by Robert Taber (Lyle Stuart, 1961) is of considerable historical value for the insurrectionary period. It contains by far the best accounts of the July 26, 1953, attack on the Moncada Barracks in Santiago de Cuba; on the trip of the Granma; the March 13, 1957, attack on the Havana Presidential Palace; and the guerrilla campaigns in the Sierra Maestra and westward up to the collapse of Batista. In many respects, there is nowhere else to go for the information contained in Taber's book. There is a final chapter on the Revolution after January 1, 1959 which can be disregarded. At that point Taber becomes a blind partisan.

In this same historic field of the insurrection belongs Ernesto "Che" Guevara's now famous *Guerrilla Warfare (La Guerra de Guerrillas)*. It is available in two English translations printed in 1961, one by the Monthly Review Press and the other by Frederick A. Praeger, with an introduction by Major Harries-Clichy Peterson that can be ignored. No one can understand the course of the insurrection and the Revolution without reading this remarkable little work, which is now used as a textbook by the U.S. Army's special service troops.

"Che" Guevara tells how a guerrilla campaign of the Cuban type should be organized and conducted, and he throws in some pages on his radical revolutionary ideas.

The third of the three specialized books discussed here is *The United States and Cuba*, by Professor Robert F. Smith of Texas Lutheran College (Bookman Associates, 1960). This is essentially a study of the economic relations between Cuba and the United States, and it provides a good understanding of why Cubans made a revolution aimed in part at freeing themselves from the domination of American business.

It would hardly be possible for me to conclude a bibliographical sketch of this subject without mentioning my own book, *The Cuban Story*, published by George Braziller in the autumn of 1961. It is a personalized account and interpretation, beginning with the interview in the Sierra Maestra on February 17, 1957, that started Fidel Castro on his meteoric career and ending with the July 26, 1961, announcement that a monolithic, communist-type party was going to be formed.

NONE OF THESE BOOKS, naturally, could take in the sensational pronouncements by Fidel Castro on December 2, 1961, and succeeding days, of his firm belief in

"Marxism-Leninism" and his determination to lead Cuba down "the path to communism."

Castro is even reported to have said that he had been a believer in Marxism-Leninism while in the Sierra Maestra but hid his beliefs so as to mislead those who would have been repelled by such ideas. Since the Cuban Communist movement — the Popular Socialist party — opposed, criticized, and sabotaged Castro and the 26th of July Movement all the way up to the autumn of 1958 when they saw that Fidel Castro was going to win and got on the bandwagon, this statement of Dr. Castro's could not be true.

It will be for historians in other books still to be published to decide why Fidel Castro felt it was necessary or expedient to make the statements he did in December, 1961 and afterward, about "Marxism-Leninism." The Cuban Revolution has at all times been extraordinarily dynamic. Its "Supreme Leader," Fidel Castro, has always been dramatic, emotional, disorganized, uncontrollable and unpredictable.

He is going to make the rarest "Marxist-Leninist" that Moscow or Peiping ever saw. In the process, he and his revolution are going to make history, and one result will be the "making" of many more books on the most fantastic and fascinating man and the most important single phenomenon in a great many years on the Latin American scene.

LET ME STATE categorically what I conceive to be the great threat to American higher education. In its simplest form, in sociological idiom, it is that our colleges and universities are threatened with a loss of community. Education as dialogue carried on by a community of scholars who are eager and able to communicate with each other, who speak a common language, is vanishing. On many campuses, education oriented toward a common body of knowledge, divided into separate but neither contending nor discordant disciplines, has already disappeared. Among the faculty, lacking the capacity to communicate, there is no basic agreement, no common purpose, and no acceptance of a common role; there is merely an indifference that passes for tolerance. Each specialist goes his own way indifferent to his colleagues, contemptuous of most.

F. EDWARD LUND
President of Kenyon College

THE PATH TO CULTURE should be through a man's specialism, not by by-passing it. Suppose a student decides to take up the study of brewing; his way to acquire general culture is not by diluting his brewing courses with popular lectures on architecture, social history, and ethics, but by making brewing the core of his studies.

The *sine qua non* for a man who desires to be cultured is a deep and enduring enthusiasm to do one thing excellently. So there must first of all be an assurance that the student genuinely wants to make beer. From this it is a natural step to the study of biology, microbiology, and chemistry: all subjects which can be studied not as techniques to be practiced but as ideas to be understood. As his studies gain momentum the student could, by skillful teaching, be made interested in the economics of marketing beer, in public-houses, in their design, in architecture; or in the history of beer-drinking from the time of the early Egyptian inscriptions, and so in social history; or, in the unhappy moral effects of drinking too much beer, and so in religion and ethics.

A student who can weave his technique into the fabric of society can

We Quote

claim to have a liberal education; a student who cannot weave his technology into the fabric of society cannot claim even to be a good technologist.

SIR ERIC ASHBY
*President and Vice-Chancellor
The Queen's University of Belfast*

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to predict today what skills will be needed ten years from now. Nothing could be more wildly impractical, therefore—and nothing more destructive to the future of an individual or of society—than an education designed to prepare people for specific vocations and professions or to facilitate their “adjustment” to the world as it is. To be practical, an education must now prepare a man for work that doesn't yet exist and whose nature can't even be imagined. This can be done only by teaching people how to learn, by giving them the kind of intellectual discipline and the depth of understanding that will enable them to apply man's accumulated wisdom to new conditions as they arise.

CHARLES E. SILBERMAN
*Associate Editor
Fortune Magazine*

IT IS A FAIR SURMISE that within the profession of college teaching there has been a fairly progressive decline in teaching enthusiasm, as Riesman (1956) has suggested. This is probably especially true in the more advanced, wealthy, and prestigious institutions that appear at the head of Riesman's “academic procession.” As Caplow and McGee (1958) point out, the main avenue to employment and promotion for the professor is through scholarly publications, and research, and not through demonstrated proficiency in the teaching function. And, as we have noted earlier, the Ph.D. is now the prime educational requisite for

entering the profession, and very few Ph.D. programs make any provision whatsoever for the development of teaching skills. Compared to the prestige and recognition, monetary as well as intangible, attaching to scholarly attainment, the few awards for distinguished teaching are pathetic.

ROBERT KNAPP
*Professor of Psychology
Wesleyan University*

I BELIEVE in hand-to-hand, mind-to-mind encounters as an indispensable part of teaching.

JACQUES BARZUN
*Dean of Faculties and Provost
Columbia University*

SOME PEOPLE SAY, “Well, let's leave the teaching of values to the home and to the church. Schools can't do much of anything about the matter.”

This position is untenable. If the school does not teach values, it will have the effect of denying them. If the child at school never hears a mention of honesty, modesty, charity, or reverence, he will be persuaded that, like many of his parents' ideas, they are simply old hat. . . . He will also be thrown onto peer values more completely, with their emphasis on the hedonism of teenage parties or on the destructiveness of gangs. He will also be more at the mercy of the sensate values peddled by movies, TV, and disk jockeys.

GORDON W. ALLPORT
*Professor of Psychology
Harvard University*

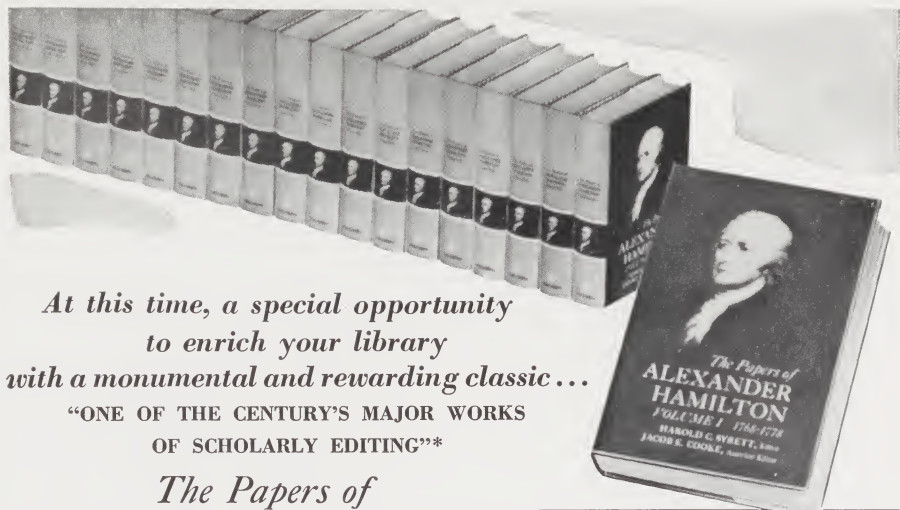
CULTURE IS ACTIVITY of thought, and receptiveness to beauty and humane feeling. Scraps of information have nothing to do with it. A merely well-informed man is the most useless bore on God's earth. What we should aim at producing is men who possess both culture and expert knowledge in some special direction.

ALFRED NORTH WHITEHEAD

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CARDINAL JOHN HENRY NEWMAN

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You will read *The Farmer Refuted*, in which the young Hamilton, still in his teens, brilliantly defended the revolutionary Continental Congress; and the *Continentalist* essays, which probed federal-state relationships; and the historic *Federalist* papers themselves.

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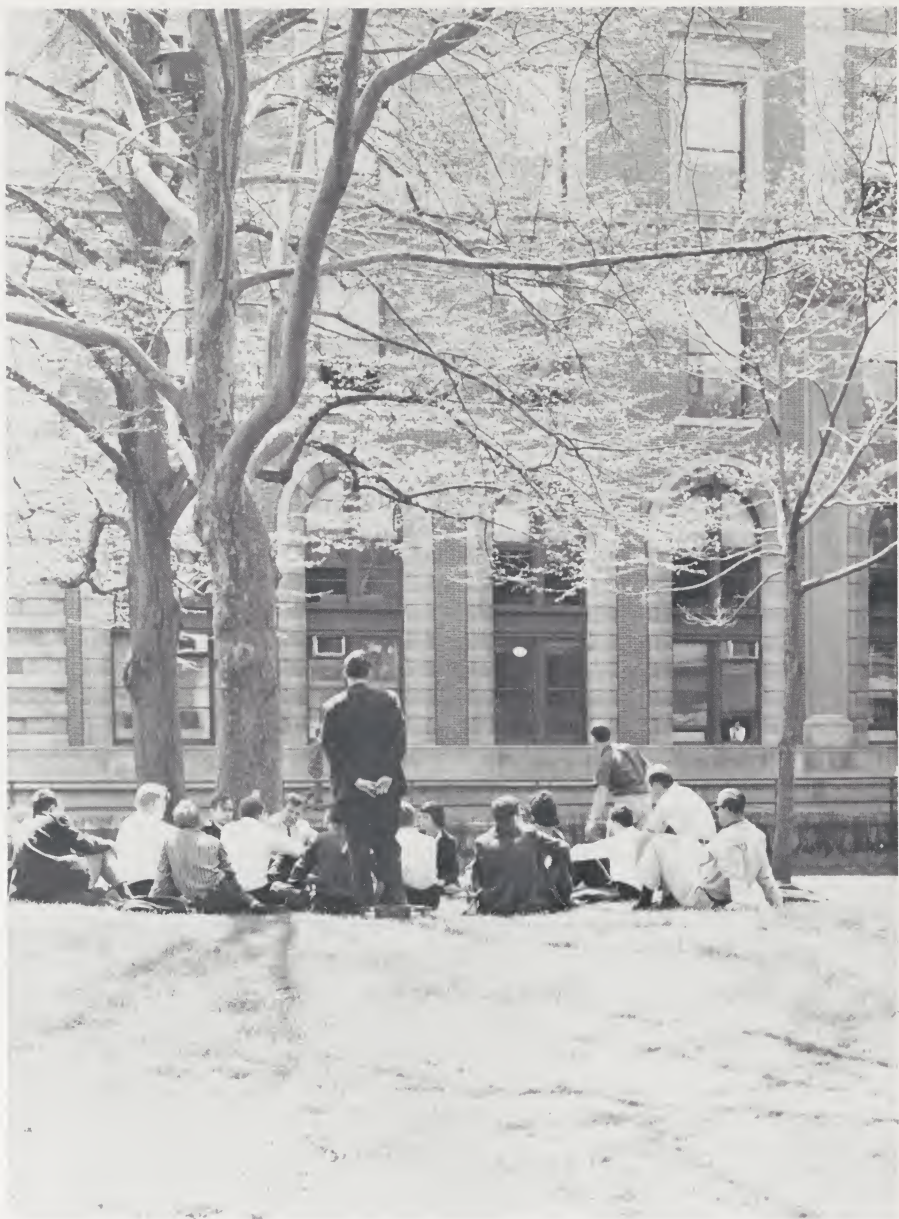
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TO THE EDITOR:

Your No. 2 of *CCT* is a real gem, and I cannot forgo telling you so. I have read it—not quite every word—with real interest and enthusiasm. Perhaps I can suggest the extent of my pleasure by saying that I regard this as better than the *Amherst Alumni News*. Knowing my partiality for things Amherst, you will understand that this is no idle compliment.

DAVID TRUMAN (Amherst '35)
Professor of Government

TO THE EDITOR:

At this point I'm sure you neither want nor need any further laurels. However, I for one can't resist telling you what a magnificent job I think you're doing with that magazine. I envy you.

ROBERT HEVENOR
Editor, *The Alumni Review*
Hamilton College

Pronunciation Problem

TO THE EDITOR:

The problem raised in the winter issue of *CCT* about *alumni* and *alumnae* is basically one of the confusion about which language is being spoken. . . . Those who wish to make *alumnae* rhyme with *pie* are ignoring the fact that, as we use it today, the word is an *English* word. They are only imitating Latin pronunciation in one instance when they are already using an Anglicized version of the *a* and *u*.

We have no similar problem in pronouncing Julius Caesar. We all Anglicize it; that is, we pronounce the *J*, *C*, and *s* as well as all the vowels differently from the way the Romans did. May I suggest the following rule of thumb: pronounce the diphthong *ae* as an English long *e*, as in Caesar or aegis, pronounce the final or accented *i* as an English long *i* as in *loci* or *virus*. The rule which governs words taken directly from Latin or Greek into English is that they are pronounced according to the rules pertaining to *Anglicized* Latin or Greek, not original Latin or Greek.

DAVID MUSKAT, M.D. '57
Cincinnati, Ohio

EDITOR replies: Have you examined this from an aesthetic point of view?

Colloquium Continued

TO THE EDITOR:

I have read with interest the curious dialogue by Quentin Anderson in the winter 1961-62 issue of *Columbia College Today*. As a member of the original General Honors Course back in 1924, I should like to point out some misstatements by Dr. Anderson. I hope these misstatements are the consequence of ignorance; otherwise one would have to assume malice on his part toward Mortimer Adler '23, one of this country's greatest educators.

In the original General Honors Course we did read the "Great Books" (the contemptuous quotation marks are Dr. Ander-

son's). I do not understand why Dr. Anderson considers this a "heresy," fostered by Mr. Adler. The original reading list of Great Books was conceived by John Erskine and a group of equally distinguished scholars. If these men were "heretics," I should prefer not to know what Dr. Anderson means by orthodoxy.

Dr. Anderson states that the ruling idea of the original course was "right reason," if one could only adapt Thomas' *Summa* to our uses one might make monolithic sense out of Western intellectual history." This is a complete misstatement. St. Thomas was read along with fifty or so great writers. At no time and by no teacher, including Mr. Adler, was St. Thomas logged in for the purpose Dr. Anderson implies.

Dr. Anderson states that we read the Great Books in order to *listen* to the "great conversation" whereas "in our course we conduct the conversation, whether well or ill." The fact is that our classes were conducted exactly as Dr. Anderson says he conducts his. The imputation that all we did was slavishly repeat and compare the ideas found in the Great Books is unfair and false.

One hardly cares even to mention Dr. Anderson's characterization of the *Synopticicon*, a cultural invention which may prove as far-reaching as the encyclopedia, as a "telephone book" without which "the Peoria housewife might get a wrong number." I hope such cheap and applause-seeking philistinism is not typical of the attitude fostered by the present-day Colloquium. If it is, I am glad I am a product of the pioneer General Honors Course of which Dr. Anderson is so scornful.

CLIFTON FADIMAN '25
Los Angeles, California

PROFESSOR ANDERSON replies: Mr. Fadiman has ground for indignation because in the paragraph in which I described the "Great Books" movement (with an *animus* I do not regret) I did not make it clear that I was not talking about General Honors as conducted at Columbia by Adler or anyone else; I was talking about Adler's activities after he left Columbia.

The name-calling in Mr. Fadiman's letter does not, I think, merit comment. I was

characterizing methods and principles—the "heresy" I spoke of might be further defined as a deplorable intellectual provincialism.

Science SBI

TO THE EDITOR:

With reference to the discussion of the teaching of "science" to a non-science major, I feel a few comments are in order.

Let us suppose a student wishes an acquaintance with art. At the College he gets this in the Humanities FBI course. At the end of the course, the student has painted no pictures and sculptured no statues, yet he has an appreciation of what "it is all about" that will help his understanding and appreciation of art for the rest of his life. Similarly, in the Humanities MBI the same is accomplished with the subject of music.

But what about science? As with music and art, this classification embraces a wide variety of subjects whose common denominator is a philosophy of the course of action that one takes in investigating physical phenomena. . . .

To place a student in a formal course of one of the sciences is on a par with placing a student in a specific art course, say composition. Instead of acquiring an appreciation of art—or science—as a whole, a student would gain a great deal of information about a specific phase of the field, complete with techniques whose very detail might have an adverse influence upon the student, creating hostility towards the discipline, rather than appreciation.

What I feel is needed, then, is a course for science of the same type that the fine arts and music departments have for their survey courses. Perhaps it might be called "Humanities SBI." . . .

The non-scientist can appreciate the world of science, even if he is not able to perform a single experiment, even as I can appreciate a painting without being able to wield a brush. And if you can appreciate something, it is difficult to hold it in contempt.

STEPHEN A. KALLIS, JR. '59
Dunedin, Florida

Student Government Demise

TO THE EDITOR:

As a principal in the relatively recent history of Student Board, I should like to compliment you on the accuracy and objectivity of your winter issue article, "Politics, Yes, Politicians No."

It is sad that, when the College discovered that student government presented problems that only dedication, talent, and hard work could resolve, it chose to kill the Board rather than meet its challenge. To my mind the sickness of Board is symptomatic of some greater malady within the undergraduate body.

It is a wonder that students who had so little vigor for Board activities could muster up as much energy and interest as they did for the negative act of voting "No." Perhaps if Board had dedicated itself to tearing down the College instead of attempting to build it up, the population would have enthusiastically balloted to retain the 70-year-old institution.

It is very easy to cartoon the late "campus leader" as Mr. Stone has done. It might be well to pause in our laughter to recall that the "politicians" were often trying to resolve issues for which the rest of the "responsible" community had no time. Board did its best to answer questions which had no easy solutions and which were bound to upset someone no matter how things worked out. If the best men did not choose to serve, we cannot blame those who did.

STEPHEN J. TRACHTENBERG '59
Secretary-Treasurer of Board,
1958-59

New Haven, Connecticut

TO THE EDITOR:

The news of the abolition of the Columbia College Board of Student Representatives (Student Board) is both shocking and discouraging. It is inconceivable that a first-rate college could exist without a Student Board. . . .

As I recall from the past, the Student Board was the elected student representatives responsible for the official policy and attitudes of the students in their dealings with each other and with the rest of the college. It not only served a useful function, but it was part of the general "background" education for which we went to College—as much as the extra-curricular teams, publications and fraternities. In fact, if there were any complaints in my day about the Student Board, it was because the fraternities exercised an undue amount of influence in the selection of the various Student Boards. But this is inherent in a competitive society, and the competition among the Greek Letter Houses lent zest and spirit to the elections. It, at least, compelled the fraternities to put their best "product" forward as candidates. Never in my six years on the campus did I hear any criticism of the Student Board because it lacked integrity or wasn't accomplishing any useful purpose. . . .

The rationale of a Student Board in any educational institution is not only to train potential leadership for tomorrow's contests in the market place but to perpetuate and perfect our democratic heritage of self-government. . . . To now urge the abandonment of a Student Board because it has become a "political football" or because this activity has been fraught with election "scandals" or because campus student groups use the Board for personal selfish purposes, is to suggest returning to the horse because the modern automobile results in auto accidents, drag races, car stealing, or undue "borrowing" from dishonest installment financiers.

May I be so bold as to suggest that perhaps our faculty are too preoccupied with the mundane problems of raising their economic level to that of the unionized electrician or other skilled labor to devote much time to influencing, outside the classroom, their students' characters and ways of life. Perhaps the college administration is too busy raising that big endowment or worrying about meeting next year's budget to devote any time to such trivial considerations as training the students in citizenship and achieving maturity in a practical world into which they will soon be thrown! . . .

CHARLES BELOUS '29
Deputy County Attorney
Mincola, L.I., New York

When the College was even younger and, perhaps, more literary

TO THE EDITOR:

Doctor Barzun's article on Philolexian in the winter issue has stirred the vagrant mists of nostalgia. In the fall of 1922, a mysterious box on the front page of *Spectator* read "Philolexian Society—J. W. Bellah '23, E. Finch '23, B. A. Simon '23, O. C. Walker '24, A. Baruth '25, J. C. Cephart '25, J. Phillips '25, and L. D. Weaver '25. We signed the society scroll, said to be a lineal descendant of an older literary society's scroll which is purported to hold the names of John Jay, Alexander Hamilton and Gouverneur Morris.

In due course we were invested with our tiny Columbia-blue and gold crosses with the legend "Surgam," rendered loosely into English by Mr. Cephart as "I am growing better and better every day in every way." In due course, also, we dined with the Society, not in full gill as appears to have been the custom in Dr. Barzun's time, but *en smoking*—dinner coats, winged collars, and stiff bosomed shirts were absolutely *de rigueur*. The clothing, naturally, was turned out by the Brothers Brooks or an acceptable facsimile thereof—say Van Siclen. It seems to stick in memory that the eight new members were asked to wear white carnations in their lapels for that dinner. . . .

We were all fiercely and practically literary like our favorite professors. Professor John Erskine was avidly writing his *Private Life of Helen of Troy* and Professor Raymond Weaver was also publishing a best-selling novel that year. Judson Phillips '23 was publishing stark drama in magazines he hoped his mother wouldn't see. Cornell Woolrich '25 had topped that Irish fellow from Princeton by writing his undergraduate best-seller *Cover Charge* in his *freshman* year. David Cort '24 was working on his first novel. Corey Ford '23 was writing playlets, most of which carried directions like "At this point three men named Nicholas Murray Butler enter from stage left and exit on stage right—for no reason whatever." And Henry Morton Robinson '23, Philo's president in my time, had just finished *Children of Morningside*, thirty years before he wrote his best-selling novel, *The Cardinal*.

We put on *Julius Caesar* in 1923 at the Town Hall to three full-house nights and a full-house matinee. Under the direction of the fabulous Louis Calvert the play was fun, and the reviews were most gratifying. House B. Jameson '25 doubled in Metullus Cimber and Marullus. It took four dinner-coated members of Philolexian to get "Mickey" Donahue '25 into Marcus Antonius' leopard skin the last night "to touch thou Calpurnia in the race that she may . . .," to which line he read back "You bet your posterior I will!"—but, fortunately, off stage. . . .

I was never conscious of the fact that Philolexian Society membership was limited, by inspiration of the French Academy, to forty. Had I been, I would have been even more insufferable at my fraternity house, where the only defense against being trampled underfoot was a *superior* insufferability. For in those days the brothers were all football players, baseball players, crewmen and trackmen, and the young Lou Gehrig was being considered for pledging after he belted a homer from South Field to the steps of Low Library.

My understanding of the limitation of membership was that it was purely economic. There were just so many prizes—of a cash value ranging from twenty to about fifty dollars—given by *Varsity Magazine* and the Society each year, and it was deemed expedient to limit the competition to a more or less sure thing. . . .

One incident I remember was the awarding of the life-sized bust of George Washington. It was annually presented to the member of the Society who made the finest patriotic oration. In our time we were all writers, not speech-makers, and patriotism was quiescent among us. To whom could we make the annual award? We solved the problem by electing silver-tongued William Dollard '24 to the Society late in the spring of 1923 with the understanding that he would make the patriotic oration. He did, to an audience of seven, and won the bust. The meeting adjourned, to the Pirate's Den in Greenwich Village.

JAMES WARNER BELLAH '23
Santa Monica, California



College men arriving for the Senior Prom

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IN THIS ISSUE

Within the Family	5
Around the Quads	6
Fraternities at Columbia	13
Fraternities are a Necessity!	
<i>Stephen Kelso '62</i>	18
Fraternities are a Nuisance!	
<i>Crawford Kilian '62</i>	19
Foreign Students on Fraternities	22
Wanted: Sweetness, Light, Loyalty to the West <i>Jeffrey Hart '52</i>	24
New Direction in Humanities	
<i>Lionel Trilling '25</i>	29
Students Who Show Columbia to the World	32
Roar Lion Roar	34
Gentlemen's Sport Fights Back	38
Talk of the Alumni	42
Restauranteur with a Social Conscience	46
Columbia's Intellectual Road Shows	48
Class Notes	52
About Jazz <i>Barry Ulanov '39</i>	62

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE

founded in 1754

is the undergraduate liberal arts college
of 2600 men in

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Within the Family

A decisive point in the College's history

If I were asked to name the distinctive characteristic of the residence situation at Columbia College, I would say it was the freedom of choice allowed the students. Each student has an astounding variety of living quarters to choose from.

In his freshman year the undergraduate must live in the residence halls, unless he is a New Yorker who elects to live at home. But after the first year, the College student may live wherever and however he chooses. If he wishes to remain in the residence halls, he may choose one of the small dormitories—Hartley, Livingston and, next year, Furnald Hall—or one of the larger halls, John Jay or New Hall.

If the undergraduate prefers to live off-campus, he may take a room with a family nearby, or set himself up in a small, personally furnished apartment, or join with two or more students and rent a large apartment. The Off-Campus Registry will help him find a desirable, Columbia-inspected abode. Or the College man may live in one of the eighteen fraternity houses.

Obviously, such freedom of choice has many advantages for the students and for the College. It complements the diversity that the College admissions officers seek in each class. It encourages responsibility and maturity, because the students must make their own choices, meet the obligations of their choice, and learn to live with others, a roommate, or alone. It reinforces the independence and individuality that Columbia cherishes and that young men need in order to develop into scholars and leaders of men.

Yet freedom of choice also has its drawbacks. Perhaps the greatest of these is that it prevents the College from fostering out-of-class learning among a significant number of its stu-

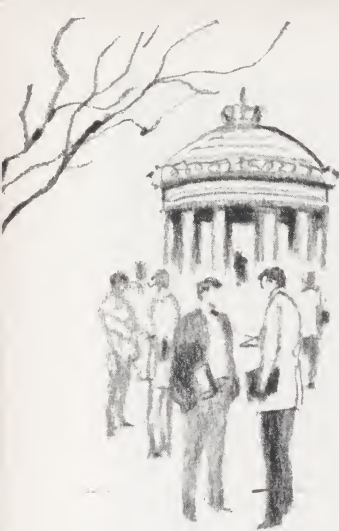
dents. Countless college graduates have testified to the enormous educational benefit of the "bull session," the coffee meetings with professors, and meals with students of different backgrounds and different academic interests. For maximum results, learning at college must be many-faceted and continuous. But if only 60 percent of the College men reside in University halls, as is presently the case, the extent and depth of after-class learning is likely to be restricted.

Also, the variety of living arrangements results in a loss of community among the students. Fraternity men know too few commuters, and apartment dwellers know too few dorm residents. The dispersal of College students dissipates the opportunity for cross-learning that the increasing diversity of the entering classes affords.

When the University begins to implement its plans for a College of 3500 or 4000 men, will it continue its European-like policy of allowing a maximum variety of housing arrangements for the students? Or will it attempt to develop a more comprehensive and integrated residential system, perhaps similar to Harvard's noted house plan?

If the traditional policy of allowing students to fend for themselves is maintained, it would seem that the future of Columbia's fraternities is secure. If a new policy is embarked upon, the question of the place of fraternities will be a prominent one.

The College is patently at a decisive point in its history. Student life and facilities, which have been allowed to grow freely, like stores beside a highway, will require new attention and a heap of thinking. How Thomas Jefferson or Frank Lloyd Wright would have enjoyed tackling this problem! GCK



Around the Quads

Time of Change

SPRING IS OFTEN a season of ferment, a time for new ideas and enterprises. This spring, especially, has produced fresh approaches and novel events at Columbia College. Perhaps the most interesting are the curriculum changes. It has become evident that several developments are pushing the College's traditional curriculum in different directions and that the faculty and deans have not yet decided to move in any one direction.

The main developments are the increasingly high quality of the students admitted to the College, the increasingly specialized nature of intellectual inquiry in our time, and the growing feeling, dramatized by C. P. Snow, that new efforts must be made to unite modern learning and communicate it more widely. These developments have produced a move for more advanced and more specialized work for undergraduates and a drive for more courses that bridge several disciplines to give students a sense of the wholeness of life and learning, an acquaintance with and appreciation of disciplines other than their own, and a community of knowledge about their Western and American heritage and its condition today.

The unreadiness to agree on a particular curriculum emphasis has had two results. It has given the students

at the College an unprecedented new flexibility in choosing courses, but it has brought a mild proliferation of course offerings that has added to the already heavy expense of running the College. How long the trend will continue nobody will predict. Higher education in America is at a difficult crossroad in its history. Some faculty members, however, have begun to feel that the College may be approaching a time when it will have to stop trying to be all things to its gifted and diverse students and decide what distinctive curriculum Columbia will offer its undergraduates.

An example of the response to the better academic preparation of today's College freshmen is the English department's new course for freshmen next year. Presently all freshmen must take English A, a one-year required course, in which they dissect various kinds of literary expression—the essay, the scientific report, the short story, the novel, the political speech, the newspaper story, and poetry—and receive intensive training in composition and an introduction to the methods of research and use of the library. The course has a fullness and intensity that most students deeply appreciate. "I learned to write in English A, using forms appropriate to my different purposes for writing," said one senior, who recently made Phi Beta Kappa. Many

students also feel that it gives them a common base of knowledge and training and ties in neatly with their required courses in Humanities A and Contemporary Civilization A. However, a group of freshmen already skilled at writing and determined to be English majors have objected to English A as being too broad and, for them, repetitious. (Last year's freshman class of 670 contained 108 former editors of their school's publication.) So next fall a new half-year course called "Introduction to Literary Study" will study in meticulous detail a single major literary work. Admission to the course will be for those freshmen who show evidence of having extraordinary ability in English.

An example of the College faculty's response to earlier and greater specialization is the mathematics department's new first-year courses for freshmen next year. The mathematics professors have devised *four* courses for first-year students. One is designed as a terminal course for non-science students who desire an appreciation of the logic and new role of mathematics but do not wish to undertake prolonged study. It will explore the history, nature, and modern uses of mathematics. The other three courses will teach calculus. One section will introduce students of normal mathematical ability or training (through

trigonometry) to analytic geometry and calculus. Most pre-engineering, architecture, and medical students, many science majors and other interested students are expected to enroll in this course, which will stress the practical applications of mathematics. A second section will also give an introduction to calculus, but with greater emphasis on theory and with faster coverage of the subject. This course is for freshmen who have had advanced placement courses, the "new math," or other advanced preparation. Many of the students are expected to be mathematics or physics majors. The third section is specially tailored for those thirty to fifty brilliant young mathematicians among the freshmen. They will breeze through the two years of calculus in one, using the terminology and style consonant with modern advanced mathematics, and concentrating heavily on the basic logic and structure of the subject.

Two examples of the movement toward new breadth and greater integration are the psychology department's new course in "Modern Concepts of Behavior" and a joint Greek, art, and history department offering in pre-Socratic ideas called "From Myth to Reason." The psychology course to be introduced next year will be taught by Associate Professor William Cumming '50 and will consider most of the modern theories and findings about the origins and causes of human behavior, the relation of science and culture, and the current meaning of terms like "mind." The Greek-art-history course will be a colloquium for upperclassmen, taught by Professor Morton Smith, an ancient history specialist, Associate Professor Charles Kahn, a Greek scholar and cultural historian, and Professor Otto Brendel, an expert on early Greek and Hellenistic art. The colloquium will trace the origins of Greek art, literature, and thought, which form much of the foundation of western culture.

Beer, pretzels, and Oom-pah-pah

IMAGINE THIS. It's Saturday evening, St. Patrick's Day. You and your favorite gal are seated with three other couples at a round table that has sev-

eral bowls of pretzels and potato chips. White-aproned student waiters keep bringing your table pitchers of beer (for \$1.00 each). On a stage nearby a 60-piece concert band is playing such favorites as Handel's "Royal Fireworks Music" as well as a group of Irish songs because of the day. Occasionally an eight-man group of College students, calling themselves the Kingsmen, sings.

Well, it all happened at Columbia this March 17. It was a new idea of the Columbia Band—their First Annual Pops Concert. Nearly 200 students, lady friends, parents, and alumni attended; and everyone loved it.

A new enthusiasm seems to have appeared in the Band. Fifty-seven of its members have volunteered to come back to school early next September to put in extra practice sessions for their marching roles at the fall football games. For the traditional outdoor Spring Concerts on the Low Library steps, the members sounded better and drew larger audiences than ever. Now they are hoping to arrange a tour. Pretzels and music, anyone?

Anniversary Comeback

DURING THE NEXT academic year, the Van Am Society will celebrate its 40th anniversary. Conceived in 1922 and officially recognized and named after former Dean of the College Van Amringe in February, 1923,

the Society has tried since its inception to render unselfish service to the College. It is composed of fifteen sophomore probates, selected by interviews at the end of their freshman year, and fifteen junior actives, all of whom pledge to devote at least six hours a week to the advancement of the purposes of the College. In the 1920's the Society men used to distinguish themselves by wearing navy blue crew hats with an intertwined light blue "V" and white "A" on each hat; now they can be recognized only by their neat dress, manners, and readiness to help.

During the last few years the Van Am Society has lost some respect and prestige and has taken a definite second place to its twin brother, the Blue Key Society. The Van Ams have been accused of playing politics, being under the domination of one fraternity, and of pursuing personal glory rather than the good of the College. This spring, for its 40th anniversary, the Society has tried to select a truly superior group of probates and to regain its reputation for altruistic hard work. To name only half of its new members:

Robert Brokaw of Walden, New York, was editor of the yearbook, president of the drama club, president of De Molay, and a trombonist in the band at Valley Central High School. He was also an honor student and the recipient of several prizes for oratory.

Ben Cohen was an honor student who was voted the best cadet in his high school's R.O.T.C. in Macon, Georgia. The third brother in his



THE COLUMBIA BAND
A German Street Band and Irish songs



MUSIC PROFESSOR MOORE
After teaching, another opera

family to attend Columbia, Ben was just elected president of the College's freshman class.

Christian de la Bruere was born and raised in Paris, France. He is a graduate of Wilbraham Academy, where he wrote for the school newspaper and earned varsity track letters.

Jan de Vries of Hopkins, Minnesota, took third place in National Scholastic Debating Championships last year. He also edited his school paper and was an honor student.

James Murdaugh was valedictorian of his class in Tyler, Texas, and a National Merit Finalist. A former vice-president of his class and president of the A Capella Choir, Jim is also an accomplished pianist and has been a soloist with the East Texas Symphony Orchestra.

Jonathan Newman of Tremont, Ohio, was president of his class at Western Reserve Academy, as well as captain of the baseball team, an All-Ohio goalie on the soccer team, and associate editor of the yearbook.

D'Acerno Pellegrino graduated from Stevens Academy in Hoboken, N.J., where he was president of the student council and the debating club and captain of the varsity baseball and basketball teams.

Christopher Straub edited the literary magazine at Phillips Exeter Academy and was associate editor of the school's newspaper.

Moore no more

ONE OF COLUMBIA's most revered professors is retiring after teaching College students for 36 years. Professor of music Douglas Stuart Moore, who hated piano lessons as a boy but stuck to them and became a renowned figure in American music, will leave this June and begin writing his seventh opera.

Professor Moore was instrumental in developing the College's Humanities Music course, required of—and deeply appreciated by—all sophomores. His historical book, *Madrigal to Modern Music*, has been the text for the course. In 1960, Columbia's Society of Older Graduates honored the teacher-composer for his inspired instruction with its annual "Great Teacher Award." That same year the National Association of American Composers and Conductors gave Professor Moore its Henry Hadley Medal for his outstanding service to American music.

The composer of symphonies, film scores, chamber music, choral pieces, even children's songs, Dr. Moore is best known for his operas, one of which, "Giants in the Earth," won a 1951 Pulitzer Prize, and another of which, "The Ballad of Baby Doe," has been called by *New Yorker* critic Winthrop Sargeant "the best American opera yet written."

Songsters Graduate

THE FINEST QUARTET that the College has heard in at least a decade is graduating. For four years, Jeffrey Bergen of Marietta, Ohio, Philip Eggers of Warsaw, Indiana, Andrew Krulwich of New York, and John MacKenzie of Westfield, New Jersey, have sung old tunes, songs they wrote themselves, and delightful novelty pieces. Their barbershop harmony was probably unsurpassed in college circles.

The Blue Notes Quartet sang at all the Glee Club concerts. (John MacKenzie is president of the club), at countless campus events and alumni activities, for various alumni clubs in the East, at women's colleges and schools, on television, in some of New York's finest hotels and, during Christmas and Easter vacations, in Florida clubs. Their renditions added zest to the highly successful New England tour of the Glee Club this spring, and sparked the April 28 Town Hall Concert, which some alumni believe was the best ever. They will be missed.

Voice around the World

THANKS TO COLLEGE ALUMINUS John Kluge '37, who is president and chairman of the board of the corporation that owns the Metropolitan Broad-



THE COLLEGE'S BLUE NOTES QUARTET
At supper clubs and alumni gatherings



PROFESSOR BRZEZINSKI ON TV
A lecture on Soviet politics while you shave

casting Company, nearly 40 of Columbia's renowned faculty have been instructing greater New York's television viewers every weekday morning between 7:30 and 8:00 A.M. since March 25. Titled the "Columbia Lectures on International Studies," the project presents a different scholar each morning in a talk about one part of the contemporary world. Early-bird viewers have heard about the situation in Algeria, Berlin, Communist China, the Congo, Latin America, the Arab nations, the Soviet Union, and many other areas. It is the first time in American television history that a university faculty has tried to present a comprehensive and authoritative view of the world in which we live. The programs are also being heard in Washington, D.C., Kansas City, Mo., Sacramento, Calif., Peoria, Ill., and other cities, and, by short-wave radio, in Europe, Africa, and Latin America.

Campus Rebels

ON George Washington's birthday, February 22, 30 members of the Tau Epsilon Phi fraternity at Columbia picketed the British consulate in New York. Wearing colonial dress and carrying a 13-star flag, the College men

marched to fife and drum music and carried signs reading "Ban the Musket," "Better Dead than Redcoat," and "Washington Si, George III, No." The protesters, who were satirizing the recent increase in student picketing, quickly drew a crowd and the police, who claimed they were obstructing pedestrian traffic on the sidewalk. The College rebels returned uptown to Campus Walk, where they continued to revile the British monarchy for its "deplorable atrocities."

Bread Cast upon the Waters

STUDENTS have opened an account at the Columbia Bookstore so that their Humanities professors may buy additional scholarly studies of the classics they have to expound to the students. The special series of twelve lectures that their teachers gave this spring (see Winter issue, *Columbia College Today*) was so widely appreciated that the Ferris Booth Board of Managers, the student group that sponsored the talks, reached into its tiny treasury to offer the scholars an honorarium of \$125 to use however they thought best. When the professors said they needed more historical and critical works about the classics in their

Humanities office library, the grateful College men promptly opened an account for them at the Bookstore.

Beloved Vice-President

DR. LAWRENCE HENRY CHAMBERLAIN succeeded Dr. John Allen Krout as vice-president of Columbia University on April 1. Few appointments at Columbia have met with more universal approval. Dean of the College from 1950 to 1958, when he returned to teaching, "Larry" Chamberlain is unquestionably one of the most respected and—it is no mere puffing to say it—deeply loved men at Morningside. The man who did so much for the College as teacher and dean will now bring his warmth, rectitude, and intellect to the entire University.

Change of Rules

THE RULES of fraternity rushing have been changed slightly. Traditionally the fraternities conducted an intensive two-week drive for new members beginning the second Monday of the fall semester. Each house invited a select group of freshmen to its house during this period. Beginning September 1962, however, rushing will commence at the same time but will last



DR. LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN
The Dean becomes the Vice-President

for an extra week. The intensity of the recruiting will be reduced, for the rules limit rushing to specified days and hours. The total number of rushing hours will decrease. Also, each of the fraternities will be obliged to hold open house for all interested freshmen during the first two days of the new three-week period. The change of rules was worked out jointly by Pamphratia and the Dean's Office.

Early Delivery

FOR YEARS the *Columbian*, the annual yearbook of the College, has been sent to seniors and other subscribers in mid-summer. It was the only way that one could describe the spring events and the senior week and graduation activities and prizes. But the students have grumbled more each year about this date of delivery. So this year Peter Constantine Aslanides '62 omitted the graduation and some spring sports coverage and proudly delivered the black-and-gold books to the seniors and underclassmen on May 1, as was done in the early decades of the century. (The *Columbian* is the second, after Harvard, oldest yearbook in the nation.) All that happened was that a different set of grumblers—mostly graduating seniors expecting prizes and spring sport athletes—appeared. An editor's life is not a happy one!



EDITORS SCHWARTZ & ASLANIDES
The yearbook came in May

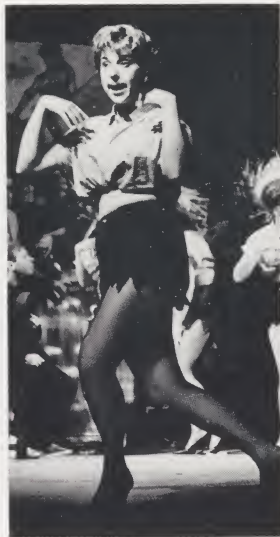
Brilliant Talk in the Dorms

NEVER BEFORE have so many professors talked to students in the dormitories. This spring, at the request of Undergraduate Dormitory Council Chairman Andrew Smith '62 of Little Rock, Arkansas, more than twenty members of the Columbia faculty have spoken to College men in their suites about a variety of subjects of major concern to the students. Sample fare: Robert Dallek, instructor in history, spoke on "The Y.A.F. and Other Conservative Groups in America Today;" Howard Davis, associate professor of art history, explained "The Communication of Art;" Rabbi Isadore Hoffman, advisor to Jewish students, and Kenneth Beegley, advisor to Mormon students, explored "Religion and Contemporary Society;" Lewis Hanke, professor of history, talked of "Mexico: Revolution with Stability;" Harold Barger, professor of economics, discussed "Approaches to Economics: Past and Present;" and Robert Belknap, assistant professor of Russian, described "Contemporary Russian Literature."

No Varsity Show

FOR THE FIRST YEAR SINCE 1893, except for the war years 1942-44, there was no Varsity Show at Columbia College. The Show, an original musical with words and music written by College students, is one of Columbia's great traditions. Until World War II it was performed annually at one of the large New York hotels and often paid to travel to other parts of America. Since 1945 it has been staged at one of the campus theaters and has seldom traveled elsewhere.

The Show, which has produced such noted American tunesmiths as Lorenz Hart '18, Oscar Hammerstein '16, and Richard Rodgers '23, has had trouble in recent years getting an acceptable book and score. This year no decent script at all was submitted. (However, one-act plays by Lewis Gardner '64 of Wilmington, Mass. and Scott Rackham '65 of Elwood, Ill. were performed in March.) Hastily, a group of College and Barnard students formed the Columbia-Barnard Music Theatre



MISS ADELAIDE

Photographs by V. SLADON

SARAH & MR. ABERNATHY





NATHAN DETROIT & SKY MASTERSON



DIRECTOR DAVID RUBINSON '63



RUSTY, NICELY-NICELY & BENNY

and staged *Guys and Dolls*. Directed by David Rubinson '63, the well-known musical received an amazingly good performance. Especially outstanding were David Garfield '62 as Nathan Detroit, Dorothy Moskovitz '62B as Adelaide, and, in a supporting role, Burnell Sitterly '64.

The absence of a good Varsity Show script this year has had one interesting consequence. *Three* pairs of College students have begun work on an original book and score for next year. Alumni with memories hope that one of them is acceptable for production.

Lucky Underclassmen

NOBEL PRIZE WINNER Polykarp Kusch will explain modern physics to non-science students next year. The announcement came as an awesome surprise to College students, who have watched many of the University's brilliant scholars drift toward teaching only the most advanced courses to students specializing in their field. "I don't intend to make it an easy course. I will demand a high level of intellectual enthusiasm," said physicist Kusch, who is a believer that scholars should teach thoroughly as well as do research and should teach a balanced program of both undergraduate and graduate courses.

Subway Scribbles

THE 116TH STREET-Columbia University stop on the Broadway IRT subway must have the most peculiar markings on its posters of any subway stop anywhere. A sampling of scribbles from the past year are:

"Peace on earth, good wine for men"
(A Christmas message)

"Harry loves Hegel" (about a freshman gone overboard?)

"Positively no matriculating in the rotunda." (admonition at registration time)

"Will a mother of two children have twice as much love to give?" (by a philosophy major?)

"Pourquoi?" (by an Algerian student?)





FRATERNITIES AT COLUMBIA

FRATERNITIES AT COLUMBIA stand at a turning point in their history.

The Faculty has voted approval for the College to expand from its present size of 2600 men to 3500 men or more, and the University has indicated that the direction of College expansion may be south of 114th Street. In the two blocks south of 114th Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, there are about thirty-five four and five story town houses, built around the turn of the century. Sixteen of these are the homes of fraternity chapters. (Two other fraternity chapter houses, Delta Psi and Tau Epsilon Pi, are not in this area.) Hence, the question that has arisen in many discussions at Columbia and wherever College alumni meet is: what's going to happen to fraternities at Columbia?

No major decision has been made yet by University officials. But hundreds of College students and alumni have begun offering suggestions about

what could or should be done. The suggestions range from leaving the fraternities completely untouched to stamping them out altogether and instituting a new way of student living at Columbia.

Some of those in favor of preserving fraternity life at Columbia have recommended that the new construction simply go around the existing structures, possibly even helping some of the houses renovate and adding a few new town houses for additional fraternities in order to meet the increased needs of the enlarged College. Some have proposed a "fraternity tower," a tall, luxury apartment house with a fraternity on each floor. Others advocate a "fraternity quadrangle" with a lovely interior court, like nearby Union Theological Seminary.

The Alumni Interfraternity Council, a small group which has been meeting with College and University officers since 1959, favors a new four-sided block of buildings "of indeterminate height" in which the fraternities would occupy the bottom 3 or 4 floors, each house having an area 30 to 50 feet wide. Every chapter would have its own street-level entrance and "social rooms, lounges, game rooms, kitchen and dining facilities, and bedrooms." They suggest that the floors above those assigned to the fraternities could be used for dormitories, office space, faculty residences, or some other purpose.

Those who have reservations about social fraternities or who believe that they have outlived their usefulness at Columbia have made various recommendations also. Among the most frequently heard is the idea of revamping the total residence situation at Columbia and converting to a modified house plan. According to this idea, each residence hall would have its own dining facilities, reference libraries, a variety of room arrangements, and apartments for faculty members. Proponents of this plan are convinced it would bring increased communication between the faculty and students and more intimate eating opportunities, as well as allow for the "natural grouping" of students that presently happens at the fraternities. (Hartley, Livingston and Fumald are the same size as the Harvard houses, but John Jay and New Hall are slightly larger.)

GREEK LETTER social fraternities are a peculiarly American phenomenon, though in recent decades they have spread to several Canadian universities. The first society bearing a Greek-letter name was founded on December 5, 1776, at the College of William and Mary. Called Phi Beta Kappa, it had all the characteristics of many present-day fraternities: a ritual, oaths of fidelity, a hand clasp, a motto, a pin for external wear, selective membership, and semi-secrecy. Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa were founded at Yale (1780), Harvard (1781) and Dartmouth (1787), but the fraternity, strongly literary in character, failed to take root at many other colleges; sixty years after its establishment it had only seven chapters. In the mid-nineteenth century it became a purely honorary fraternity which kept its initiation and badge but selected members at the end of their college careers on the basis of high scholarly achievement.

Other literary and debating fraternities were established in American colleges in the early nineteenth century, but these groups took names that, although of distinctly classical origin, were not Greek letters. Examples are Bowdoin's Ovarian, Brown's Philandrian, Virginia's Calathumpian, and, of course, Columbia's Philolexian and Peithologian. Most of these associations preferred to be called societies, and many of them limited their membership to eloquent and cultured young men of good families.

Then, at Union College in Schenectady, New York, the Kappa Alpha society was formed in 1825, and two years later the Sigma Phi and Delta Phi fraternities were organized. These three fraternities, usually called "the Union Triad," became the prototype for the present American social fraternities. The purpose of their formation was, to quote from the nine men who founded Delta Phi, "to consolidate their interest and at the same time mutually benefit each other, to maintain high standing as students and gentlemen, and to foster cordial and fraternal relations."

The three secret brotherhoods encountered much opposition, but they managed to survive and spread elsewhere. Sigma Phi established a chapter at Hamilton College in 1831, and Kappa Alpha opened a branch at Wil-

liams two years later. The coming of Sigma Phi to Hamilton led to the origin of another fraternity there in 1832, Alpha Delta Phi. In 1833, Union College spawned another social fraternity, Delta Upsilon.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE was among the first colleges to receive the new social fraternities. Since games and social activities were prohibited at Columbia (smoking even was forbidden until 1884), and since the College had no residence facilities for its students, the undergraduates seized upon the fraternity idea as a way of providing themselves with an opportunity and a place to gather to talk, deepen friendships, play cards and billiards, entertain young lady friends, drink ale or port, light up a pipe, and, later, to provide rooms for men from out of town.

Alpha Delta Phi was the first fraternity to be established at Columbia, in 1836. Delta Phi and Psi Upsilon followed in 1842. In 1847 two College men decided to found a new national fraternity; and Delta Psi, whose members were required to have good social position, was born. A year later, Chi Psi was added to the roster of social fraternities at Columbia College, which at the time was located at Park Place in downtown Manhattan. Four of these five early fraternities (Chi Psi expired in 1885) still have houses next to the campus.

SOCIAL FRATERNITIES have met with considerable opposition over the years. Three states have passed acts to prohibit their existence in state-supported schools: South Carolina in 1897, Arkansas in 1901, and Mississippi in 1912. Between 1912 and 1916 similar legislation was almost passed in Ohio, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Texas, but the strong, concerted efforts of fraternity men prevented passage of the bills. Fraternity men also helped repeal the Mississippi ban in 1926, and the South Carolina law in 1929. The Arkansas legislation has never been enforced, but the attorney general has ruled that no fraternity man may receive any honor or distinction conferred by the state university.

A good number of private colleges prohibit fraternities. Among these are Haverford, Oberlin, Virginia Military Institute, Wooster, and Princeton.

Princeton has its own well-known system of eating clubs, which is one of the most staunchly defended and heavily criticized student social systems in America. Most Catholic colleges also prohibit fraternities. Partly because of this prohibition by leading Catholic educators, many of the American social fraternities are heavily Protestant or Jewish in flavor. There exists only one national Catholic fraternity, Phi Kappa Theta.

The first social fraternity of Jewish men began on December 29, 1898, when a group of young men attending different colleges in New York City met at Jewish Theological Seminary to found an organization called Z.B.T. Inspired by Rabbi Gustav Gottheil and his son Richard, professor of Semitic languages at Columbia, the group originally had Zionist objectives. In

1906 the organization changed its name to Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity, and since then has become less a religious than a social fraternity. As Jewish immigration from Europe swelled in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the number of Jewish fraternities at American colleges increased. Students at City College of New York founded Phi Epsilon Pi and Sigma Alpha Mu in 1904 and 1909; Columbia men established Phi Sigma Delta and Tau Epsilon Phi in 1909 and 1910; Cornell undergraduates started Beta Sigma Rho in 1910; N.Y.U. students founded Alpha Epsilon Pi in 1913.

Not all American social fraternities have a religious basis, however. The members of Alpha Phi Delta have been predominantly men of Italian origin. (A Columbia chapter was on campus from 1916 to 1943, meeting at Casa

Italiana during part of that time.) Acacia formerly required membership in a Masonic Lodge and still draws heavily from ex-De Molay youths. (It also had a chapter at Columbia, from 1909 to 1933.) Alpha Gamma Rho and Farmhouse Fraternity limit entry to students studying agriculture or related sciences. Farmhouse, incidentally, emerges year after year as the top fraternity in the nation academically. Also, there are four national Negro fraternities.

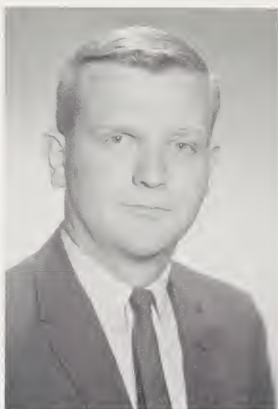
THIS HOMOGENEITY of membership has been the most heavily criticized aspect of social fraternities, especially since several of the national constitutions prohibited greater variety of membership in the local chapters. In response to the charges of "discrimina-

A SECTION OF "FRATERNITY ROW" ON 114TH STREET





GARY BURKHEAD '63
St. Petersburg, Florida
SIGMA CHI
President-elect, Pamphratia



JERRY MCINTYRE '63
Middletown, Rhode Island
PHI GAMMA DELTA
Vice-President-elect, Pamphratia

The leaders must be bold and skillful

tion," many fraternities have repealed the so-called "bias clauses," although a few, dominated by the Southern chapters, still have not done so. All the Jewish fraternities which excluded Gentiles have erased their restrictions; most of the Christian fraternities which limited membership to Christians or whites have dropped their restrictions; and the Negro fraternities now admit white students.

Since World War II the national leaders of the fraternities have moved, with varying vigor, to eliminate some of the other ingredients of fraternity life that many persons find objectionable. In most fraternities freshman hazing, known widely as "Hell Week," has been replaced by Help Week. And several national fraternities have done much to prod their chapters into more serious scholarship. For instance, the leaders of Beta Theta Pi, often regarded as one of the finest fraternities, have recently put the Columbia chapter on "academic probation" for not performing up to its potential.

The national leaders have had much greater difficulty, however, in urging college fraternity men to take their oaths and mottos about service, brotherhood, high character, and idealism

seriously. Fraternity men, of course, have always revelled in their beer-song-women-noise camaraderie, but the extent of pleasure seeking today seems to be more intense and unadulterated, according to many college observers. More than ever before, there is less altruism, fraternal spirit, and honest striving between the weekends, and less self-discipline during the weekend "blasts." This neglect of the fraternities' basic aims, and the frequent reference by fraternity students to the aims as "cornball," is a matter of considerable concern to some of the leaders of the fraternity movement.

WHAT OF FRATERNITIES at Columbia today? There are eighteen of them, and 815 out of the 2600 College students or 31 per cent belong to a fraternity. This proportion has come to be accepted as a "natural" one; for the past fifteen years between 30 and 35 per cent of the undergraduates have joined a fraternity. However, it represents a decrease in College fraternity membership (and in fraternity influence on campus) from, say, forty years ago, when 900 out of 1750 men or 51 per cent belonged to the thirty-two fraternities on campus.

The fraternities are all housed in small brownstone or brick buildings at the edge of the campus. Eleven of the fraternities own their own houses, one chapter house is owned by its national organization, and six of the fraternities rent their houses from Columbia University. All the houses were built in the early 1900's, and the fraternity men have had to make frequent repairs in their houses to keep them safe and attractive. Now that the future of fraternities is being raised as a question, the members and their alumni have become reluctant to undertake any substantial "house beautification programs," which has resulted in a marked decline in the physical appearance of some of the houses.

All the fraternities except one, Delta Upsilon, have part of the membership resident in the house. One house, Phi-Kappa Psi, has all its members living in the house. Nine of the eighteen houses have a "meal plan," whereby the brothers eat lunch and dinner together regularly. At each of these houses a cook comes in to prepare the food. Many of the fraternities have a maid or houseboy to clean the house. Nearly all the fraternities have a television set, hi-fi equipment, and a bar. About half of them have a piano, six of them have a pool or billiard table.

The "spirit" of the Columbia fraternities is difficult to describe, for there are considerable variations among the houses. Generally, Columbia fraternity men tend to deride the ritualist part of fraternity life (called "Mickey Mouse") and to shun the infantilism that characterizes some fraternities elsewhere, especially at pledging and initiation periods. Columbia fraternities were among the first to eliminate hazing of freshmen.

Amenities are more carefully observed in the houses than in the College as a whole. Most fraternities require ties and jackets for evening meals and say grace before meals. Some carefully guard the kind of guests, male and female, that may enter the house. The houses often work zealously to keep a "tone" among their membership—one may stress politeness, another friendliness to visitors and each other; one may put collective help on studies above all, another gaiety.

If there is more reverence and courtesy in the fraternities than in the resi-

*"Social discipline is the thorniest
of all branches of fraternity affairs"*

dence halls, there is also more sheer exuberance. The intensity and range of emotional exercise in the houses is greater than in the dormitories; one student compared the two to the difference between spectators at a football game and those at a tennis match.

Socially, the fraternities at Columbia are split religiously into "Christian houses" and "Jewish houses." There are eleven of the former, six of the latter, and one genuinely mixed house, Phi Sigma Delta. Within each of the religio-cultural divisions there is a rough socio-economic scale—by no means an unbroken one—with Delta Psi at the top of the Christian division and Zeta Beta Tau at the head of the Jewish division.

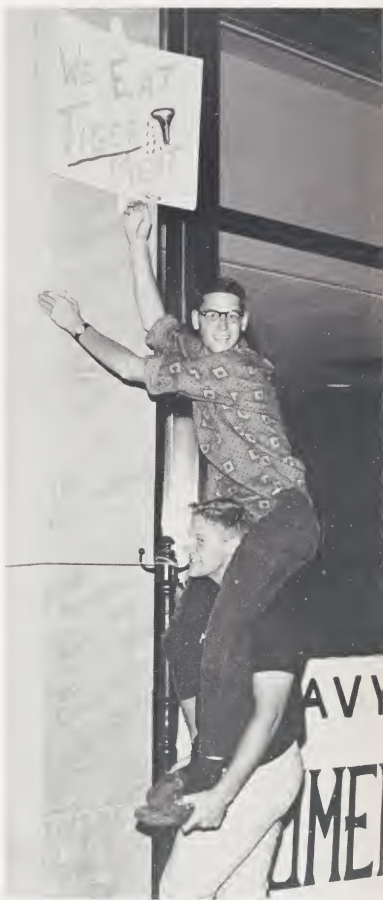
In recent years, most of the fraternities have made increased efforts to "prove their worth to Columbia." (A good number of fraternity men secretly fear that University officials no longer see a need for fraternities at Columbia.) Traditionally the fraternities have donated to the College Scholarship Fund, without fanfare, all the proceeds above their expenses from the booths at fall Homecoming, the colorful Spring Carnival on College Walk, and the elegant Pamphratia Ball. The total amount for the last ten years is over \$26,000. Now they have begun a host of other service activities, from spearheading the annual Red Cross blood drive to doing social work at nearby St. Luke's Hospital.

To demonstrate their maturity and ability to discipline themselves, they have taken steps to turn Pamphratia, their collective representative body, from a loose confederation into an effective, powerful governing group. Headed since its inception in 1933 by Dean Hawkes, Associate Dean McKnight, and Director of King's Crown

Activities Malloy, Pamphratia this year chose a student as president for the first time. To many people's surprise, the student fraternity leaders have acted with extraordinary skill and boldness in their first year. They have changed the rushing rules to alleviate non-academic pressures on freshmen, revised the constitution to provide more expertise and continuity of fraternity leadership, and moved to strengthen their disciplinary committee, which is responsible for upholding the social code for the houses.

The matter of social discipline is the thorniest of all branches of fraternity affairs. The fraternity houses separately and the members individually resent what they regard as restrictions on their ability to run their own affairs and spend their leisure time as they deem fit. But they also recognize that the University is considering new residential and other facilities for its undergraduates, and that unless fraternities curtail their worst excesses and begin taking their stated purposes more seriously, they may find themselves superfluous and unwanted.

ONE INTERESTING RESULT of the discussions about the future of fraternities at Columbia has been the emergence of a larger issue: what kind of total residence situation for College students can best contribute to the intellectual and character-refining aims of the College? How should 3500 exceptionally bright and talented students from all parts of America and abroad live together for maximum educational benefit? Everyone agrees that it is a *huge* problem—the resolution of which will determine the shape and spirit of Columbia College in the future.



ENTHUSIASM BEFORE THE PRINCETON GAME
Some stress politeness, others gaiety

Fraternities are a NECESSITY!

by STEVEN KELSO '62



Without them, the College would lack spirit and close friendships

FRATERNITIES have filled a need in Columbia College student life since 1836. In recent years, however, an increasing number of critics have risen at Columbia to claim that this need has diminished. Some even claim that the need will shortly be filled altogether by other facilities and organizations. The University has built one new residence hall and more are planned; there is a spanking new, fully equipped student center, Ferris Booth Hall; and a freshman commons is projected. University officials say that the dormitories will one day be turned into "homes away from home" with libraries, typing rooms, and centers for bull sessions; and many believe that the increasing number of extracurricular activities provide a more "natural" way for students to cluster.

In my opinion, however, despite recent and planned changes at the College, the need for fraternities has not diminished. In fact, I would say it has increased. Real estate in New York is so expensive that each new construction at Columbia must be taller and more efficient than the last. Student life seems destined to get more large-scale and impersonal, and less conducive to the small-scale intellectual interchanges and social activities that build

brains and character. Fraternities, which furnish the opportunity for intimate, small-scale living, have thus become more valuable than ever.

UNFORTUNATELY, Columbia has had a tradition of neglect of student out-of-classroom life which is as strong as its tradition of attention to in-classroom learning. From 1800 to 1905 there were no residence facilities whatsoever for College men. When the first dormitory was built at Columbia, it was due not to the University trustees, but to Marcellus Hartley Dodge, president of the College class of 1903—and a member of Psi Upsilon—who gave \$300,000 a few weeks after his graduation for Hartley Hall. To this day, the University provides what I regard as inadequate study and living facilities. As one who has lived in the dormitories for three years, I believe that even though the residence halls may have lovely lounges, their cell-block arrangement of rooms is hardly in keeping with the intellectual and social purposes of the College.

This neglect has had several unfortunate results. It is partly responsible for Columbia's reputed lack of "college spirit." It has hampered the development of widespread and close loyalty

to Columbia among its alumni. Worst of all, it has caused the University to lose some of the most gifted students from America and abroad, who prefer to study at institutions with a better total environment for learning.

It is because of this neglect that fraternities arose at Columbia. Through the years they have supplied the need for facilities for small groups of undergraduates to live and study together. As by-products they have furnished the College with much of its "college spirit" and have helped to produce many of Columbia's distinguished alumni, especially its most loyal and grateful ones. And they continue to do so.

Most important of all, fraternities furnish real opportunities and advantages for students while they are at the College. (It should never be forgotten that fraternities are the one part of American college life that has been designed, financed, administered and continuously desired *by the students themselves*.) For one thing, they provide a perfect-sized unit in which to grow intellectually and emotionally. The average house at Columbia has about 50 members, large enough to hold a variety of persons of different

(Continued on page 20)

Fraternities are a NUISANCE!

by CRAWFORD KILIAN '62



Like Halloween, fraternity shenanigans are for the juvenile

ONLY ONE Columbia College student in three joins a fraternity. Of those who join, some drift away after a year or two, and many of those who stay seem oddly embarrassed about the whole thing.

Reasons for this lack of enthusiasm for fraternity life among Columbia undergraduates aren't hard to find. New York itself, with its almost limitless opportunities for social and cultural life, is one. Genial contempt by America's youth for anything "gung-ho" is another. The increasing seriousness with which today's Columbia student approaches his studies is also a factor. Many students find friends with similar interests, whether poker or Plato, and feel no need for a more elaborate social organization. Some just don't care for the social whirl.

To the enthusiastic pledge the fraternity seems to offer several advantages. He sees it as a place that offers beery camaraderie, parties, a pool table, an inexpensive place to live, and privacy in which to entertain young ladies. The brothers are comfortably like himself, and he likes the idea of living on his own.

But even the most enthusiastic pledge soon becomes aware of his fraternity's limitations, and he loses what

illusions he had about it. The camaraderie goes as flat as last night's beer, as the brothers grow up and apart. The parties are sometimes dull and frequently embarrassing, beset by crashers and feminine wolfpacks that prowl 114th and 113th Streets on warm weekend evenings. Someone tears the felt on the pool table, and the last two good cues are broken in a "sword-fight."

Rent is low, all right, but the house is tastelessly decorated and furnished and the meals are monotonously of the meat-potatoes-ice cream variety. One's love life becomes a common topic of conversation, and the inspiration of countless crude witticisms. On quiet nights, especially before exams, apprentice *plastiqueurs* make Morning-side Heights sound like Algiers with their firecrackers. Without mature and forceful leadership, the brothers tend to encourage each other in such pursuits, and the lowest common denominator of puerility frequently prevails.

FOR THE FRATERNITY MAN who tires of such shenanigans, but whose knowledge of New York is still sketchy, there are many other ways to satisfy his social longings. One of the most traditionally popular ways is to fre-

quent the bars and restaurants on Broadway between 110th and 116th Streets. These are the social centers for a group of loosely interlocking cliques sometimes called "The Rikers and West End Marching and Chowder Society."

For most members of the Society, food and drink are secondary attractions; they sit around in the local hang-outs because other people do. If the coffee is miserable or the beer weak, the conversation is sometimes brilliant. The West End Cafe, almost empty on a quiet afternoon, takes on the tranquility of a European club, where one can talk privately or read the *Manchester Guardian* in companionable silence.

For some undergraduates the Marching and Chowder Society even takes over some of the College's functions. Friends read each other's term papers and stories, often more severely than professors will. The sociology major, showing his paper to an English major, learns a valuable lesson in writing style while the English major learns to make more acute social observations. Without warning, a discussion of the appearance of a black stockinged-Barnard debutante sitting nearby may veer into esthetic theory—or, perhaps, the
(Continued on page 21)



STEPHEN KELSO was born near Steamboat Springs, Colorado, and was raised there and in Denver. President of his class and editor of the newspaper at Denver's West High School, he joined Phi Sigma Delta when he came to the College and was chosen for the Van Am service society. As a senior, he was elected president of his fraternity and the first student president of Pamphratia, the interfraternity council. Stephen recently won a fellowship at the University of Washington for graduate study in English, which he hopes to teach at the college level. A lover of outdoor life, especially skiing, he has worked during the past two summers as a recreation director in Anchorage, Alaska.

backgrounds, geographical origins, academic interests, and slightly different ages, yet small enough to permit close associations, arguments about the nature of God or the future of communism, true democracy in running the affairs of the house, and close friendships.

For another thing, fraternities at Columbia provide a chance for young men to get their first taste of adult responsibilities. The houses elect their officers and must discipline themselves; they must pay the mortgage, the cook and the maid; and they must learn to make arrangements for the food, the paraphernalia for the parties, and the booths for Homecoming and the Spring Carnival. The houses belong to the brothers; they develop pride, good sense, and maturity in running them.

Also, fraternities are economical. Rooms in fraternity houses average \$100 less than those in the University residence halls. The houses that serve meals do so at slightly less cost per meal than the dining halls; and what they lack in choice of menu they make up for in the warmth of the food and the congeniality of the dining atmosphere. Fraternity brothers have no need to take their dates on the cus-

tomary expensive evening of dinner, theater, and after-theater snack or drinks—a \$15 evening at the least. They can spend pleasant hours each week talking and dancing, eating and drinking with their young ladies at the fraternity house.

Fraternities serve other purposes. They furnish the atmosphere for the growth of brotherhood and idealism. By getting together to fix up a basement for the house or to sell chances on a car to benefit the College Scholarship Fund or to serenade the sick at St. Luke's Hospital, College fraternity men can learn to discard self-centeredness and work toward worthwhile goals.

Fraternities also serve to acclimate freshmen, especially those from out of town, to the College and to assist students in their studies via tutoring sessions or bull sessions. Many houses, though not enough, invite faculty members and deans to dinner or for after-dinner talks. Then too, fraternities help awkward freshmen to grow into more confident, considerate, and personable young men—students whose sensibilities are as sharp as their intellects.

IT WOULD BE DISHONEST to deny that fraternities also provide their element of nuisance. Some of the parties get too noisy, which is serious in New York. Occasionally one or more members in a house drink too much on a Friday or Saturday night. Since the 1930's the all-fraternity academic average at Columbia has seldom been as high as the all-College academic average. Some of the fraternity houses are kept in poor physical condition.

But it must be said that the fraternities themselves are becoming increasingly aware of these complaints and are beginning to move vigorously to reduce them. This year they have permitted their ruling organization, Pamphratia, to exercise new strength against the worst offenders in their midst. As an early result, the noise has abated appreciably. Drinking is a more difficult problem to handle. It is by no means confined to American fraternities—students in almost every nation

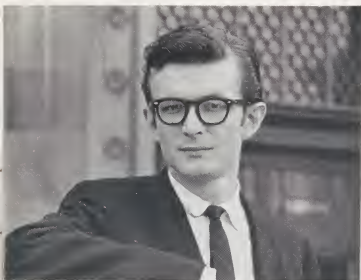
seem to have something of the medieval Goliards in them. At Columbia, heavy drinking is, at this writing, a problem in only one house.

As for academic achievement, six of the fraternities have been consistently far above the all-College average, and five others are usually above it. Therefore, only a few fraternities can be accused of lack of diligence in their studies. The condition of some of the houses is not entirely the result of student neglect, though some fraternity men shirk their duties toward the chapter. It is difficult to gather several thousand dollars for repairs or interior decorations when the University has said that it may have to tear down the fraternity houses in a few years to satisfy expansion goals.

PERHAPS THE MOST frequent charge against fraternities is that they are "biased" in their selection of members. This assertion has been material for numerous sensational magazine and newspaper articles in recent years. One would think that "discrimination" had lost its meaning of making nice judgments and that "democracy" was synonymous with *potpourri*. Nevertheless, it is necessary to admit that several national fraternities (three of them represented at Columbia) still do have "bias clauses." In defense, it is equally necessary to say that the Columbia chapters have been in the forefront of those seeking to eliminate such clauses. Since 1950, the College's Pamphratia has opposed them. The University Committee on Student Organizations has decided that University recognition will be withdrawn from any fraternity which adheres to a bias clause after October 1, 1964; and Pamphratia has promised to support any Columbia chapter which is forced to withdraw from its national organization to comply with the CSO resolution.

At Columbia, the accusations of bias usually center on the fact that most of the fraternities are predominantly Christian or Jewish. It is true that only a few houses are religiously mixed, but it is also true that no house accepts or rejects a man simply on the basis of his

(Continued on p. 22, col. 1)



CRAWFORD KILIAN *hopes to become a writer. Raised in Mexico City and Santa Monica, California, he started writing in junior high school. At the College, he has contributed articles and reviews to the Spectator Literary Supplement and published stories in the Review. He is also managing editor of the Review. His academic interests are Latin-American history and modern literature; his leisure interests are gemstone-cutting and watching bull-fights. After graduation, he plans to return to California to complete the novel he is writing and to try to publish the other short stories he has written.*

other way around. Scholastic complexities are often dissolved in a couple of beers, with some sage senior imparting his hard-won knowledge to anxious neophytes unversed in the ways of the College.

But for all its appeal, the Marching and Chowder Society has its disadvantages. Boredom often sets in. Spending so much of one's private life in public places becomes a poor alternative to the privacy of a dormitory single room or a half-furnished apartment. If there are brilliant and charming people in the Broadway hangouts, there are also numerous pests, bores, and phonies. A fraternity man may sooner or later seek another form of escape from the cellular life of his house.

PERHAPS THE MOST usual substitute is immersion in an extracurricular activity or two. These, at least, provide a definite goal of some sort, along with a certain amount of social activity. WKCR is not only a very good radio station, but a hotbed of Byzantine intrigue. *Spectator* has developed since the Depression a complex hierarchy of zealous journalists of persistently similar backgrounds who enjoy life as a little band of crusaders. The Glee Club

sings—better each year—and the Players occasionally cease attacking each other to woo an audience in unison. The Band plays on. *Review* members, one way or another, get out their literary magazine. *Jester* nears its apparent goal of replacing humor with total inscrutability.

Many members of these organizations are almost fanatically dedicated to them, and no other pursuit is more responsible for ripping College men from the fraternity womb. The activities provide disciplined work toward a tangible goal which can be realized within a few days or weeks. They furnish welcome relief from an academic routine which at times seems pointless since the purpose and full benefits do not become apparent until later years. To the engineer who must study great literature or the art major who must try to fathom what modern physics is all about, even the production of a yearbook can be meaningful work, a pleasurable end in itself.

Curiously, intercollegiate athletics, which are entered into by many fraternity men for the same reasons, seem to bind students to, rather than separate them from, fraternities. There must be something about the predominantly physical nature of these activities, as opposed to the predominantly intellectual, esthetic, or political nature of other College activities, that accounts for this. Also, as a semi-persecuted minority, Columbia's athletic undergraduates need to take comfort in the company of each other and vicariously proud fraternity brothers.

"Gamesmen" form an interesting social group, and fraternity men have a long tradition of heavy membership in this group. These are the College men who devote most of their free time to some nonathletic game: bridge, poker, pool, chess, ping pong, or bowling. The more impressionable pool players in the houses and Ferris Booth Hall were electrified by the movie, "The Hustler," which, for them, turned a pleasant amusement into a mystique. One pales at the thought of what a similar movie would do to the already fanatic bridge players. Most fraternity men sympathize with the gamesmen, so almost

monomaniac intensity at bridge can provide a reasonable, even pitied, excuse for escaping from fraternity meetings, parties, and childishness.

BY THE TIME he begins his senior year, the Columbia College man has met and mingled with a great many people. If, in his hot-blooded freshman days, he joined a fraternity, he has probably outgrown it or been caught up in more significant activities. He knows his way around the city and prefers the art galleries, the concert halls, and the good restaurants to his somewhat shabby house. Perhaps he has a girl at Vassar, Bryn Mawr, or Cornell and is just as happy spending his weekends out in the provinces. He may have moved back into the residence halls so that he can devote more time and study to a biochemical research project in which he and his favorite professor are engaged. Or he may have moved into an off-campus apartment with a Chinese student because he has become interested in studying international affairs, especially the Orient.

In any case, the fraternity senior has probably grown lukewarm toward the fraternity system. He may continue to pay dues and visit the house occasionally, but he does so with the same attitude that most people have toward Halloween—it's all right for the young at heart.

"As a college teacher I have long since realized that the most that the teacher, as such, can do for the student is a very limited matter. The real thing for the student is the life and environment that surrounds him. All that he really learns he learns, in a sense, by the active operation of his intellect and not as a passive recipient of lectures. And for this active operation what he needs most is the continued and intimate contact with his fellows. Students must live together and eat together, talk and smoke together. . . . And they must live together in a rational and comfortable way. They must eat in a big dining room or hall, with oak beams across the ceiling and the stained glass in the windows and with a shield or tablet here and there upon the wall, to remind them between times of the men who went before them and left a name worthy of the memory of the college."

The London Times Educational Supplement
November 18, 1920

... a necessity!

religion. I would point to two facts. One, fraternity chapters were often founded as brotherhoods of those sharing a particular set of religious ideals and values. Two, as Will Herberg points out in *Protestant-Catholic-Jew*, Americans have been regrouping socially from associations based on national origins to associations based on the three major American religions. That is, both in their parentage and in their present constitution, Columbia fraternities merely reflect American social and cultural realities. I myself am a member of a diverse house that includes a Negro and two Orientals, one of whom is a Buddhist. But I would remind those who agitate for more mixed fraternities that there *are* persons who have deep religious beliefs and that there *are* religious differences which often result in different standards of ethics and modes of behavior.

Nor should we forget that congeniality is a necessary element in close brotherhood. The Franciscans do not admit avaricious young men into their order, and university faculties exclude reckless thinkers from their membership. Fraternities are founded and kept together because their members share an outlook and give allegiance to a particular set of values. A house that apologizes for its homogeneity is denying one of its main reasons for existing. Of course, a chapter should not push homogeneity to the point where it becomes dull uniformity.

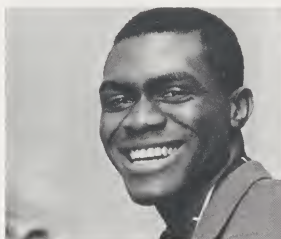
IN THE LAST ANALYSIS, the proper question is: does *Columbia College*, located as it is in *New York*, need fraternities? The answer from "Brownstone Row" must be yes. But the answer from the College, from the entire University, should also be yes. In a day of rising College costs, increasing selfishness and rudeness, and expanding large-scale enterprises, fraternities at Columbia can supply—and often do—an economic form of student living, associations based on mutual service and fostering civility, and an intimacy and privacy that breeds freedom with responsibility and respect for others.



TOMOYUKI FUKUSAWA
Tokyo, Japan

We have nothing like fraternities in Japan. Our universities seldom have dormitories either. I would guess that about 95 per cent of the Japanese students commute to the universities. If their homes are not in the cities, they usually move in with relatives in the city or into private boarding houses. Social life at the universities centers mainly around the athletic teams and the study group clubs. There is lively competition in sports like baseball, swimming, and judo, and the universities have leagues similar to the Ivy League. A student in Japan, however, can belong to only one team. He cannot play two or three sports as some American students do. The study group clubs assemble to help the students learn about a common area of interest, such as Latin-America, socialism, or science. These clubs occasionally hold dances and other social functions. I fail to see the meaning of American social fraternities. They cost students extra money. There certainly are plenty of other organizations at Columbia for students.

What five



SAMSON JEMIE
Aba, Nigeria

I'm not sure what the purpose of fraternities is. It seems to me that at Columbia they provide a sense of belonging for some students, a place to really get to know people in a big university in a big city. In the dormitory everyone tends to live by himself. I lived in New Hall for one year and hardly knew the men next door. Now I live at International House, where there is a more friendly, relaxed atmosphere. Of course, in a fraternity it must be easy to get caught up in the social life and neglect one's studies. I do not know exactly what the situation is at the Nigerian universities, but I think that at the University College all the students live in dormitories. I believe there is a dining room in each hall. There are various societies—a dramatic club, literary group, sports clubs. All the students belong to a union, which has meetings to discuss and form positions on university and national issues. I imagine fraternities at Columbia play a different role than they play at other colleges in small towns where there is more of a college community. I like being in the city, though, and I think too much of the strictly college environment would be slightly oppressive.

foreign students at the College think of American fraternities



HILMI TOROS
Istanbul, Turkey

At the five state universities in Turkey there are no dormitories or fraternities. Most students either live at home or, if they come from the provinces, with relatives. There are some boarding houses near the universities, and students from the same province often live together. We have student clubs for economics, dramatics, etc. Student plays are usually very successful in Turkey. Also, each school within the university has its own sports teams. There are no political organizations at the universities, although there is a national student federation of student representatives, which is quite influential because it represents a segment of Turkey's small intellectual class. I think social fraternities are a fine idea. They provide a good way for students to make close friends, entertain guests, and live economically. I lived for one year in a fraternity house, but I had trouble studying there. Nevertheless, they are superior to the dormitories for this reason: in a fraternity you can ask people to be quiet because you know them well and they know you, but in the dormitories you hesitate to tell people you hardly know to keep quiet.



ENRIQUE UMANA
Bogota, Colombia

I believe that fraternities are essential at Columbia. In the residence halls you are forced to be with persons whom you do not like. In the fraternities you can live with persons whose company you enjoy and whose values you respect. When I first came to the College, the hardest thing for me was to find students with interests similar to mine. I joined a fraternity because I found people there I liked. The fraternity—a place where you are expected to be brothers—is an idea alien to Latin America. You find clubs and organizations there, but many of them have political purposes. Nearly all university students in my country, Colombia, belong to some political group. American students often seem less mature than students in Colombia. Perhaps it is because the College authorities impose too many restrictions on them. Fraternities are a way of allowing students to live together as young adults, deciding themselves what to do. I couldn't stand living with strict dormitory regulations.

Photographs by WILLIAM HUBBELL



SIMON MAXWELL WEATHERBY
London, England

Americans are extremely "club-minded," it appears to me. In England we have clubs, but nowhere near as many organizations as you find in America—Kiwanis, Rotary, Elks, and all the rest. College fraternities seem rather queer to me with their Greek letters, initiation, and secret handclaps. In England we hold off from secret societies. At Oxford and Cambridge each college has a dormitory with individual apartments and an eating commons for its students. Many undergraduates, however, prefer to live in "digs," apartments or boarding house rooms in town. There are all kinds of university clubs for special purposes—debating societies, dramatic clubs, rugby and rowing teams, and so on. At Columbia I rented a room in a fraternity for one year and enjoyed that very much. I had the best of both worlds: the fellows were all very nice to me, but I didn't have to go to weekly meetings or clean the kitchen every Tuesday. Also, I was impressed by the way the brothers gave a bed to any travelling student from another college chapter. But I prefer living in an apartment where you can have your own friends in.



Allen Kornblum

WANTED: Sweetness, Light, Loyalty to the West

by JEFFREY HART '52

A young professor offers an explanation for the protests of the West's angry young men

IN THE SPRING the Columbia campus has its own kind of beauty. The geometrical severity of the walks and plots of grass, the columns of Butler and Low, the symmetrically placed fountains, all have a classical quality about them. There are warm and silvery afternoons when students stroll indolently along the walks. Even the old McKim, Mead and White buildings, like so many long established things, are seen to have something aesthetically and even morally valuable about them, particularly when one thinks of those aluminum-and-glass affairs downtown.

For my part, I find the atmosphere of spring especially hospitable to classes in eighteenth-century literature. There is something about the century of Fielding, Pope, and Gibbon that goes well with cool mornings and long afternoons. Most of my advanced students, and they are astonishingly talented and intelligent, are headed for careers in teaching and scholarship; and they recognize their good fortune in inheriting, as far as their own discipline is concerned, especially propitious intellectual conditions. That famous controversy of past decades between the New Critics, as they were called, who practiced close textual analysis, and the older school of "historical" critics, has now been finally resolved. The best of current criticism, and the best is being written in the universities, succeeds in bringing to bear in combination the techniques of the New Critics and the historical awareness of the older school. The result has been that in recent years, to speak only of my own field, the eighteenth century, such critics as Maynard Mack and Aubrey Williams have been producing work of extraordinary penetration, work that makes much earlier criticism seem mere intuitive pot-shooting. This is a development with which anyone who cares for literature would gladly be associated. And it happens that much of this newer work, as in the case of Aubrey Williams, is Christian-Humanist in tendency (sympathy, as R. H. Tawney once remarked, is a form of knowledge), and represents a return to what is, in my view, the central intellectual and moral tradition of the West.

But beneath the springtime serenity of Columbia, and alien to the temper I

have been describing, a variety of strange energies may be felt. The manifestations of these, here and elsewhere, must be familiar to newspaper readers: "peace" marchers, protests against nuclear testing, protests against civil defence, civil disobedience of one kind or another, even, a year ago, rallies and demonstrations in support of Castro—a figure opposite in every act and quality to all that the University, and indeed the West, have stood for. (But perhaps *that* is the point. The chief interest of the *barbuto* may well turn out to be his importance as a figure in American culture. Unlike the Icemen who run the other satellite regimes, he combines bohemianism and leftist politics—evidently for some temperaments an irresistible combination.)

No doubt the newspapers have exaggerated the importance of all this. A photograph of a student reading his assignments or tossing a ball is not news, but one of a student lying down in Times Square is. Nevertheless, it is a fact that four thousand students from colleges across the nation *did* picket the White House recently. And one senses these days, at least among a vociferous and influential minority, an increase in the expression of anger, an

increase in the expression of what Max Scheler called *ressentiment*—anger directed against the environment, and envious alienation from it.

It is difficult to believe that those students who participate in the "peace" movement really intend the clear implication of the position they urge. "No U.S. testing in the atmosphere," they say, which would mean unilateral U.S. disarmament if the Soviet Union continues to test. The course these students urge would not, it is obvious, eliminate the possibility of nuclear war, which could always occur between the Soviet Union and China or some other country. Such a course would only eliminate the United States.

Why, then, this perverse anger directed against the United States, their own country, an anger that expresses itself in the "peace" movement and in a variety of other ways. Could it be that G. K. Chesterton was wrong when he said that a man naturally "loves his own stock and environment, and that he will find something to praise in it?"

THINKING ABOUT THESE bizarre goings on for some time, I tried to find some explanation. Was any general principle operative among these peo-

ple? If there were, it might illuminate analogous phenomena in the culture at large.

I was driven to the conclusion, scarcely I suppose an original one, that fact and logic quite often have little to do with political behavior, even among people presumed to be intelligent. Fact, perceived obliquely if at all, is merely the *occasion* for the expression of feelings that have quite different sources. As I will explain, it seems to me that anger, *ressentiment*, is a pervasive emotion in our culture and that actual phenomena, such as a depression, the Bomb, a putative "power elite," merely give its expression a cover of legitimacy.

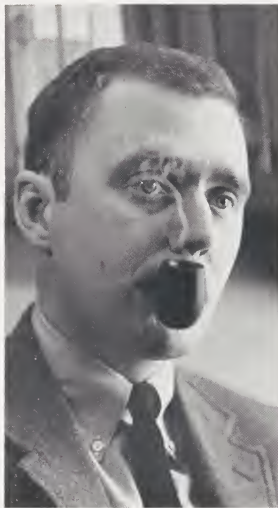
I was struck by the fact of this anger, for example, in reading Daniel Aaron's recently published *Writers on the Left*, a study of the left-wing and Communist literary movement of the 20's and 30's. I began to see that for many of these writers the Depression did not so much cause the anger as sharpen the focus of something that was already there—a pervasive contempt for, and indignation at, the United States. Kay Boyle, and her emotions are representative, was writing in 1928, *before* the Crash, "Americans I would permit to serve me, to conduct me rapidly and competently wherever I was going, but not for one moment to impose their achievements on what was going on in my heart and soul." What was going on in her heart and soul, we are to understand, was Art; it was Art that justified her anger and contempt for America until the Depression could be pressed into service.

But still, if we accept the notion that events serve to focus *ressentiment* and can be used to rationalize its expression, what then is its true cause? It seems to me that *ressentiment* is rooted in something we have always prized very highly and would not give up—our social mobility, the fact that careers are open to talents.

RECENT WORK IN SOCIOLOGY has illuminated considerably the connection between *ressentiment* and American social mobility. As a matter of fact, I find such sociology, and not only in this respect, to possess more intellectual force and to be more relevant to our experience than anything currently being done in the novel or

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He has published essays on Jonathan Swift, Samuel Johnson, Christopher Marlowe, Mark Akenside, George Herbert and John F. Kennedy, and his essays on G. K. Chesterton and Ben Jonson will soon appear in the Yale Review and Modern Age respectively. Also scheduled to appear soon is his first book, *The Political Writers of the Eighteenth Century*, and an anthology of great modern essays he has collected. Both books will be published by Alfred A. Knopf '12. In addition, Professor Hart serves as one of the Faculty Advisers to students, freshman tennis coach, and faculty counselor to the Phi Kappa Psi house.





"The society that encourages social mobility, then, the society composed of individuals and groups moving rapidly up and down, is a kind of anger factory. Contrary to the expectations of the great progressives, the weakening of class barriers has meant an increase in discontent. As social mobility becomes more "rational" individual behavior becomes less so."

with the sole exception of Robert Lowell, in verse. Modern sociologists have gone far beyond Max Scheler and the other earlier writers in investigating the causes of *ressentiment*, and have in a few instances applied the newer theories to current political behavior. Essays, for example, in *The New American Right*, edited by Columbia sociologist Daniel Bell, use some of the theories of modern sociology to explain the behavior of McCarthy supporters. But the theories have a general application, and are at least as relevant to "left" behavior.

This recent sociology makes the point that every individual has a position in several hierarchies. His occupation, neighborhood, religion, education, ethnicity, wealth (sociologists differ on the attributes they stress) each connote a status. That is to say, a rough consensus can be established that a senator, *qua* senator, is higher in status than a cab driver, an Episcopalian than a Baptist, older wealth than newer wealth, Greenwich, Connecticut than the Bronx. Now it will be seen

that a person's rank in one hierarchy may well differ radically from his rank in another. The clerk's ancestors might have arrived on the Mayflower; the senator might not have finished college; the man who has achieved high professional status might be low in other respects.

The studies show that *ressentiment* correlates with sharp discrepancies among a person's positions in important categories. The so-called "genteel pov"—a person high in ethnicity (Mayflower, D.A.R., etc.) but low in income or professional status—tends to feel *ressentiment*. The writers in Daniel Bell's book account for a large part of rightist anger by invoking this pattern. But the same theory cuts the other way. The person who is moving up professionally or financially but is held back on other grounds also feels deprived, also experiences *ressentiment*. Gerhard Lenski, a professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, finds that leftist behavior correlates with "pronounced inconsistency of status." Further, he believes that the manner—perhaps it should be called the "style"—in which *ressentiment* is expressed ("left" or "right") depends upon the pattern of inconsistency.

Nathan Glazer, in *The Social Basis of American Communism*, has pointed to the relative lack of success that met attempts to recruit American Negroes into the Communist Party. The theory I have been discussing sheds light on the reason. The Negroes failed to join the Party not because they had no grievances but, paradoxically, because they had too many. Their low status was *consistent*. Strange to say, as professional and other opportunities open up for Negroes we may expect their *ressentiment* to increase. Indeed, there are already signs that it is increasing.

THE SOCIETY that encourages social mobility, then, the society composed of individuals and groups moving rapidly up and down, is a kind of anger factory. Contrary to the expectations of the great progressives, the weakening of class barriers has meant an increase in discontent. As social relations become more "rational," individual behavior becomes less so. We like to think, writes Professor Leonard Broom of Berkeley, of a "new population . . . proceeding at even steps

through the status hierarchy, with an advance in education, for example, accompanied by an equivalent advance in housing or occupation. But such orderly progress almost never occurs, both because new groups bring with them varying skills and aspirations and because the host society is not evenhanded in the way in which it opens opportunities for progress." Individuals with serious status inconsistencies, Broom finds, are "difficult to incorporate in *any* [my italics] existing or emergent class system" because they quite literally "do not know where they belong." Illustrative of this are Britain's "angry young men," who, characteristically, have married up in the social scale, and have made such marriages the subject of their most notable works, such as *Room at the Top* and *Look Back in Anger* (as the British anthropologist Geoffrey Gorer has pointed out in his essay "The Perils of Hypergamy").

Writing books that encourage and cater to *ressentiment* has lately become a flourishing minor industry. One thinks, for example, of the work of Paul Goodman (e.g., "our present feudal [sic!] system of monopolies, military and other bureaucracies, party machines, communications networks, and Established institutions . . ." [my italics]), as well as the work of James Baldwin, Norman Mailer, Norman O. Brown, Leslie Fiedler (e.g., *No! In Thunder*), and Henry Miller as delivered to us by Karl Shapiro. Most of these writers place an extraordinary emphasis on sexuality. The question of why they do so naturally arises, since the authors themselves do not seem notably sensual, but rather the contrary. Surely sex in itself is no more important now than it ever was. The answer would seem to be that they stress sex not at all for its own sake but really as a kind of gesture. The sexual preoccupation is intended as an affront to more normally proportioned interests. It is a calculated affront, that is, to the manners of the community at large; and as such it is primarily political and social in its bearing. It is like the sensuality of the Marquis de Sade: highly intellectualized, by implication revolutionary, an expression not of love but of anger. The leading modern exemplar of this sort of thing, of course, was D. H. Lawrence, who, as the Brit-

ish have always recognized, was much more interested in Lady Chatterley's social class than in the fact that she was good in bed. Lawrence himself managed to marry a noblewoman, though not (alas! one sometimes must compromise) an English one.

NOW, IF AMERICAN SOCIETY in particular, and perhaps modern industrial society generally, may be viewed as a kind of anger factory, why is it that behavior expressive of *ressentiment*—irresponsible protest, civil disobedience, etc.—is especially prominent among students? The answer would seem clear enough. Colleges and universities have become, to an ever increasing extent, agencies for upward mobility. They are, to use David Riesman's phrase, great social relocation centers. Unlike the 19th century university, which mainly perpetuated the culture of an upper or upper-middle class, the modern university tends to take the student "out of his ethnic, religious, geographic and social parishes" (Riesman) in order to accelerate his upward mobility. It would follow from this that the student is at the center of the storm, subject in a peculiarly intense way to the *ressentiment* generated by the structure of the society itself. If this is true, it would help to explain why, throughout the world, students have lately been in the forefront of revolutionary and agitational movements.

It might be asked at this point why, if all this is so, the person who is, in the old phrase, "improving himself," tends, or at least until recently has tended, to move in a liberal-left direction politically. The whole question of the nature and function of liberalism is an extremely complicated one and this is not the place to explore it, but I would like to suggest the following. Liberalism has undergone, historically, what might be called a functional mutation. Though liberalism has an ancient pedigree, it began to be a powerful historical force only in the eighteenth century, when its central doctrines and attitudes—scepticism, a critical spirit, hedonism in ethics—proved relevant to the main task of the time. By engaging in a destructive critique of traditional society and its philosophic underpinning, liberalism was able to help clear the way so that

newer economic energies could come into play. But this social task has long since been accomplished, and the meaning of liberalism is now for the most part a *personal* one. Just as it once "liberated" society from its traditional past, so it now functions (scepticism, hedonism, and the rest) to free the upwardly mobile person from his "low" ethnic, religious, and parochial roots. Its belief in progress, indeed, is congenial to his estimate of his *own* chances.

Liberalism, accordingly, has become little more than a way of *not* being something: not being a Babbitt, a Rotarian, an American Legionnaire—in short, a way of not being a lower middle class Philistine. And because liberalism has become so thoroughly implicated in matters of social status, it is virtually impossible to discuss any of its current touchstones (Franco, the United Nations, the sit-ins, HUAC, and so on) without running into extreme hostility. (This hostility is becoming widely known among culture buffs as the Scorpion Syndrome.) Liberal doctrines have so little relevance to actual events, and so much to do with social status, that any questioning of them is almost inevitably felt to be an *ad hominem* attack.

In very recent years this pattern of leftward gravitation has been modified somewhat, though it is still too early to predict how far such changes will go. I myself am inclined to think they will be extensive. The current rise of conservative feeling is undoubtedly connected with the phenomenon Will Herberg has so well described in *Protestant-Catholic-Jew*—the "return" to its cultural heritage of the third generation, which rightly suspects that something valuable has been too hastily jettisoned. (My interpretation of "third generation:" those who have ironed out their status inconsistencies or else become so secure in other respects that they are able to live with them.) Further, the rise of conservative feeling is also connected, among thoughtful people, with the perception that scepticism and the critical spirit are not in themselves enough to sustain a culture or, for that matter, an individual.

WE HAVE WANDERED rather far afield in our speculations here



"The meaning of liberalism is now for the most part a personal one. Just as it once 'liberated' society from its traditional past, so it now functions (scepticism, hedonism, and the rest) to free the upwardly mobile person from his 'low' ethnic, religious, and parochial roots. Its belief in progress, indeed, is congenial to his estimate of his own chances."

about the forces that impinge upon campus life, but I would like to go back to the angry young man I invoked earlier—to the "peace" picket lying in Times Square, to the Castro apologist, to the perennial protester. Do we, after all, as educators *should* we, really admire this angry young man: intelligent, perhaps, but also censorious, rebellious, aggressive, full of self, full of the impulse to blame? To be sure, there are uses of anger, legitimate objects of attack. But is this, finally, among teachers and writers of good sense, really a mood to encourage? Is this a mood hospitable to learning, to reflection and contemplation, to disinterestedness, to the capacity to see an object as it really is? Surely it is not. Surely one of our principal concerns should be to seek measures to discourage it, to moderate it. And I think it is possible that such measures can be found.

Matthew Arnold, in his famous tribute to Oxford, speaks of his university as being "so venerable, so lovely, so unravaged by the fierce intellectual life of our century." But of course 19th

century Oxford, the Oxford of Newman and Arnold, was able to resist that fierce intellectual life because it possessed a positive culture of its own, a culture of some density. Oxford was not yet entirely continuous with the utilitarian atmosphere outside its gates. It was in some degree still the Oxford of Hooker, Donne, and Laud. Perhaps the modern university, for its part, could offer more effective resistance to the ravages of *ressentiment* if it could recover within itself a more positive and complicated culture than it now has, a culture that might more fully engage the feelings of the uprooted student.

Certainly there must be many ways of attempting to bring this about at Columbia. I would like to put forward three measures, which might represent a beginning. No doubt they will be found highly "controversial."

First, as a way of moderating status-inconsistency and of fostering an atmosphere more conducive to local patriotism, I would advocate that a number of scholarships be reserved for sons of alumni. And, of course, a hospitable attitude ought to prevail toward the admission of alumni sons. Columbia College is now losing too many alumni sons to colleges of comparable intellectual standing. As David Riesman has pointed out, "boys from New York whose parents attended Columbia have been going to Princeton, Williams, Dartmouth, Stanford." The reasons for this deserve careful analysis. Why should we be content to lose many gifted Columbia sons? Why should it not be *natural* for an alumnus to send his son to Columbia, one of the oldest and greatest American colleges?

Second, it would seem to me beneficial to encourage at Columbia—even, at least at first, to the point of extensive subsidization—an expanded role for private clubs (which should be independent of "national" control and free from discriminatory statutes.) It is difficult for a student to feel very much attached to large institutionalized facilities, efficient as those often are, and plush as they may occasionally be. Large units may only deepen his alienation. Why not rehabilitate a block of brownstones and turn them into private clubs, with dining rooms, lounges, fireplaces, panelled walls, pictures of local heroes, even a retainer or two? Privacy,

elegance, a sense of personal proprietorship, the continuing intimacy of small groups, are extremely important and ought to be cultivated by the University. Student feelings of powerlessness—and such feelings are ubiquitous—must surely be connected with the fact that few students exercise power over anything. The connection of *privately* exercised power and the traditional values of freedom and dignity has long been a commonplace of Western thought, as in Locke and Burke. College is an excellent place to begin to discover this relationship.

The third measure involves more complex issues which would have to be very thoroughly explored, and I put it forward more tentatively. I conceive of Western culture as being, centrally, a product of the encounter between Christian values and values derived from the classical tradition (not that they are ultimately irreconcilable). We now have at Columbia—it was an innovation in its day, and many colleges have copied it—a General Education program designed to acquaint students with the sources of Western civilization. It is, however, heavily weighted in favor of the classical and the modern secular writers. This program, I think, ought to be supplemented by similar required studies in the history of Christian culture, along the general lines laid down in Christopher Dawson's *The Crisis of Western Education*.

Such a program, incidentally, might recapture at Columbia College the sense of relevance, of innovation, of intense intellectual excitement, that accompanied the "new history" program of the 20's and the establishment of the required Humanities courses in the 30's. Of such things is an intellectual community made. But, even more, it would address itself to the question of whether a person is really educated who is ignorant of the Arian controversy, or of the history of gnosticism, or who thinks that Aquinas was a specialist on the subject of usury and Calvin was mainly interested in the rise of capitalism. If the Christian part of our tradition is neglected, for whatever reason, many of the present values of Western culture must seem arbitrary to the student, because their sources remain mysterious.

I would like to conclude by recalling, in order to celebrate, and in order

to set over against the image of the angry young man, those qualities that Matthew Arnold found in Arthur Mynors, the subject of his immensely moving but too little known essay "An Eton Boy," a boy who had died while fighting in South Africa.

We see him full of natural affection, and not ashamed of manifesting it; bred in habits of religion, and not ashamed of retaining them; without a speck of affection, without a shadow of pretension, unsullied, brave, true, respectful, grateful, uncondemning, uncomplaining; in the time to act, cheerfully active; in the time to suffer, cheerfully enduring. So to his friends he seemed, and so their testimony shows him. . . . Under the old order of things there were bred great and precious virtues; it is good for us to rest our eyes upon them, to feel their value, to resolve amid all chances and changes to save and nourish them, as saved and nourished they can be.

The New Americans

Americans are undergoing a profound change in cultural character type. To use David Riesman's suggestive and imaginative categories, the "inner directed" culture . . . which prized self-reliance, achievement, and the resolute pursuit of personally affirmed goals or ideals—*all summed up in the magic words "character" and "conscience"—is rapidly giving way to a culture in which the highest good is sociability, adjustment, and "getting along with people."* This is the "other-directed" culture of which Riesman speaks. . . .

Of course, the other-directed craving for sociability makes for conformity, for a kind of compulsive conformity . . . to established moral standards. But what kind of standards . . . are these that emerge in an other-directed culture? Not the norms and values of duty, character, and achievement which marked the older type of inner-directed society, but the norms and values of tolerance, sociability, and good judgment. Not the "good man," but the "good fellow" becomes the ideal.

This ethic of the "good fellow" is indeed a broad and tolerant ethic. It implies a tolerance of everything and anything, provided only it does not upset sociability or impair good adjustment. For that very reason, it cannot understand, or even tolerate, the old-fashioned ethic of honor, duty, and virtue, which it finds intolerably narrow and moralistic, and even (this is its favorite term of opprobrium) "neurotic." On the other hand, the earnestly and ingratiatingly "friendly" man is forgiven everything, and so is the "victim of circumstances," who needs only to be "understood" to be exonerated of all responsibility.

WILL HERBERG
Professor of Social Philosophy
Drew University

A new direction in teaching the Humanities

A noted scholar and critic has come to believe that the willingness to read good books is increased by reading about them beforehand.



by LIONEL TRILLING '25

IN 1936 THE FACULTY of Columbia College voted to institute the course called Humanities A1-A2 and made it a requirement for all freshmen. It was taught for the first time—with a passion of enthusiasm—in the fall term of the following year. Few events in the history of American collegiate education have had so large an influence. Within a short time, faculties all over the country established courses of similar kind. They were certainly not drawn to do so by any mere spirit of emulation but rather out of their reasoned agreement with the idea upon which the Columbia College course was based. That idea was a very simple one, was simplicity itself. It consisted in the belief that no one could be thought educated who was ignorant

of the chief works of the intellectual and artistic tradition of his own civilization. This single proposition comprised the whole “philosophy” of the new undertaking.

The simplicity of the originating idea of the course was matched by the simplicity of its method, which proposed to overcome the student's ignorance of the classical works of our tradition by one means only—the student was to read the books. So far as it was practicable for him to do so, he was to read them in their entirety. He would, to be sure, after he had read a work, discuss it with his teacher in the company of a relatively small group of his fellow students, but there were to be no “background” lectures or readings, no “guides,” either in textbook or out-

line forms, no “secondary material” of any kind—all was to be primary.

THIS SIMPLICITY OF METHOD had not been arrived at without considerable difficulty and searching of the heart. The Columbia College faculty had come to its decision about the humanities course only after many years of debate, and the matter of the long disagreement had never been the purpose of the course—this was accepted out of hand—but only the method of teaching it. The issue was made by those members of the faculty who doubted that a student might gain a correct or adequate understanding of a great book merely by reading it. And no doubt it was natural for seasoned scholars to wonder how, on a single

and inevitably rapid reading, undergraduates—freshmen at that—might possibly comprehend books to whose study the scholars had devoted their professional lives. The students would not be able to look to their teachers for the help that scholarship gives, for, as the course was planned, the teaching staff was to be drawn from all the humanistic departments of the College, and this meant that what would be asked of any one instructor was the exercise not of his particular scholarly knowledge but only of his general intelligence and enlightenment. The member of the Department of Greek and Latin would be on firm scholarly ground during the early part of the course, which would begin with Homer and go on to St. Augustine, but he would have no special competence in dealing with Dante or Montaigne or Goethe. The teacher of English literature might be counted on to be knowledgeable about Shakespeare and Milton, but there was little in his professional training that equipped him to deal authoritatively with Spinoza. And so on, through the range of the humanistic disciplines.

The debate—it was not without its acrimony—was settled in favor of the party which believed that the purposes of the course and the needs of the students would be adequately served by the general intelligence and enlightenment of the teacher. The dominant opinion was surely a very reasonable one. The books that would make the substance of the course were to be chosen because they were no less pertinent now than when they had first been written, and also because their authors were men speaking to men, not to certain men who were specially trained to understand them, but to all men, so far as they were, in the French sense of the word, *honest*—that is to say, serious, fairminded, attentive. If a few of our authors were difficult, none was esoteric.* Some had even written for “popular” audiences. It seemed to us a denial of their nature to suppose that

any sort of “secondary material” was needed to make them comprehensible.

THE COURSE, then, was conceived of as having but three elements—a book; a reader coming to it for the first time; a teacher who perhaps had no special scholarly knowledge but who, by reason of his experience of humanistic works in general, could see the book as a whole and help to bring its meanings and qualities to consciousness in the student. In short, the book was to be read by a young *honnête homme* with assistance and encouragement given by an older *honnête homme*.

We who taught the course in its early years believed so strongly that there should be only the three elements that we made a point of urging our students not to consult works of scholarship and criticism. We felt that by their use some degree of the honesty would be lost. The situation seemed to us the more natural—perhaps we said more humanistic—if the special knowledge of the scholar and the highly instructed perception of the critic were excluded.

There was much in our attitude that was healthy and right. As every teacher knows, the formulations of a scholar or a critic about a great work sometimes have the effect upon the student of keeping him from confronting the work itself, from having an actual experience of it. Scholarship in the humanities proceeds on the hope of achieving an ideal reading of a work—one ought to read it, and with facility, in its own language; one ought to comprehend all its obscurities of reference; one ought to understand the tradition and the circumstances in which it was written, and so on. Criticism no less than scholarship—since the distinction between them must now be made, although once they were thought of as being the same thing—has also its imagination of a reading that is ideal. And, as so often happens in human affairs, the conception of the ideal may have the effect of nullifying what is good in the actual. We argued that the considerations appropriate to a developed familiarity with a work may be wholly inappropriate to a first reading, that they may stand in the way of its actuality, which is not necessarily the less worthy of respect because it has in it some confusion or inaccuracy of perception.

LIONEL TRILLING, *Professor of English at Columbia, taught at Wisconsin and Hunter College before returning in 1932 to teach at the College, from which he graduated in 1925. He began writing at Columbia—for Morningside and the Boar's Head Poetry Society—and has become a leading literary commentator, scholar, and author. Some of his published works are Matthew Arnold (1939), E. M. Forster (1943), The Middle of the Journey (1947), The Liberal Imagination (1950), and Freud and the Crisis of our Culture (1956).*

The essay printed here is from the preface to the new book *The Proper Study* by Quentin Anderson '37 and Joseph Mazzeo '42. It was copyrighted in 1962 by St. Martin's Press, who have given their permission to reprint it.



STUDENT IN FERRIS BOOTH

"A great work makes a kind of assault upon us, and it ought to be met with an appropriate counteraggression."

HOWEVER, there came a time when, if I may draw upon my own experience of teaching the Humanities course, the exclusion of all works of scholarship and criticism, so far from keeping the situation “natural,” actually seemed to have the contrary effect. It was all very well to say of the books we read that they were written by men speaking to men and that they had as much meaning for men now as when they were written. This was a true thing to say, but one came to realize that its truth depended on how one said it. If one said it with the (perhaps

* Spinoza is an exception. He said that he wrote his *Ethics* for a limited group of readers, scholars of strong mind, and that he did not think it appropriate for, and did not want it read by, the general public. The *Ethics*, it is worth noting, has always been especially liked and admired by the students of the Humanities course.

unconscious) purpose of denying the significance of the time that had passed between *then* and *now*, if one tried to ignore or minimize the massive reality of history, then one was not saying a true thing.

In the study of any literature of the past there are two propositions that must be given equal weight. One is that human nature is always the same. The other is that human nature changes, sometimes radically, with each historical epoch. The great charm—and one chief educative value—of reading works of the past lies in perceiving the truth of the two contradictory propositions and in seeing the sameness in the difference and the difference in the sameness. Some sense of the reality of the past—which is to say, its clear *otherness* in relation to the present—must enter into our comprehension of the works of the past. The consciousness of historicity must accompany all our other perceptions, such as the moral and the aesthetic. And I think I am reporting correctly when I say that in the pedagogic assumptions of those of us who taught the Humanities course during the early years, there was the impulse to deny, at least in some measure, the historicity of the books we read.

In the interest of asserting the undiminished significance of the books, or perhaps, with some of us, in the interest of asserting the “eternality” of certain “values,” we inclined to reduce the actuality of history. It was on this impulse, I think, that we excluded all scholarly or critical considerations of our books, for inevitably such considerations would force upon us the fact of the historicity of what we were dealing with.

No one will say that a lively sense of history is one of the intellectual virtues of the American people. Certainly it is not one of the intellectual virtues of the American undergraduate at the beginning of his college career, and we were wrong to try to exclude from our students’ intellectual purview the concepts of historical thought as these relate to literature and philosophy. We did, of course, read our books in chronological order, and perhaps it can be said that the students could not help getting some sense of the past from this natural arrangement. Yet mere sequence in time can scarcely suggest

the substance of the historical imagination.

THERE WAS, I BELIEVE, another and related mistake in that early purity of ours. To have made a point of excluding all scholarship and criticism from our course was to pretend that our great books existed in circumstances which were quite contrary to the fact. The great books do not have their being, as we seemed to imply, in splendid classic isolation or only in a kind of royal relation to each other. They exist in the lively *milieu* that is created by the responses that have long been given to them. For centuries they have been loved and admired and considered and interpreted and quarrelled over—and used, *used*. Some part of their reality consists in the way they have figured in the life of the world, certainly in the intellectual life of the world, a large part of which is constituted by what has been said about them.

We can grant that the scholars and critics are not minds of the same stature and powers as those they undertook to study and praise—they themselves would be the first to say so—yet many among them have been fine minds and some have been great minds. In excluding them we were in effect excluding our students from the community of mind.* Even as we urged them toward discourse about the classic works of our tradition, we were in effect suggesting to them that all previous discourse was of no account, that in what they said and wrote about the great books there were no models to follow, no standards of cogency (except possibly those that were provided by their teachers!). This, surely, was not good pedagogy.

And if we speak of pedagogy, there was yet another reason why our entire

exclusion of scholarship and criticism was ill-advised. Almost any teacher of a humanistic subject, if pressed to name the one thing that constitutes his pedagogic purpose, would say that it is to lead the student to become more active in his dealing with works of the imagination or intellect. A great work makes a kind of assault upon us, and it ought to be met with an appropriate counter-aggression. It is in this activity that all the pleasure of humanistic study lies, and good scholarship and good criticism, no less than good teaching, have it as their intention to overcome the reader’s passivity in relation to a work, to augment his active powers.

It is no doubt true that a reader—perhaps especially a student reader—may be tempted to use a scholarly or critical essay about a work as a means of avoiding an actual, let alone an active, confrontation of the work itself. But this happens rather less often than is supposed, and in any case, there is really nothing that any teacher can do against wilful evasion. As for the common belief that the fresh innocence of our approach to a work is corrupted by becoming acquainted with someone else’s ideas about it, I think that we give it too easy a credence. What we mean by a fresh innocence is often a bland passivity, and if it is, then how fortunate the fall from that Eden! Indeed, I would not even make a point of putting off the reading of the essay until the work itself is read.

I THINK WE SHOULD be simple and pragmatic about the conduct of the intellectual life—I am sure that if any teacher refers to his own experience as I refer to mine, he will join me in saying that our curiosity about a work is sharpened and our courage to encounter it is increased by reading something about it before we engage it in its own person, just as our interest in it and our realization of it are increased if we read something about it after we have finished it. And if we should happen further to corrupt our innocence by borrowing some of the scholar’s or critic’s ideas, what else are ideas for except to be borrowed—what else is meant by the community of mind by which the humanistic tradition sets so much store? And if this is true for us, why is it not true for our students?

* On this point I should like to refer the reader to Denys Hay’s admirable article, “Learning and Literature,” in Cassell’s Encyclopedia of World Literature. Mr. Hay gives a lucid and comprehensive account of the relation that obtains between the great original genius and the minds that make up the general intellectual life. I would call especial attention to Mr. Hay’s remarks on the revived tendency of scholars in relatively recent times to make their researches accessible to, that is, interesting to, the general public.



The Pasha of Kenitra, Morocco, (left) being shown the University by chief guide Peter Russell '62, who is also Battalion Commander of the College's Navy R.O.T.C. With them are the Pasha's interpreter and (right) Edward McMenamin, Secretary of the University.

Who receives the famous visitors who come to Columbia?

Who answers the questions they have?

Thirteen students who show Columbia to the world



Ruth Wilson '62B and Laurence Polsky '63 of Rochester, N.Y. explain something about Columbia to visiting dignitaries.



Robert Blanchard '64 of Oklahoma City listens carefully to a question.

"Are the bars on the lower windows to keep the students in?"

"How are the sons of poor families able to attend Columbia University?"

"What are the most popular books in America?"

"Who is allowed to read the Russian newspapers and books in the library?"

These are only a few of the many questions asked by a group of Russian tourists recently during a tour of the Columbia campus. The questions were answered by two College students, fluent in Russian, who were conducting the tour. The two undergraduates were members of the important Columbia Guide Service which annually shows distinguished visitors from all over the world around the University.

Until 1958 a special assistant in the Secretary's office received visitors. In 1958 the Community Affairs Office was set up under the direction of Dr. Russell Potter. Dr. Potter chose three students from the College's Blue Key Society to show the University to important visitors. That first year the three student guides took 315 persons around the campus. Last year the number of visitors had grown to 1174 (275 of them Russian) and the number of guides has correspondingly increased to thirteen—nine College men and four Barnard women.

The Blue Key Society no longer runs the service, which now pays the students \$1.50 an hour. However, Blue Key past actives like chief guide Peter Russell '62 still are instrumental in interviewing and choosing the new additions to the service. Guides are selected

for their ability to speak a foreign language, their tact and wide knowledge, and their attractiveness of personality; they go through a thorough training period.

The tours are conducted in French, German, Spanish and Russian, as well as English. On occasion, at State Department request, they have also been run in Chinese, Japanese, and Italian. The tours vary considerably according to the interests of the visitors. Russian physicians may wish to see Columbia's science facilities while Japanese educational administrators may prefer to explore the campus design and student activities. After the tours, the College guides usually treat the visitors to a coffee hour in Ferris Booth Hall where

the students and visitors may become more informal and ask questions concerning the things about which they are really curious.

The students in the guide service have come to expect almost anything. One tour of South American visitors ended in a snowball fight when a snowfall presented them with the first snow that they had ever seen. And in February, 1961, an article appeared in *Izvestia*, the Soviet newspaper, charging that the seemingly polite College students were really young F.B.I. agents who spied on Russian visitors.

Chief guide Peter Russell observed, "Taking people from all parts of the world on tours of the campus has been an education in itself."



Campus guides are hosts to a delegation of French writers and critics in the College Lion's Den.



ROAR LION ROAR

Baker Field Expansion

THEY'RE LEVELING Baker Field. The four and a half acres of rock knobs and trees at the east end of the Columbia athletic field are being blasted, smoothed, and seeded with grass to allow an expansion of play facilities for next fall. Begun in February, 1961, the \$200,000 project will provide Light Blue athletes with a new soccer field and a freshman baseball diamond. It will also increase parking facilities from 1000 to 2800 spaces for the home football games.

The College's varsity and freshmen soccer teams, which have been growing more expert in the last few years, will no longer have to play their home games at various New York parks. The freshman baseball team will no longer have to work out on the football field next spring because the varsity is practicing on the only diamond.

The expansion has required the moving of the fourteen-ton bronze lion that has stood on a rocky ledge at the east end of Baker Field since 1924. The lion, a gift of the class of 1899, now stands facing north in front of the Alumni Field House.

Those sunny but crisp autumn Saturdays will seem longer now that morning soccer games will precede the picnic lunch and football contests.

Some alumni have begun saving money for an extra thermos bottle.

☆ ☆ ☆

The Champions and Their Piper

BEFORE 500 spectators on Baker Field, the Columbia rugby team won the Eastern Union Division III title on April 28, defeating a favored Army squad 16-10. The Columbia players were undefeated in division competition and lost only one of nine matches this season. Thanks to William David Smith '59, the spectators were treated to the full flavor of the game, which is less formal and more friendly (one team may lend another team some of its players) than most American sports. Smith, a player sidelined by an injury, brought his bagpipes and filled the air with skin-piercing reedy sounds at important and leisurely moments.

☆ ☆ ☆

Out of the Doldrums

PROBABLY NO SPORT at the College has had a more difficult time in recent years than track. As one of the two sports (the other is crew) that requires practice throughout the entire

academic year, track has become less attractive to many of the busy young scholars that Columbia admits. But Coach Dick Mason has begun to glow on occasion again. The reason? There are a handful of talented and hard-working sophomores and juniors and a freshman team with several young men of real promise. The juniors are miler Jonathan Eber of Deerfield, Mass., hammer-and-discus-thrower Paul Mahler of Round Lake, Ill., and 880



LION AT BAKER FIELD
A new habitat



Dan Pearl

HALF-MILER JOHN SULLIVAN '65
An undefeated freshman season

man Kenneth Stiles of Falls Church, Va.; the sophomores are two-miler Frederick Betz of Riverside, Conn., dash man Allen Collins of Brooklyn, quarter-miler John O'Grady of New York City. Mason is high on all of them but thinks that O'Grady "may be the most promising of all." Spectators who have watched O'Grady this season have been reminded of Fred Schlereth '54, Columbia's last brilliant 440 and 600 yard sprinter.

As if one good quarter miler were not enough, Mason has a freshman sensation who went through the outdoor season undefeated. He is John Sullivan of All-Hallows High School in New York. Sullivan sometimes won the 600 yard run by ten or more yards and his anchor effort on the mile relay helped the Cub trackmen to register several victories in that event. Two fine weight men, Roger Holloway of Wilmington, Delaware and Steve Danenberg of Harrison, N.Y., have improved enormously in the hammer and shot-putting events; and Lionel Goetz of Scarsdale, N.Y. could develop into a winning pole vaulter.

What really causes Coach Mason's eyes to gleam, however, is the prospect of a first-rate mile relay foursome next year—O'Grady, Stiles, Collins, and Sullivan.

★ ★ ★

The Year to Go

COACH John Balquist '32 does not have All-American catcher Mike Esposito back this spring. Esposito,

who led the league in batting last year at .462, has graduated and signed with the Chicago Cubs. But he has All-East pitcher Bob Koehler back and All-East first baseman Doug Bohaboy. The Columbia baseball squad is replete with seniors so this is the year the College team could seize the title. (Balquist's teams have finished in second place five times in the last ten years, and twice in the past two years.)

★ ★ ★

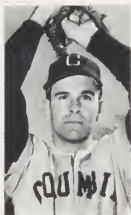
In the Bullpen

THIS IS THE BEST freshman baseball team I've ever seen at Columbia." So says Leslie Thompson '49 T.C., Assistant to Ralph Furey. The amazing frosh nine was undefeated in the first half of the season. There are two gifted shortstops, Archie Roberts of Holyoke, Mass., and Ronald Adsit of Copaque, Long Island; a slugging first baseman, Eugene Chwarchak of Pittsburgh, Pa.; a fleet outfielder, Leo Vozel of Sewickley, Pa.; and—you'll never believe it—four or five respectable pitchers.

★ ★ ★

A Great Fencing Year

FENCING FANS have seldom witnessed a year like this in the history of College fencing. Three superb teams—Navy, N.Y.U. and Columbia—fought



DOUG BOHABOY



BOB KOEHLER

All-East players

each other all the way to the national crown. At the three-weapon championships held at N.Y.U.'s strips on March 16 and 17, N.Y.U. and Columbia tied for national honors at 59 points with Navy third at 50 points. Columbia Captain Barton Nisonson emerged as the collegiate saber champion. Then the three squads left for the N.C.A.A. championships at Columbus, Ohio on March 30. There Navy emerged victorious with N.Y.U. second and Columbia third. College Coach Irv DeKoff said "The fencing at Columbus was dazzling, the best I've ever seen at the college level."

★ ★ ★

A New Rockefeller Center?

THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER at the March 28 Varsity "C" Dinner was



COACH DE KOFF (left) STUDIES N.Y.U. OPPONENT
A dazzling three-way race

Newbold Morris, New York City's Commissioner of Parks. His talk to Columbia's undergraduate and alumni athletes was one of the wittiest and informative that this group has heard in years. He endorsed the idea of using the parks for special cultural and recreational needs of the community. "Where there is life, movement, and activity, there is security," he said. Mr. Morris pointed to the success of Rockefeller Center, which combines business, leisure, and athletic activities. He said he hoped that Columbia, "this cradle of American learning," would combine architecture, people, and open space as attractively as Rockefeller Center.

☆ ☆ ☆

Still At It

COLUMBIA had to be content with second place in Ivy League wrestling this winter. But former Columbia wrestler Henry Littlefield '54 would take second place to none at the Eastern A.A.U. Wrestling Championships on March 24. The 6'4", 215 lb. Littlefield, who is now a high school history teacher, pinned four straight opponents to carry off the heavyweight title.

☆ ☆ ☆

Progress of a "Natural"

ONE OF THE GREAT athletes of recent Columbia history is rapidly becoming one of the best handball players in the United States. Claude Carter Benham '57 of Norfolk, Virginia, now



CLAUDE BENHAM '57
Now it's handball

an intern at Norfolk General Hospital, has entered five tournaments this year and won all five, including the State A.A.U. and Open and the Southeast Regional. The former All-East quarterback and baseball captain was introduced to handball at the College and began to play regularly for exercise while attending Columbia Medical School. This spring several A.A.U. officials asked Dr. Benham to join a touring troupe of the nation's finest players, but he declined. He'll finish his internship, then meet his military obligations as an Army captain.

☆ ☆ ☆

In the Cards

BRIDGE, the popular card game of college students in the '20's, is returning to popularity at the College. Columbia's Bridge Club jumped in membership from 45 last year to over 90 this year. The Club's popularity was not hurt any when the Light Blue bridge team, led by captain Robert Franklin '62, won the Eastern Intercollegiate Bridge Tournament at Harvard this spring.

☆ ☆ ☆

Athlete-Surgeons

BURLY ex-Columbia footballers and wrestlers are starting to take over the surgery departments of New York's hospitals. At Roosevelt Hospital 6'5" 240 lb. Dr. Thomas Federowicz '52 is the head resident surgeon. His assistant head resident surgeon is ex-wrestler Dr. Robert Sherry '54. At St. Vincent's Hospital former end Robert Wallace '53 is head resident surgeon. Freshman football coach Jack Armstrong reports that several athlete-scholars considering a Columbia education have been awestruck upon meeting the huge, soft-spoken Dr. Federowicz. "In a flash they understand all our talk about the place of athletics at Columbia and the meaning of a Columbia education."

☆ ☆ ☆

A Lou Little Scholarship

ONE of the great coaches in Columbia's athletic history has been honored with a Columbia College scholarship in his name. The Lou Little Scholarship will provide about \$1000 each year in aid for a student who has the character and values that the revered



NEWBOLD MORRIS & FRIEND
Activity means security

football coach tried to instill in generations of Columbia men. The endowment for the scholarship was donated by Frederick E. Schluter '21, a long-time admirer of the achievements of Mr. Little.

As nearly everyone knows, Lou Little is now an executive of the Canada Dry Corporation and looks as chipper as ever.

☆ ☆ ☆

Art and Athletics

BEGINNING May 15, thousands of athletes and sportsmen will pass through New York's Museum of Modern Art. A special exhibition, "Design for Sport," will display more than 100 examples of well-designed sports equipment from 16 countries of the world. The show will be exhibited in the outdoor garden under a circus tent large enough to shelter a herd of elephants and will feature the most comely items from the world of tennis, football, fishing, skiing, fencing, and other sports.



LOU LITTLE, ADMISSIONS AND AID
DIRECTOR COLEMAN '46, AND
FRED SCHLUTER '21
For boys Lou would like

Drive for new gym begins



PRESIDENT KIRK & COLLEGE ATHLETIC COUNCIL HEAD BILL CAMPBELL '62
Model of the future for Columbians

We're off! On May 14, 1962, 120 University officials and leading alumni met at the Columbia Club to begin the \$9,000,000 fund drive for a new undergraduate gymnasium. President Kirk

explained that the new building "will fulfill the dream of half a century." He said he hoped that the gym would be completed "at the earliest possible date." Harold McGuire '27, general chairman of the drive, said that "Columbia men will at last have athletic facilities of the high quality they have needed so urgently for so long."

The drive will have three stages. The first is the advance gifts campaign, which will attempt to secure at least 80 percent of the required funds. Dr. Fackenthal '06, Dr. Augustus Kinzel '19, and Francis Leven '26 are leading this campaign. The second will be a broad community appeal, headed by Dr. Lawrence Chamberlain and Percy Uris '20. The third will be the general alumni solicitation, led by Robert Rosenberg '27, Harold Rousselot '29, and Robert Lilley '33.

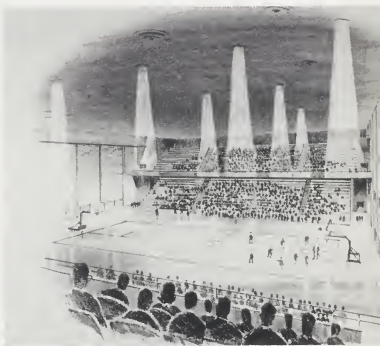
The first stage has begun with a delightful pop. Francis Leven '26 has personally pledged a gift of \$1,000,000 to start the drive. Mr. Leven, who is president of Universal American Corporation, said he was grateful "beyond description" to Columbia College, and credited it with making him "all I am

today." He said his gift was "to help make up the debt I owe the College."

A general announcement about the new gym will be sent to all alumni in early June.



FRANCIS S. LEVEN '26
First million is the hardest



THE MAIN GYMNASIUM
For 3200 spectators

The Gentlemen's Sport Fights Back

*The College activity that first brought Columbia international fame
is preparing to challenge the world's finest again*

Malcolm Knapp



SATURDAY, July 18, 1874, at Saratoga Springs was a hot, clear day with only an occasional slight breeze blowing. The crowd of 15,000 was slow to assemble because there had been gala hops at Congress Hall and the Grand Union and several large private parties the night before; Saratoga was the most fashionable watering place in America at the time. The second Intercollegiate Rowing Regatta—the first had been held the year before at Springfield, Massachusetts—delayed its scheduled 10 A. M. start for one hour to accommodate the prominent late risers.

Nine crews from the leading Eastern colleges had entered the three-mile race, which had suddenly become the sporting event of the year. The Stock Market had closed all day Friday, and the *New-York Times* and the *New York Herald* had printed special “regatta editions.” The Columbia College crew, which had been organized only the year before, averaged 5 feet 11 inches in height and 159 pounds in weight, and wore light blue tights with white handkerchiefs on their heads. Harvard and Yale, who had been racing each other since 1852, were favorites, with Wesleyan a possible surprise winner. Betting was heavy; some wagers ran into thousands of dollars.

The Columbia six-man boat, named the “Van Am,” took an early lead, with Harvard alongside and Yale, Wesleyan, Dartmouth and Williams close behind. In the last mile Wesleyan came on with a rush, passed Harvard, but could not overtake the flawlessly stroking men from the Harlem River. The Columbia victory brought astonishment and jubilation. The *New-York Times* correspondent wired his office, “The Columbia boys were already taken in triumph from their boat when the stragglers finished, and the exultant shouts announced in the wildest manner that New-York City had, for the first time, won a college victory.”

Edward Rapallo '74, a member of the winning crew, also wrote later that the race was regarded as a victory for New York against the rest of America. When the crew returned to New York on Tuesday, Grand Central Station was decorated in blue and white and thousands of New Yorkers had taken the day off to cheer the young heroes. The noise of the cheers made the band music inaudible, as the oarsmen entered

the carriages that were to take them to the College at 49th Street. A group of Columbia students unhitched the horses from the carriages and pulled the crew themselves to a place under the College balcony where President Barnard addressed them.

“... This was not merely a triumph; it was nothing short of a miracle... For the first time the citizens of New York knew they had a great college in their midst... You have taught that self-denial and endurance and American college pluck could do what it liked; and if these same energies are turned to other channels... it will redound to the benefit of the nation.”

IF THE 1874 VICTORY made New Yorkers proud and Columbia College known throughout the East, the 1878 rowing season made all America proud and Columbia known throughout Europe. In 1876, owing to the generosity of several trustees and subscriptions from the undergraduates, Columbia built a boathouse at Mott Haven. The College crews practised from there, and continued to best the other American crews in 1876 and 1877. In 1878 the colleges of Oxford challenged them to row for the Sewards' Cup over the Henley course. The Columbia men accepted and that summer sent Jasper Goodwin, Henry Ridabock, Cyrus Edson, and Edward Sage to England.

The race was held at Henley-on-the-Thames on July 5, 1878. As had happened at Saratoga four years earlier, the Columbia crew took a quick lead, rowing forty strokes a minute, and were never overtaken by the Oxford and Dublin shells. It was the first race ever won in England by a foreign crew. The American press shouted the news to all Americans.

On their return to the United States the Columbia oarsmen were greeted by a demonstration like that reserved today for returned spacemen. There were parades, a citation from the Mayor, and numerous celebrations. A College holiday was declared and every student and professor toasted the crew at a banquet at the Hotel Buckingham. Congratulations rained in from all parts of the United States, and a peak in the Rocky Mountains was named after Columbia.

The sport of rowing made Columbia College famous on two continents a half century before President Nicholas Murray Butler and a collection of great



AFTER THE HENLEY VICTORY, 1878
Parades, a banquet, a peak in the Rockies

scholars brought Columbia University international renown. Indeed, the reason that Nicholas Murray Butler '82 came to Columbia College to study was because his family was vacationing at Saratoga Springs on that Saturday in July, 1874, when the six students from New York won their stunning victory. Butler, a 12-year-old boy at the time, was deeply impressed and decided then and there to attend Columbia.

Columbia continued to have fine crews. In 1880 the Light Blue oarsmen defeated Princeton and Pennsylvania in the new Childs Cup Regatta. When the Intercollegiate Rowing Association was formed in 1895 by Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia as a protest against the lofty attitude assumed by Harvard and Yale toward the rest of the rowing world and a new regatta was started at Poughkeepsie, Columbia won the first regatta. (The Poughkeepsie course, a grueling four-mile one, was discovered and laid out by the Columbia crew coach, Walter Peet '85 Mines. It was used to test the nation's best crews until 1949.) 1901 was another great year, also 1911. In fact, Coach Jim Rice thought that the 1911 crew was the best he ever coached. In 1914 the New York rowers were again undefeated.

THEN WORLD WAR I came. Rowing was suspended between 1916 and 1919 at Columbia and elsewhere. When it started up again, something had gone out of the sport. Football had replaced it as the most popular college sport, and the regattas, always heavily social in character, seemed to lose some of their allure for the *haute bourgeois*. Except for the excellent 1921 crew, Columbia had difficulty maintaining its winning ways.

Refusing to allow Columbia to become a second-rate rowing power,



COLUMBIA BOATHOUSES

House at Mott Haven, on the Harlem River at 125th Street, (top) was built in 1876 by contributions from trustees and students. In 1896, when the College moved to Morningside Heights, Edwin Gould '88 sponsored a new boathouse on the Hudson River at 115th Street. When a fire on August 20, 1927, burned the Hudson River house down to the pilings, the present Gould Boathouse was erected (bottom) in 1931 on the Spuyten Duyvil, next to Baker Field.

Maxwell Stevenson '01, chairman of the Rowing Committee, persuaded the famous Glendons, Richard Sr. and Richard Jr., to coach the College men in 1925-26. The crew was re-made. Everyone learned the "Glendon stroke"—a long body swing, a hard finish with a pronounced layback, and a quick snap of the body back to the perpendicular to follow the hands back to full reach.

"Young Dick" Glendon, with his

father assisting, immediately concentrated on the freshmen, who won every race during his first spring. The next year he put six of the 1926 freshmen in his 1927 varsity boat and took them to Poughkeepsie, determined to win. It was the heyday of the Roaring Twenties, and the Regatta drew nearly 100,000 spectators, who watched from the shores, a moving observation train, and from several hundred boats on the Hudson. The Columbia College crew, the lightest and youngest in the race, edged the California and Washington crews in a magnificent finish. It seemed like 1874 all over again!

The repetition of history seemed all the more obvious when 1929 turned out to be the greatest year of all in Columbia rowing. For four consecutive weeks the freshmen, lightweights, junior varsity, and varsity *all* came in first. Week after week between 20,000 and 30,000 spectators turned out to see the four Columbia crews. Once again, Columbia College was talked about on two continents.

The 1929 Poughkeepsie Regatta was the most spectacular ever. Because of the national publicity, 125,000 spectators from all parts of America came to the event. Over one-half of the College student body and nearly one-third of all Columbia alumni journeyed to Poughkeepsie. On the day of the race the weather was sunny but quite windy, making the roughest water in the history of the event. Soon after the race started one of the crews swamped, then another. But the Columbia varsity stroked on for four miles and won over Washington. Coach Glendon said, "This was the greatest crew I ever coached."

Meanwhile, the undefeated lightweights of 1929 had been invited by

the English to row for the Marlow Cup and at Henley. Financed largely by the Class of 1906, the lightweight crew sailed for England, where they won the Marlow Cup for America for the first time, and came in second to Trinity College at Henley. The College men were feted in London for a week by such notables as Stanley Baldwin, Lady Astor, Sir James Barrie, the Lord Mayor of London and G. K. Chesterton. The following week the Columbia alumni in Paris entertained them there.

The 1930 *Columbian* said, "The collective success of the 1929 Columbia crews at home and in England was unrivalled in the history of the sport."

THE YEAR 1929 was not only the last year of the Stock Market's dizzy ascent; it was also the last year of Columbia's ascent in the rowing world. Although they have made occasional fine showings, the Light Blue crews have not had another great year since. For four years prior to this spring the varsity heavyweights did not win a race. Naturally, the spirit of the oarsmen has weakened, and alumni and undergraduate rowing support has waned. Only a few hundred loyal supporters have witnessed the Harlem River races in recent years.

In the last year, however, a renewed interest in rowing has developed, and a few devotees of the sport have started to imagine that history might repeat itself for the third time. It all began in the summer of 1960 when Carl Ullrich accepted the offer to become coach of the Columbia crews. A former captain of the 1950 Cornell lightweights, Marine captain in Korea, prep school instructor, and freshman crew coach at Cornell for five years, Carl Ullrich has

COLUMBIA WINNING A HEAT AT HENLEY, ENGLAND, 1929
Wined and dined in London and Paris





JIM RICE
Coach, 1906-23



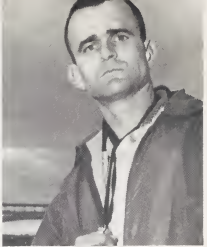
THE RICHARD GLENDONS, SR. & JR.
Coaches, 1925-37



HUGH GLENDON
Coach, 1937-47



WALTER RANEY
Coach, 1947-57



CARL ULLRICH
Coach, 1960-

injected an amazing new discipline and desire to win into the Light Blue oarsmen.

His first year was a shock for him. Used to having a hundred or more applicants for crew at Cornell, he found only twelve men on hand when he called his first meeting in the fall of 1960. That spring at the Intercollegiate Rowing Association Regatta at Syracuse Coach Ullrich had to use two lightweight to fill his varsity boat and just barely found sixteen men to fill the freshmen and varsity shells.

A fierce competitor, the 34-year-old coach hurriedly began a many-pronged program that he hopes will restore interest in rowing on the campus and possibly bring international acclaim to the Columbia College crews again.

First, Ullrich took stock of the rowing equipment. It was very good. The Gould Boathouse, opened in 1931, provides ample room, as well as one of the most beautiful rooms at Columbia. The shells were in good shape. Only a workshop was missing in which to make repairs and refinements. So he requested that one of the storage houses be converted, and it was done.

Second, Coach Ullrich had to find tall, strong, willing oarsmen. He spoke to the freshmen and persuaded several young men that rowing could be exciting, as well as beneficial to them.

Third, he has moved to improve training rules and methods and to bolster spirits. The oarsmen pulled oars in the tank below Low Library and exercised through the winter. When spring came, the men were less flabby and more precise in their stroking than has been so in several years. He and his wife gave a huge Christmas party around a roaring fire at the boathouse and have entertained several of the students at their house in Closter, New Jersey, in order to get to know the young men better and to increase team spirit.

Lastly, Carl Ullrich has tried to recapture strong alumni support for rowing. He held a luncheon this fall and told them of his plans. As a result, the rowing alumni, always an intensely loyal fraternity, are beginning to take a more active, helpful part in the rejuvenation of the sport they love.

THIS SPRING some of the still-green fruits of Ullrich's untiring efforts have begun to show. In the first race of the season against Rollins and Iona, the varsity crew stroked to its first victory in four years. In the second race against Navy, the Columbia oarsmen pulled ahead of Navy, but lost a closely fought race to the much stronger and more experienced Annapolis shell. Paul Quinn, Navy's coach, said, "Columbia is a much improved crew over last year."

The third race was against Brown and M.I.T. on the Harlem. The young and light Columbians easily bested Brown and gave the powerful M.I.T. boat such a race that Tech Coach Jack Frailey said, "This is the best Columbia crew I have seen since I've been coaching."

On April 28, the Light Blue faced Princeton and Pennsylvania in the Childs Cup Regatta, America's oldest cup race. The day was sunny, but a strong wind was kicking up whitecaps on the usually placid Harlem River. At the three-quarter-mile mark, one Columbia oarsman caught a crab which almost stopped the shell. Unwilling to quit, the College men made a marvelous recovery, began again with a racing start and set out after their rivals. Stroking beautifully, they crept up on second place Princeton and in the last half-mile passed the Orange and Black. Pennsylvania, with a ten-pound weight advantage per man, won the race, but Columbia's courageous refusal to give up and its magnificent finish ahead of Princeton—who had beaten Navy the

week before—was the highlight of the race.

Coach Carl Ullrich recognizes that a championship crew cannot be built overnight, but he is encouraged by the new smoothness and stamina of his oarsmen, and, even more, by their courage and determination to win. The varsity shell is young—only three seniors—but strong. Herbert Soroca, the stroke and captain, is a junior and will be back next year, as will the fine freshmen oarsmen, who are already outstroking the junior varsity.

WHY ROWING? Ullrich is quick to answer. "It's a truly amateur sport, one that consistently attracts the hard working, selfless, and gentlemanly undergraduates. Look at its alumni. It's also a sport that makes undergraduates proud of their college, each other, and themselves. Each participant must endure hours of backbreaking practice and then during a race draw on spiritual and physical resources that he never knew existed in him. These tremendous efforts necessarily build respect and admiration among the men. It gives them that almost religious feeling that most oarsmen get toward the sport. Best of all, it gives them a sense that they are no longer mere boys in school, but men of grit and strength who are ready to take on the challenges of the world. I hope crew will always occupy a high place at Columbia."

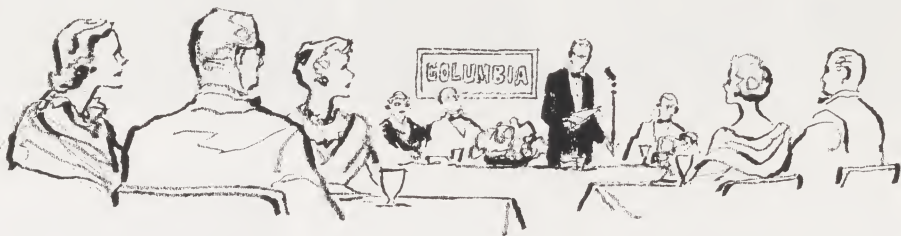
PROMISING OARSMEN

Lightweight Roland Trenouth '63 of Missoula, Montana; freshman heavyweight Peter Fudge '65 of Albuquerque, New Mexico; and varsity heavyweight Frederick Schultze '63 of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Diane Michals



TALK OF THE ALUMNI



Demosthenes Dethroned

THE ALEXANDER HAMILTON DINNER this year was not only the most crowded, but also the most oratorically polished ever. The combined speaking power of history professor Dwight Miner '26, professor emeritus Allan Nevins, and retiring vice-president of Columbia John Krout kept the large audience enthralled for more than two hours. Dr. Krout, the 16th recipient of the Medal "for distinguished service and accomplishment in any field of human endeavor," said with characteristic eloquence and modesty, "The students I taught in the College taught me things that I am now only beginning to understand."

Dust Off Your Horn

HAVE YOU AN E-flat tuba in your attic? Or a double bell euphonium, with or without the fourth valve? The Columbia Band needs some new or good used instruments desperately. In order of urgency the needs are: two bass trombones (list price \$350 new), four sousaphones or BB-upright tubas (\$900 each), two contra-bass clarinets (\$1000 each), a double bell euphonium (\$510), two alto horns (\$225 each), one flute (\$150), and two piccolos (\$150 each).

The band is getting larger and more skilled—also more colorful now that they have new light-blue blazers. Hence, the need for instruments. If you were once a tooter, blower, honker, or tinkler and have a decent instrument gathering dust somewhere, why not

allow it to be used again by a Columbia undergraduate? Write to Elias Dann, Band Conductor, 113 Low Library, Columbia University, N.Y.C. 27.

An Alumnus Speaks to Freshmen

KHRUSHCHEV is basically bourgeois.

He is also a worse revisionist than Tito." The man speaking was Harry Schwartz '40, the Soviet expert of the *New York Times*. His audience was 150 members of the freshman class of 1965, which sponsored his April 12 talk about U.S.-Soviet tensions, and 110 other College students of higher rank.

"The U.S. and the Soviets have an unwritten pact not to blow each other

up. Churchill's 'peace of mutual terror' has been realized. This has led both the Chinese and Albanians and the John Birchers to regard their side's leaders as traitors for not continuing to battle more aggressively. We may be approaching something like the end of the Catholic-Protestant wars of the 16th century; the hate—and the competition—continued, but the killing stopped."

Mr. Schwartz was one speaker whom the students had no great difficulty corraling. His son William is a sophomore at Columbia College.

"The great necessity is to keep our minds informed, for the situation is changing monthly. Stalin's monolithic communism is largely gone; polycentric communism is developing rapidly. The growing affluence of Russia and



DR. KROUT SURROUNDED BY ADMIRERS
Silver-tongued saint

the continuing poverty of China seem to be making those two nations greater enemies than Communism makes them friends. And, the U.S. and Russia are getting more alike in some ways. Khrushchev insists that the workers must have more incentives, higher pay. President Kennedy implies that some businesses like steel can't set their own prices—and most people, even other businessmen, agree that this state regulation of the 'free market' economy is proper."

Kennedy Run by College Man

YOU WOULD think that the Navy destroyer named USS Joseph P. Kennedy would have as captain a Harvard graduate. But the vessel is captained by Commander Nicholas Mikhalevsky '44. The ship, which is named after the President's brother, is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard; so the skipper came up to the College one sunny April day. The former Hartley Hall resident told us that the vessel was at the Inauguration, but the President has not called upon it for other special duties. Educated in France and the United States, Commander Mikhalevsky is fluent in both French and Russian, but his present post requires only Navyspeech. Said he, "I've really grown to appreciate the broad education that the College gave me. Sometimes I can still hear the gravel voice of Professor Miner's CC lectures echoing in my ears."

Portrait of the Past

NO MAN has contributed more to the preservation and restoration of Columbia's past than Edmund Astley Prentis, a Columbia graduate of 1906. In 1960 he and his sister, Mrs. Katherine Prentis Murphy, donated the King's College Room, a replica of an 18th century room, to the University. In the room, which is part of the Columbiana Collection, hang original portraits of such early College alumni as Alexander Hamilton, Gouverneur Morris, De Witt Clinton and others. But one item that was missing was a portrait of John Jay, class of 1764.

Recently Mr. Prentis heard that French & Company, a New York art dealer, had acquired a painting of John



COMMANDER MIKHALEVSKY '44
The sea and Prof. Miner in his ears

Jay from one of his descendants. The portrait was done by Robert Edge Pine in 1784. Mr. Prentis immediately arranged to purchase it. Now it hangs in the King's College Room along with the other College notables of the past.

Good Insurance

THIS SPRING the Hartford Insurance Group established an annual full-tuition scholarship at Columbia College. The Hartford Group will also give an unrestricted annual grant of \$750 to the College for each scholarship recipient to cover the difference between the actual cost of educating a student at Columbia and the tuition charge. It is a laudable step for the Connecticut insurance companies. By this gift—and others to comparable colleges—they join that small, enlightened band of businessmen who recognize that the future of America is linked not with the success of one or two major industries but with the imagination, intelligence, ingenuity, and knowledge of its young people.

Valedictorian Continues to Make Good

WHAT HAPPENS to Columbia's valedictorians? Some day we'll get a foundation grant and a small staff of researcher-friends to do a thorough study. Now, just one happy note about one of them. Daniel Stephen Ahearn,

the 1949 valedictorian, was recently awarded one of the three Clarke Fisher Ansley Awards for having constructed one of the finest doctoral dissertations of the year at Columbia's Graduate Faculties. Dr. Ahearn, who now lives in Philadelphia, wrote on "Aspects of Federal Reserve Policy, 1951 to 1959: Facts and Controversies." The economic study will be published by Columbia University Press later this year.

Italy Honors Alumnus

ONE COLLEGE ALUMNUS is as well regarded in another country as he is in his own. On March 22 Ernest Cuneo '27 was awarded the Knight Commander, Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy at the Italian Consulate in New York. The award was presented to Mr. Cuneo in recognition of his many years of friendship for and service to Italy. Previously he had received the Palm of Gold of Genoa and the Order of Solidarity. Among those present were Attorney-General Francis Biddle, Ambassador to Brazil Adolph Berle, General Telford Taylor, Gene Tunney, Mrs. Marie LaGuardia, widow of Mayor LaGuardia, and former dean of the College Harry Carman. Mr. Cuneo, who was first decorated by Italy for his work as a liaison officer for the O.S.S., is a distinguished lawyer, author, publisher, and former adviser to President Roosevelt, as well as a long-time and loyal friend of Columbia.



ERNEST CUNEO '27
Recognized again

A New Movie about the College

A MOVIE has been made about Columbia College. Well, it's not really a movie, but a series of 48 color slides for use on a 35 mm. projector. The 20-minute showing is narrated by Government Professor David B. Truman and has occasional background music by the Columbia Glee Club. It was assembled for the College Admissions Office to provide a visual description about the life and study program of the College. Although it was released for use only one month ago, the comments and congratulations have started to pour in. For example, in Memphis, Tennessee where Burnet Tuthill '09, John Moloney '31, and Henry Zurchellen '49 have shown it to over 80 of Shelby County's young scholars, the results have been most encouraging. Any alumnus may obtain the film strip on loan by written request to Thomas Colahan, Associate Director of Admissions, 105 Low Library, Columbia University, New York 27.

Help for Future Doctors

ONE OR TWO pre-medical students in their senior year will approach the Bursar's Office with less reluctance from now on. Harry Leon Lobsenz '12 has given \$25,000 to establish a scholarship fund for needy College seniors headed for medical school. Himself a chemist and business executive, Mr. Lobsenz said "I hope that in due time one or more of the recipients of this scholarship will prove an outstanding addition to the medical profession and will reflect glory on Columbia College

which helped make it possible for him to pursue his studies."

Marching Through Georgia

WHEN Associate Dean John Winton Alexander '39 had to attend the Board of Trustees meeting of Spelman College in Atlanta this April, he decided to have dinner with some of the College men in that fair city. He reports that he has seldom seen a more loyal and eager-to-help group of alumni. Before he left, they all pledged to rake Greater Atlanta for pearls. The men who were so hospitable to Dean Alexander were Wesley Bomm '52, George Chase '51, Silo Fusi '50, H. Fred Gober '39, Dr. Otis Hanes '37, Leroy Jackson '27, William Lozier '35, Richard Maurer '38, Dr. Albert Rayle, Jr. '42.

Songs for an Old Friend

ON APRIL 8 a theater full of 1400 friends came to hear a words-and-music tribute to the Broadway librettist, the late Oscar Hammerstein II '16. The chairman of the Festival was Mrs. Russell Crouse, daughter of the late Columbia professor and author, John Erskine '00. The night was thick with nostalgia and gratitude for Mr. Hammerstein. Mary Martin sang the number she did for him when she first auditioned before him. Bette Davis and Dorothy Stickney read from his correspondence. And seven College students went downtown to sing a number from Hammerstein's first Columbia College Varsity Show.

Portrait of an Alumnus

ON THE WALLS inside Low Library hang the portraits of some of Columbia's most distinguished sons, leaders, and scholars. The newest addition is a painting of Marcellus Hartley Dodge '03, trustee emeritus. A trustee for more than 50 years, "Marcy" Dodge has devoted a major portion of his life to his Alma Mater. Surprisingly, Mr. Dodge is not well-known, especially among younger College men. He has always preferred to remain an anonymous supporter of Columbia's scholars and students and has steadfastly refused any public recognition for his half-century of selfless efforts.

May we recommend that you look for his likeness in Low Library when



MARCELLUS HARTLEY DODGE '03
Anonymous but not unknown

you are there next. Or, remember him the next time you admire the two Low Plaza fountains, one of the gifts of this Christian gentleman. Too many of us noisily throw confetti at Colonel Glenn when we should quietly pay homage to the scientists whose lifetime of intellectual effort made the brief ride possible.

A Lot of Hay

DID YOU KNOW that Columbia University lends money to build race-tracks? We didn't, until we heard about the recent work of Hyman Glickstein '26. This New York labor lawyer is chairman of the executive committee of the San Juan Racing Association which owns and operates the El Comandante Race Track at San Juan, Puerto Rico. The track, called the "Ascot of the Caribbean," has been one of the most popular tourist attractions on the island since it opened in 1957. To help build the \$5,000,000 track, Mr. Glickstein obtained a \$750,000 construction loan from Columbia University and a \$1,000,000 mortgage loan from the Chase Manhattan Bank. Presumably, this was the first time that two such conservative institutions had invested in the horse racing industry, so the loans are a tribute to Mr. Glickstein's ability in the field of finance as well as labor law. The 1926 graduate is also chairman of the board of the Charles Town Racing Association which operates the Shenandoah Downs Track in West Virginia.



DEAN PALFREY, FUND DIRECTOR BARABAS
AND HARRY LOBSENZ '12
To help medicine and the College



GENERAL CHAIRMAN JEROME NEWMAN '17 AT KICK-OFF

"We must remain
restless too..."

11th Annual College Fund Drive Begins

THE ELEVENTH Annual College Fund drive has begun. On April 3 four hundred College alumni, the highest number yet, met at the Columbia University Club for the kick-off meeting and a convivial buffet supper.

The alumni were volunteers who will lead their class contributions during the coming year; some of them were affable and undaunted veterans of several Columbia drives. They heard a report by Theodore Garfield '24, general chairman of the 10th Fund, who said that 7,787 of the College's 22,000 alumni gave \$588,543.56 during the past year, an increase of 13.8 percent over the previous year's total. Then President Kirk told them of some of the important advances of the University, and Dean Palfrey explained how urgent the alumni contributions are for the continued excellence and progress of Columbia College.

To start the new Fund drive, undergraduates John Friedin, chairman of the Senior Fund effort, and Stephen Kelso, president of Pamphratria, gave checks to Jerome Andrew Newman

'17, general chairman of the 11th Fund. The graduating seniors, in gratitude for their four years at Morningside, raised the record sum of \$4,795. 71 percent of the Senior Class presented an average gift of \$11.30 to the College. The fraternities pledged \$4,000 in proceeds from the booths at Homecoming Weekend and their gala Spring Carnival.

Then the chairman of this year's effort, "Jerry" Newman, told the assembled group that he hoped the 11th Fund would be able to increase alumni

participation in annual giving to 50 percent and raise alumni support of the purposes of the College to three-quarters of a million dollars. "If the College is going to expand by nearly one-third, so must our Annual Fund. A great pioneer in the liberal arts, the College is still a restless, developing place that provides one of the very best educations in America. We must remain restless too until we begin to offer it the wholehearted support that we are able to give and that the College so definitely merits."

Ivy League Figures of College Alumni Giving, 1960-61

<i>Average Gift</i>		<i>Percentage of Participation</i>	
\$99.66	Yale	70.7%	Princeton
59.85	Princeton	68.8%	Dartmouth
59.81	Harvard	57.1%	Yale
55.90	Columbia	37.3%	Harvard
49.13	Cornell	34.6%	Brown
44.01	Dartmouth	34.5%	Columbia
39.39	Pennsylvania	26.2%	Cornell
33.35	Brown	23.0%	Pennsylvania



Restaurateur with a Social Conscience

*Proprietor of a famous eating club, this College man
has a desire for justice and excellence*

ON NEW YORK'S West 44th Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue is the eating place, clubhouse, business office, and show-place of the theater world. Nearly all the leading figures of the international legitimate stage dine, talk, and seek attention here. Inside its doors producers try to sign their stars, actors between roles question directors, and all the principals of a new play gather on opening night after the show to read the reviews in the early morning papers. The place is a restaurant called Sardi's.

Sardi's is run like a gentlemen's club. The walls are dark panelled wood, the ceiling is a somber earth color, and the rug is thick. The only decoration in the restaurant is the 950 caricatures of stage personalities on the walls. The bar is a tiny one—only eleven feet long—and is almost hidden in an alcove.

"We run a restaurant, not a tavern," says the owner. The seating at the tables is done with the most precise protocol. Autograph seekers are prohibited; table-hoppers, gaping visitors, even exhibitionists from Hollywood, are promptly put in their place. Each diner's privacy is jealously guarded.

Sardi's performs many special services for its clientele. It tries to help struggling young actors and actresses by introducing them to the rest of the theater community. Yul Brynner said "You've got to give Sardi's credit for the camaraderie you find on Broadway. No one ever heard of me when I came to America just before the war, but I identified myself as an actor in Sardi's and was immediately accepted. In Europe, actors tend to form cliques, but the American theater is one big community, thanks to Sardi's." The restaurant extends credit to actors who

are between parts or in special financial difficulty. For example, José Ferrer had to mortgage his house and borrow on his car to finance his stage production of *Cyrano de Bergerac*. All the while he continued to eat at Sardi's, running up a bill for \$1700, which was never once mentioned to him. Then there are the countless little things, like reminding Rex Harrison or Cedric Hardwicke, who love to eat well and at length, that their curtain time is near.

The waiters at Sardi's are discreet, courteous, and amiable. Most of them have worked there for over 20 years, and unlike many of their occupation, they like their boss, their customers, and each other.

THE MANAGER-OWNER of this world-famous restaurant and club is Vincent Sardi, Jr. '37. He says, "A good

deal of my approach to institutions and individuals was learned at Columbia College. The great professors, the ideals of my fraternity brothers at Sigma Chi, and the whole atmosphere at Columbia during the Depression years combined to implant in me a lively social conscience, a desire to do something *good*. You should have heard me on labor unions in 1937!"

Vincent Sardi, Jr. came to the College as a pre-medical student. But trouble with chemistry encouraged him to change his plans about medicine and to become a restaurateur.

His father, Vincent Sardi, Sr., had started Sardi's restaurant in 1921, and from the beginning cultivated a warm family atmosphere with special attention to theater people, whom the Sardis have always admired. (Vincent Sr., who still goes to work every day, was given the "Tony" Award in 1947 for service to theater folks and the Kecey Award in 1955 for his friendliness and support of the theater.)

Vincent, Jr. after graduation from the College, served a one-year apprenticeship at the Ritz-Carlton as a *commis* or kitchen apprentice, then came back to Sardi's to learn the dining room operation. By 1941 he had become the night manager. When the war started, he enlisted in the Marines. After service in North Carolina, Okinawa and China, Captain Sardi (now major) was discharged in 1946, and returned to the restaurant to become its manager. During the sixteen years

he has run Sardi's he has maintained its traditions, its superb cuisine, and its devotion to the theater.

However, whereas his parents devoted their whole lives to the restaurant and stage people, Vincent, Jr. has become involved in politics, labor-management relations, and the economic development of New York City as well. His extracurricular interests began right after college with his concern for Sardi's employees and other restaurant workers. His efforts on their behalf have been so diligent through the years that he is now a trustee or chairman of the Pension and Welfare Funds of three unions.

During World War II, when he ran the officers' mess at Cherry Point Air Station, he helped to get both the cooking and serving staff and the dining halls integrated. He recalls, "It was a big step for North Carolina in 1943."

AN AMAZING THING is that he is equally respected as a leader of the employers' cause. As president of the Restaurant League of New York City and vice-president of the New York State Restaurant Association, Vincent Sardi, Jr. is also concerned with raising the standards of restaurants. "When I first told friends at Columbia that I wanted to be a restaurateur, they thought I was crazy. Now some of them come in and admit that enjoying good food in the proper atmosphere can be one of the delights of life. But we Americans are still behind the Europeans in realizing that maintaining a good restaurant is kind of a work of art—a worthy endeavor for an educated man."

His understanding of both sides of the restaurant situation has made him a much desired principal in labor-management disputes. In 1961 Vincent, Jr. was the key figure in reaching an important settlement between the restaurant owners and their unions in New York. As a result of his skill during the dispute, he has been asked to sit on the Labor and Management Committee for the World's Fair in 1964-65.

Inevitably, his passion for improvement and excellence led him into politics. He is active in an East Side Reform Democratic group and has helped finance several political enterprises that he hopes will raise the level of New York politics. Eleanor Roosevelt, Ralph Bunche, and many other political fig-

ures now may be seen at Sardi's alongside the theater crowd.

Despite all these activities, Vincent Sardi, Jr.'s fascination for and assistance to the theater has not diminished. In fact, it has increased. In 1958 he opened a Sardi's East to provide a restaurant for the television industry and the new theaters on the East Side of Manhattan. And presently he is planning a new restaurant at the edge of the harbor in Greenwich, Connecticut, which will have a showboat theme.

"I have only one gripe about Columbia College," Vincent Sardi, Jr., a polished and humorous raconteur, said with a smile, "It gives you the unshakable sense that there's so much to do."



... with Mr. & Mrs. Robert Preston



... with Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Drake



... with John Golden, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Mrs. Albert Lasker



Gary Wagner

VINCENT SARDI, JR. '37

"I have only one gripe about the College"



PRESIDENT GRAYSON KIRK
New and growing pressures on the universities



JUSTICE WILLIAM DOUGLAS
Entertaining mountain climber

Columbia's intellectual road shows

*Scholars from Morningside have begun talking in cities around
America about our pressing educational problems*

More than 600 Columbia alumni and friends were finishing their dinner in the huge Terrace Banquet Room of Washington's Shoreham Hotel, when Supreme Court Justice William Orville Douglas '25 LL.B. rose to welcome the diners and introduce the speakers. He was entertaining and eloquent; only a few alumni noticed that he pronounced Dr. Jacques Barzun's name "Jake Barzoon." President Kirk followed, saying briefly, "There are new and growing pressures on the universities—from industry, government, and foreign nations. America's great homes of learning and teaching are being forced to fragment their energies."

Then three of Columbia's leading scholar-teachers rose in turn to express their views about this problem. Dr. Barzun, Dean of Faculties and Provost of Columbia, said that the purpose of a university is "to remove ignorance" and "the business of removing ignorance, the business of teaching and research is exacting enough to take up the time and strength of the most energetic men you can bring together."

"But," he added, "since the last war, the outside demands on the university have become a regular bombardment. We may be nearing a point of diminishing returns, where the professor has to neglect his students in order to get through his consulting." Said Dr. Barzun, "The time has come when we must weigh every new proposal."

Harry W. Jones, Cardozo Professor of Jurisprudence at the Law School, seconded Dr. Barzun's remarks, but added a dash of salt. "A great university, like a wise virgin, understands when and how to say 'no.'" Professor Jones said that "the university's distinctive task is the pursuit of 'pure' knowledge, the timelessly significant and universal." He contended that this pursuit is the best way to serve society, even though it may often appear that the persons who use or apply the basic findings are more practical, useful and important figures. "When the philosophers are off working as kings, where are we to look when our social and legal orders are in need of a philosophy?"

Professor of physics Polykarp Kusch, sorry that he could not find "instructive disagreement" with the other speakers, said that he would speak about that "fashionable pursuit" of research. With drollery, he said that if you wish to sneer at a colleague today you need only claim that "he is anti-research." The 1955 Nobel Prize winner contended that it was not the *amount* of research that was important to knowledge, but the *kind* of research. "Accumulation of masses of reports does not necessarily make for greatness." He warned, "The contemporary belief in the value of anything at all that is called 'research' has put a high premium on what is often trivial, unimportant, and dull." Worse still the belief impairs "the importance of teaching" and "the taste of the academic community in intellectual matters." For Dr. Kusch, "research should be done in an attempt to answer questions of generality and importance" or "profound questions." "A university ought not to do technical or intellectual chores for anyone."



PHYSICIST POLYKARP KUSCH
Research is valued too highly



LAW PROFESSOR HARRY JONES
Be like a wise virgin



DEAN JACQUES BARZUN
A professor has to neglect the students

The speakers were participants in the "Columbia in Washington" program—a one-day affair that brought various University officials and scholars to the banks of the Potomac on March 28, 1962. The meeting in Washington was the eighth in a series of national educational forums that Columbia has staged around the country during the last four years. The forums began in May, 1958 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, with a discussion of the problems of modern education by President Kirk, President McIntosh of Barnard, and Dean Chamberlain of the College. The next year two prominent professors were added to the speaker's rostrum and meetings were held in Chicago and Denver in May, 1959. Other forums were held in Detroit (April, 1960), San Francisco and Los Angeles (December, 1960) and Cleveland (November, 1961).

The format of each national forum has remained fairly similar. At Washington, for example, Dean Palfrey and the speakers met at lunch with College alumni leaders from Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia to learn about the alumni and admissions situation in the area. Then at 3:30 in the afternoon Jean Palmer of Barnard, Assistant Dean Barr of the Engineering School, and Dr. Thomas Colahan of the College spoke to and answered questions from 140 guidance officers, principals, and headmasters. In the evening there was a cocktail reception and dinner for the secondary school

officials and all interested Columbia University alumni in the Washington area.

The purpose of the national forums is manifold. Perhaps the most important is to outline and dramatize to a wide public some of the major issues that confront modern education. But the forums permit an exchange of information on college admissions, an opportunity to improve alumni efforts in an area, a chance for graduates distant from Morningside to hear and meet again Columbia's leaders and top scholars, and an evening of good talk and good fellowship.

One unexpected benefit of the national forums has been the illuminating interchange of ideas among professors in different fields during the plane trips and at the forums themselves. At

least two Columbia scholars have noted that they have been forced to do more thinking about basic educational trends and issues at one forum than they have had to do during an entire year on the Columbia campus. At the Washington meeting Professor Kusch asked, "Why can't we have discussions like this more often at Columbia?"

The reports from alumni, secondary school officers, and the press indicate that the Columbia National Forums have been immensely popular. Said one College alumnus in Washington, "this is the finest Columbia event to be conceived in recent years. No other single thing has done more to help me fully appreciate the brilliance and public concern of my Alma Mater." The next forum will be in Dallas, Texas in December, 1962.

REED HARRIS '32, ALBERT KAY '35, ARCHIE SABIN '31, AND DR. BARZUN
LISTEN TO DEAN PALFREY
To improve alumni organization and College admissions



DEATHS

Columbia faculty and students were shocked by the death of Professor of Sociology C. WRIGHT MILLS on March 20, 1962. He was 46 years old.

Professor Mills, who had suffered a heart attack on December 9, 1960, had been on leave from the University since that date. He had just completed a book, *The Marxists*, which is scheduled for publication soon.

Once called a "somewhat angry sociologist," Professor Mills was often the center of controversy. He was criticized in the American press for his most recent book, *Listen Yankee*, which is a commendation of the aims of the Cuban revolution. Other books—equally incisive and controversial—exposed the American middle-class (*White Collar*) and America's ruling group (*The Power Elite*).

Always outspoken in what he considered an era of mass political apathy and conformism of thought and action, he attracted large crowds at his lectures. Even those who disagreed with his political views, widely respected him for what one associate called "his fantastic dedication

and energy." He was regarded by other scholars as a kind of twentieth century "Renaissance man." In addition to his ability as a lecturer and sociologist, he also mastered a skill with machinery and completely rebuilt his home with his own hands.

Born in Waco, Texas, Professor Mills received his B.A. and M.A. degrees in philosophy and sociology from the University of Texas and his Ph.D. degree in sociology and anthropology from the University of Wisconsin. From 1941 to 1945 he was associate professor of sociology at the University of Maryland. In 1945 he received a Guggenheim Fellowship and was appointed to the faculty at Columbia. For three years he was director of the labor research division of Columbia's Bureau of Applied Social Research. He was named professor of sociology in 1956.



C. WRIGHT MILLS

- 1892 A. WRIGHT CHAPMAN
October 20, 1961
CONRAD S. KEYES
DAVID H. TAYLOR
December 28, 1961
- 1902 GEORGE H. DANTON
March 11, 1962
- 1903 DR. MURRAY H. BASS
March 9, 1962
- 1905 ALFRED W. ATKINS
February 19, 1962
HERBERT J. FLOWER
October 19, 1959
DR. GRENELLE B. TOMPKINS
February 22, 1962
- 1907 HENRY C. BETJEMANN
- 1909 MICHAEL N. CHANALIS
January 16, 1962
- 1911 REV. RAYMOND E. BROCK
February 1, 1962
JOSEPH C. FERRARA
GEORGE C. PETERS
January 3, 1962
- 1912 RUSSELL J. LOWE
February 21, 1962
- 1913 LEONARD DICKSON
March 1, 1961
REED W. HYDE
March, 1962
PAUL M. OGILVIE
ADOLPH G. SYSKA
- 1914 REV. HENRY KAUFFMAN
April 9, 1962
DONALD S. McNULTY
January 24, 1962
PROF. FRANZ SCHRADER
March 22, 1962
- 1915 HAROLD ALBERT LAMB
April 9, 1962
- 1917 SAMUEL DREYER
March 28, 1962
JOHN P. HANSON
April 10, 1962
WILLIAM M. HUGHES
December 16, 1961
DR. JOSEPH S. SOMBERG
March 2, 1962
- 1918 CHARLES R. BARRETT
April 8, 1962

- 1919 HERBERT M. ROGERS
February 26, 1962
PAUL F. WILLARD
January 29, 1962
RAYMOND G. ZINCKGRAF

- 1920 DR. HYMAN BORSHAW
February 2, 1962
CHARLES F. CADIGAN
February 13, 1961

- 1922 HORACE C. COON
December 10, 1961
J. J. VAN SCHOONHOVEN, JR.
February 4, 1962
MARTIN M. STERNFELS
November 1, 1961

- 1923 JARRETT H. BUYS
November 30, 1961
CLARENCE G. MERRITT
November 4, 1961
DONALD H. WRIGHT

- 1924 GORDON R. STREICH
February 11, 1962

- 1925 HENRY N. ELY

- 1926 AARON E. MARGULIS
December 12, 1960

- 1927 NOAH T. BARNES
January 31, 1962
IRVING V. DEMAREST
February 1, 1962
ALAN M. MAX
June 26, 1961

- 1930 ALBERT EDWARD VON DOENHOFF
March 24, 1962
THOMAS F. MEADE
December 26, 1961

- 1931 ERIC RAHM
October 17, 1961

- 1933 FREDERICK C. TONETTI
January 29, 1962

- 1934 JOHN C. MERKLING
March 30, 1962

- 1943 JAY B. KRANE
October 18, 1961

- 1950 LT. ROBERT J. LEYH
May, 1960

- 1957 IVAN K. T. SAMSONOFF
April 26, 1961



HAROLD LAMB '15 died on April 9, 1962, after a short illness. He was 69 years old.

Mr. Lamb, a fine historical novelist, gave millions of readers a colorful picture of some of the great men of history. He chronicled the lives of historical figures such as Alexander the Great, Cyrus the Great, Charlemagne, Hannibal, Genghis Khan, and Tammerlane with what one reviewer termed "rare literary skill, and scholarly surefootedness."

Mr. Lamb's first successful historical biography, *Genghis Khan*, was published in 1927. His most recent book, *Babur the Tiger: First of the Great Moguls* was published last October. He also wrote two books for children, *Durandal and Kirby*.

With his knowledge of the history of Asia and the Middle East, he provided valuable historical help for motion pictures such as Cecil B. De Mille's *The Crusades*. Having travelled extensively in Asia, Russia, and the Middle East gathering information for his historical novels, he was employed during World War II by the Office of Strategic Services in the Middle East.

A director of the American Friends of the Middle East, Inc., Mr. Lamb read Turkish, Persian, and Arabic, as well as Latin and French. He was the recipient of many awards including a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1929, a medal from the Persian Government in 1932 for scientific research, and the silver medal of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco in 1933.

DR. GEORGE H. DANTON '02 died in Berkeley, California on March 11, 1962 at the age of 81.

Dr. Danton, who received his Ph.D. in German from Columbia in 1907, was also an authority on China, where he served from 1916 to 1927 as head of the German Department at Tsing Hua University in Peiping. He was the author or translator of more than twenty books. These include *Germany Ten Years After* (1928), *The Culture and Contacts of the United States and China, 1784-1844* (1931), and *The Chinese People—New Problems, Old Backgrounds* (1938).

After his return from China, Dr. Danton headed the German Department at Oberlin College and later was chairman of the Department of Modern Languages at Union College until his retirement 12 years ago. After his retirement he taught German at the Universities of Arizona and Texas and travelled abroad extensively.

He is survived by his son, J. Perlam Danton, presently dean of the Library School at the University of California, Berkeley, by his son's two children, and by the children of his deceased daughter Elinor, the first wife of Edwin O. Reischauer, U.S. ambassador to Japan.

DR. FRANZ SCHRADER '14, former chairman of Columbia's zoology department, died on March 22, 1962. He was 71 years old.

A member of the National Academy of Science and a past president of the American Society of Zoologists, Dr. Schrader was known as an authority on cytology, the study of cells. He was named a Professor Emeritus of Zoology by Columbia when he retired from the faculty in 1959, and since then he had been a visiting professor at Duke University, where he worked in collaboration with his wife, also a cytologist.

Born in Magdeburg, Germany, Dr. Schrader came to this country at the age of 10, graduated from the College in 1914 and received a Columbia Ph.D. degree in 1919. After serving on the faculty of Bryn Mawr College for 10 years, he returned to Columbia in 1930 as Professor of Zoology. He headed the department from 1937 to 1940 and from 1946 to 1949.

Dr. Schrader was the author of two books, *The Sex Chromosomes* (1927), and *Mitosis* (1944), and was a former editor of "The Journal of Morphology," the "Columbia Biology Series" and the "Journal of Biophysical and Biochemical Cytology."





CLASS NOTES

00

Melville H. Cane
5 West 45th St.
New York 36, N. Y.

Joseph Diehl Fackenthal continues his active association with the New York Trap Rock Corporation as its general counsel and chairman of its board of directors.

02

Henry F. Haviland
60 Jefferson Avenue
Maplewood, N. J.

Our 60th reunion will be at the Commencement Day luncheon, Tuesday, June 5. Contact John Fitch, 138 Pearl Street, New York 5, N. Y. for reservations. John, by the way, has been traveling through the South, visiting friends along the way.

Henry and Doris Haviland go to their Cape Cod home at South Chatham, Mass. on May 15 to stay until October 15.

03

Rudolph Schroeder
Hudson Trust Building
51 Newark Street
Hoboken, N. J.

Our Annual Luncheon Meeting in conjunction with the Class of '03 Engineering will be held some time in May. Last year the combined classes had an attendance of 18 of which 11 were from the College: Allen, Ansorge, Dudlev, Fuld, Keeler, Hendrickson, Hills, Hoffman, Isaacs, Warren and Schroeder. Our guest on that occasion was Vice-President John Krout.

Marcy Dodge has been named Trustee Emeritus of the University. For his many long years of service, the University has hung a handsome oil painting of him in Low Memorial Library. Marcy has been ill recently, but is getting along well.

Nothing seems to stop George E. Warren, who just motored north from Florida with two '03 classmates, Lem Biglow and Irving H. Cornell, after visiting Leroy Hendrickson at Pompano.

04

James L. Robinson
220 Park Street
Montclair, N. J.

Dr. Otto H. Leber has been cited by the Associated Physicians of Montclair and Vicinity for his "long and extraordinary service to the association and to the community." Dr. Leber is a former president of the association and also served as its historian from 1949-61. He has been practicing in Montclair since 1926.

05

Ronald F. Riblet
80 Russell Road
Fanwood, N. J.

The class held an informal luncheon at the Columbia University Club on April 11 to meet the five 1905 scholars: William Meyers '64 (Cuthell Scholarship), Allan Eller '64 (50th Reunion Scholarship), Lewis Gardner '64 (Columbia College Federation Scholarship), Robert J. Rennick '62 and Paul Kende '63 (both Milton L. Cornell Scholarship).

06

Roderick Stephens
79 Madison Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

The 61st annual dinner of the class was held on April 26 in Ferris Booth Hall. Guests of the class were Joe Coffee, assistant to the President, and the holders of the Frank D. Fackenthal and 1906 scholarships.

The Committee for the 11th College Fund Campaign consists of the same members as last year—Lee, Porter, Lippmann, Rejall, Raymond, Thurlow, and Selig.

Kenneth Webb has written a sonnet dedicated to the class of 1906 which has been adopted as the 1906 Class Poem. Ken has also been elected Poet Laureate for the class.

08

Ernest F. Griffin
124 Main Street
Tarrytown, N. Y.

Ernest F. Griffin, who is historian of the Village of Tarrytown, gave a talk on March 25 to the Westchester County Historical Society on "The History of the Tarrytowns."

09

T. C. Morgan
1173 Bushwick Avenue
Brooklyn 21, N. Y.

Many of our classmates have been heading south for the winter. Among those who spent the winter in Florida are Barber, Carrol, Child, Henraken, Loder, Loening, Melville, and Bovere. Few went as far south as D. D. Streeter, though, who traveled all the way to the Antarctic.

11

Joseph Murray
551 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

The class of 1911 biographical index reveals that several members of '11 have achieved fame and fortune. Among the leaders in New York City are Donald Lowe, chairman of the Port of New York Authority, and Richard Patterson, chairman of the Mayor's Reception Committee, which welcomed Astronaut Glenn.

Peter Grimm, who is chairman of William A. White & Sons, was in the news recently when the Real Estate Board of New York gave him and a salesman in the company its award for the most ingenious reality transaction of 1961—a complicated deal on Manhattan's East Side.

12

Roscoe C. Ingalls
100 Broadway
New York 5, N. Y.

Publisher Alfred Knopf was featured recently in the "food, fashions, family furnishings" section of the *New York Times*. Mr. Knopf, long known for his love of fine food and wine, has a wine cellar in his home which contains an impressive assortment of vintage Burgundies, Bordeaux, and other notable wines, including several bottles of a fine California wine "to show visiting Englishmen and Frenchmen what we produce in this country." Mr. Knopf has kept a record over a period of years of his wines, the date the bottle was purchased, the estimate of the bottle's worth, the menu that the wine accompanied and the names of the guests who drank it. He also has kept a book of menus served in the Knopf home over many years.

Rev. Gilbert Darlington received a citation on February 1 for his 41-year devotion to the American Bible Society. The citation was presented at a dinner in his honor at the Hotel Delmonico upon the occasion of his retirement. Rev. Darlington joined the American Bible Society as treasurer in 1920 and served in that post through 1957, when he reduced his activities and became the society's investment officer. He will continue to serve as consultant to the society.



GILBERT DARLINGTON '12 (right)
Devotion to the Bible

14

Frank W. Demuth
3240 Henry Hudson
Parkway
New York 63, N. Y.

Our Annual Cocktail Party was held this year on January 31 at the new apartment of Bill Wurster and his wife Alice on the 16th floor of Gracie Towers. Everyone enjoyed the beautiful night view of New York City and the East River. The Wursters had a famous interior decorator design all their new furniture and appointments with the focal point of each room a color-

ful oil painting made by Alice. After the cocktails and hors d'oeuvres, most of those present had dinner together at the near-by Orient Room restaurant. During the festivities Pinky Rhinehart telephoned from Southern Pines, N.C. to greet his classmates. Those present were: the Noltes, van Burens, Forsters, Hirschs, Johnsons, Josephs, Sam Kaufmans, Lynchs, Nielsens, Stan Smiths, Ken Valentines, Byron, Patterson, Slade, and Mrs. Sol Smith.

15

Ray N. Spooner
c/o Allen N. Spooner
& Son, Inc.
143 Liberty Street
New York 6, N. Y.

Several of our classmates seem to have itchy feet. Those seasoned European travelers, Al Esser and his wife, have now left to visit their son in Texas before proceeding to Los Angeles, Hawaii, and possibly the Orient. Lou Mouquin and his wife have sought the sunny skies of Bermuda for a change. Ken Smith and his wife will soon be relaxing in Palm Springs, California. Also planning to visit California summer spots soon is Duke Olmstead, who is enjoying a well-earned retirement.

Cherman Axelrod has taken up a career as a painter. His one-man show began April 16 at the Bodley Gallery. According to the N.Y. *World Telegram and Sun*, his "vivid abstractions" make "Jackson Pollock look like Currier and Ives."

16

Arthur C. Goerlich
110 East End Avenue
New York 28, N. Y.

At a meeting called by our president, Felix Wormser, just before the Christmas holidays, we decided to experiment with a monthly luncheon for the members of the class. Beginning with the first Monday in January, we have met regularly each month with increasing attendance at every meeting.

Other class activities include a class dinner later this year. Melvin Krulwich has agreed to be chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements.

Edward Shea, who has earned the thanks of his classmates for his services last year, has been persuaded to accept again the job of Fund Chairman.

Arthur Goerlich is president of the new College of Insurance. The by-laws for the college are being drafted by a committee whose chairman is Robert Watt.

18

Carlos B. Smith
136 Liberty Street
New York 6, N. Y.

Edward C. Meagher has been elected a director of the Texas Gulf Sulphur Com-

pany. Ed has been with the company for 41 years and has been vice-president and treasurer since 1957.

The committee in charge of our 45th reunion held its first meeting at a cocktail party at the Columbia University Club on April 11. The actual date of the reunion is still undecided, but it will be sometime late in the spring of 1963. At the meeting the new class officers were announced: Albert C. Redpath, president; Ed Meagher, Paul Dreux, and Jack Fairfield, vice-presidents. Carlos Smith and Dick Wagner retained their offices as secretary and treasurer, respectively.

21

Archie O. Dawson
United States Courthouse
7 Foley Square
New York, N. Y.

The class held its annual dinner at the Columbia University Club on April 26th, at which time the Annual Class Award was presented to a member of the class. Sydney Waldecker was in charge of arrangements for the dinner and Coach Donelli came as the guest of the class.

Alfred E. Bachrach, president of Temple Emanu-El, the largest Jewish house of worship in the country, was presented an award by the temple's Men's Club on January 17 for his service to the congregation and the community.

24

Theodore C. Garfield
1430 Third Avenue
New York 28, N. Y.

District Attorney Frank S. Hogan has been elected a life member of the board of trustees of Columbia University. He succeeds the Rev. Dr. John Heuss, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, who has become a trustee emeritus.

Mal Brown, memory wizard, oarsman, and Wall Street analyst, is the class chairman for the 11th Annual Columbia College Fund. As his vice chairman, Ben Miller is learning the secrets of the trade so that he will be ready to follow Mal next year.

Morris Watkins was named Chairman of District II of the American Alumni Council on January 26. His term is two years.



FRANK HOGAN '24
Now a trustee

Several members of the class have published books recently. Dave Cori's latest novel *The Minstrel Boy* has been published by Macmillan Company. Dr. Milton Plotz's work on coronary diseases, which already has been published in four foreign countries, has now been translated into Italian. And Dr. Les Tuchman, though not in the news himself, has been taking pleasure in the critics' praise of his wife's book, *Guns in August*, a Book of the Month Club selection.

Also in the news was Victor Whitehorn, president of Eastern Life Insurance Company, who was heard recently on the "Dollars and Cents" program on station WOR.

In the business world—Albert E. Van Dusen has been appointed vice-president and general counsel for the California Texas Oil Corporation, and John T. Cahill of the law firm of Cahill, Gordon, Reindel & Ohl has been elected chairman of the board of directors of Avis, Inc., the nation's second largest car rental company.

25 Henry E. Curtis
J. Walter Thompson Co.
420 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Lincoln A. Werden of the *New York Times* has been elected president of the Football Writers Association of New York. Also elected to a new position is John W. Balet who was named a vice-president of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. He will be in charge of data processing and customer accounting.

Lionel Trilling's short story "Of this Time, of that Place" was produced by Alcoa Premiere on ABC-TV on May 6.

26 Andrew E. Stewart
100 Broadway
New York 5, N. Y.

Murray I. Gurfein has been elected to his third consecutive term as president of United HIAS Service, the world-wide Jewish migration agency. Murray is a member of the New York law firm of Goldstein, Judd & Gurfein, and a former member of the New York State Temporary Commission on the Courts.

27 Lester S. Rounds
One Brick Oven Road
Port Chester, N. Y.

The class is preparing for its 35th reunion to be held May 25, 26, and 27 at the Sedgewood Club in Carmel, New York. John T. Lorch, Chicago attorney, is chairman of the reunion committee, and George S. French is vice-chairman, handling arrangements from the New York end.

Dr. George Woodbridge has been named an assistant professor of history at Barnard College. Dr. Woodbridge joined the Barnard history department in 1960. He previously served as deputy director for the U. S. government in Cairo, Egypt and in the State Department in Washington, London, and Teheran. He has also been executive assistant to the director general and chief historian of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration as well as vice-president and treasurer of the Eclipse Glass Company in Thomaston, Conn.



JOSEPH
SHRAWDER '28
A colorful post

28 Harry Lyter
Chase Manhattan Bank
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York 15, N. Y.

Louis H. Taxin was honored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews at a Brotherhood Award Dinner on February 26 for his "distinguished service in the field of human relations." The testimonial dinner paid tribute to his "outstanding accomplishments in the food industry" and his "notable accomplishments in community affairs." Mr. Taxin has not only served as president of Shopwell Foods, Inc. (1933-55) and thereafter as president of Daltch Crystal Dairies, Inc., but has also been active in numerous philanthropic organizations.

Joseph Shrawder has been named general manager of Du Pont's Pigments Department. Joe has been with Du Pont since 1934. He spent ten years in their west coast sales district before returning to the East in 1948 to become manager of technical sales in Wilmington. He was named assistant general manager of the Pigments Department in 1951.

31 Bernard J. Hanneken
111 Van Buren Avenue
Teaneck, N. J.

Lawyer Henry G. Walter, Jr. represented the Duke and Duchess of Windsor recently in their protest against a half-hour biographical program about them on WNBC-TV. The program was cancelled after Mr. Walter wrote a letter to the National Broadcasting Company stating that the program was an invasion of privacy.

34 John Grady
19 Lee Avenue
Hanchorne, N. J.

Robert Lee Corsbie has resigned from the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission to become a general partner of Rose, Beaton & Corsbie, Architects and Engineers. Bob went to Washington in 1951 to head an Atomic Energy Commission office concerned with the development and dissemination of information on the effects of nuclear explosions on man and his environment. In 1952 he was appointed director of the Civil Effects Test Group, AEC and has conducted programs in all the test series at the Nevada Test Site. He has been the approving director, author, or contributor for more than 200 reports on the effects of blast, thermal radiation, bomb radiation, and fallout on foods, houses, animals and structures during more than 100 nuclear test devices.

Dr. Nicholas E. Golovin, formerly with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has joined the staff of Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, the President's special assistant for science and technology. In his new position, his principal area of interest will continue to be space science and technology.

Robert D. L. Gardiner found an historic petition, dated February 22, 1792, among a group of family papers in the house of his great-great aunt in Sag Harbor, New York. The petition is addressed to the N. Y. State Legislature by the trustees of Columbia College requesting financial assistance because its fund had been depleted by the events of the American Revolution. The petition will be displayed in the Columbian Room of the University's Department of Special Collections. Bob, who is one of the directors of the 1964-65 World's Fair, is a prominent collector of and authority on Americana with a special interest in the Colonial, Revolutionary, and post-Revolutionary periods.



ROBERT LEE CORSBIE '34
Escape from fallout



PRES. KIRK AND ROBERT GARDINER '34
Financial need an old story

of U. S. history. Among his ancestors is Lion Gardiner (1599-1663), a British colonist, who purchased Gardiner's Island at the eastern tip of Long Island from the Indians in 1639. He founded on the island the first English colony in what is now New York. The island has remained in the Gardiner family longer than any other piece of land in New York has been owned by one family.

37

Murray T. Bloom
40 Hemlock Drive
Kings Point, N. Y.

Ernest G. de la Ossa has resigned as vice president of the International Paper Company to join Federated Department Stores Inc. as vice president in charge of management planning. He is assigned to set up programs to meet needs for key management personnel.

38

Herbert C. Rosenthal
The Penthouse
42 West 39th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

Planning is already underway for our 25th anniversary reunion at Arden House in June, 1963. We are letting you know a year in advance so that you can reserve time.

We are also looking forward to a big gift to the Columbia College Fund, to commemorate our 25th anniversary. Your class president and Joe Roberts, Fund chairman, had lunch recently with Dean John Palfrey, from whom we learned first hand of the need for more scholarship funds.

Ed Schleider is planning another one of those famous steak and beer dinners for the class early this June. A few more details have to be ironed out, such as the exact date and whether we should break precedent by inviting wives. As soon as this is clarified, we will be asking for reservations.

You will also probably be hearing from Wally Jones, who has agreed to serve as our class chairman on an alumni wills committee.

Various '38 men are in the news. Architect Vincent G. Kling has won the highest honor, the First Design Award, in the 9th Annual Design Awards Program sponsored by *Progressive Architecture*, national architectural magazine, for his design of the Municipal Services Building for the City of Philadelphia.

John F. Bateman, the coach of the undefeated Rutgers football team, was named the "College Coach of the Year" by the Washington Touchdown Club. John led the Scarlet Knights to nine victories and no losses last autumn, following an 8-and-1 record in 1960. The undefeated season was Rutgers' first in ninety-three years.

A. Gordes Kuhlback, former executive vice president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, has been appointed director of finance for the Port of New York Authority. He assumed his new duties on April 16.

Although we mentioned him only a few months ago, we have to tell you about the blurb that went with an article by Ralph Gleason recently in *Scholastic Roto*. It says that Ralph "has edited an anthology, *Jazz Session*, lectured at the University of California, served as an adviser to the Monterey and Newport Jazz Festivals, serves on the board of both the Institute of Jazz Studies and the Lenox School of Jazz, and is now assembling a video-taped series on jazz for the National Educational Television Network."

Sholom Kahn's anthology *A Whole Loaf: Stories from Israel* received a favorable review in the *New York Times* a few months back.



VINCENT G. KLING '38
First prize for design



A. GERDES
KULBACH '38
Financial wizard

Herbert C. Rosenthal is more than usually busy this spring. Herb conducted a clinic for the New York Chapter of the Public Relations Society on April 10, was panel leader in an all-day workshop on "Communicating with Employees" on April 12, and is conducting a five-evening course for the New York Business Paper Editors Association to train business editors in the use of graphic techniques for the presentation of facts, figures, and ideas.

39

Clifford H. Ramsdell
535 Longview Road
South Orange, N. J.

David B. Hertz, formerly head of operations research for Arthur Anderson & Co., has joined McKinsey & Co., Inc., Management Consultants, as a principal and director of operations research. Holding a doctorate from Columbia University, David, who is a graduate in Naval Engineering Science from the U. S. Post Graduate School as well, is also a lecturer in operations research at Columbia.



HIS NEW BUILDING IN PHILADELPHIA

40

Julius S. Impellizzeri
Exercycle Corporation
630 Third Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

William Graham Cole, president of Lake Forest College, was awarded the 1962 Silver Plaque of the Chicago and Northern Illinois Region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews for his achievements in the field of human relations. Among the previous recipients of the awards are General Lucius Clay, Albert Lasker, Vice President Charles G. Dawes, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Clifton M. Utley, Helen Hayes, and Louis L. Mann. The 1962 Silver Plaque was awarded to Dr. Cole in recognition of his forthright stand for tolerance and understanding among all peoples, especially for his insistence on complete local autonomy in membership selection practices by fraternities and sororities on the Lake Forest College campus, that is selection without bars as to race, creed, or color.

Dr. James F. Beard has been promoted to full professor of English at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts.

42

Victor J. Zaro
563 Walker Road
Wayne, Pa.

Dr. Donald Keene has been awarded the Kikuchi Kan Prize for distinguished achievement in Japanese letters. Don is the first non-Japanese to receive the prize, which is named in honor of Kikuchi Kan, noted Japanese playwright and novelist. The award is made annually by the Japanese literary magazine, *Bungei Shunju*, and the Society for the Promotion of Japanese Culture. It was presented to Don in Tokyo on March 6.

43

Connie S. Maniatty
Minute Man Hill
Westport, Conn.

Several classmates have been appointed to new positions. Don N. McLean has been promoted to Commander in the Navy and has also been named a Diplomat of the American Board of Surgery. He is attached to the United States Naval Hospital at Newport. Don was on the American Antarctic Research Expedition 1946-48.

Owen Zurhellen, Jr. has recently been appointed American Consul in Munich, Germany. His son, incidentally, is the first member of the class of 1943 to enter Columbia College.

In the business world—Clyde Namblen has been made assistant sales manager of Arvida Realty Corporation of Boca Raton, Florida; and John Zullo has been appointed plant manager of the American Chemical Corporation in Long Beach, California.

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DONALD
CAMPBELL '44
Into the limelight



44

Walter H. Wager
315 Central Park West
New York 25, N. Y.

Several of our classmates are the authors of new books. Rudolph von Abele has just published his first novel and is reported to be working on another. Walter Wager has completed a book on his Greenland experiences at Camp Century for autumn publication by Chilton. The film version of Gordon Cotler's comic book of fiction entitled *The Bottletop Affair* has just been released under the title "The Horizontal Lieutenant."

Speaking of films, Mort Lindsey is busy as a top musical director in Hollywood, where he recently did such a fine job on the Judy Garland TV special. And in the legitimate theater, Professor Theodore Hoffman of the Carnegie Tech Drama School has just won the Simon Dugong Award for 1961.

N. Y. State Assemblyman Donald Arthur Campbell has come into prominence recently as chairman of the Assembly Committee on Ethics and Guidance. This committee, which had convened only once in the eight years since its creation, has suddenly sprung to life as a result of the conflict of interest charges brought by Democratic Assemblyman Mark Lane against Speaker Joseph F. Carlino. These charges were thrown into the lap of Donald Campbell's dormant committee. Don, who was born in Amsterdam, N. Y. and has always had his home there, is engaged in one-man general law practice in the town. He has been a State Assemblyman for eleven years.

Another lawyer, Fairfield Hoban, has been promoted to chief attorney for the N. Y. State Insurance Fund.

On the west coast, poet and teacher Louis Simpson is completing his third year on the English faculty at the University of California, Berkeley.

46

Irwin Oder
80 Lenox Road
Brooklyn 26, N. Y.

For the past two years Gene Bruck has been program director, folio editor, and music director of New York's WBAI, an FM radio station which is supported financially by some 10,000 subscribers. WBAI

came into being in 1958 as a commercial station devoted almost exclusively to classical music. In 1960 when it became non-commercial and Gene was put in charge, much of the music was replaced by talk. Gene believes in providing a little something for everyone in his audience. Among the programs he has run are a tape of the meeting of the House Un-American Activities Committee in San Francisco last fall, a program on the Cuban Revolution, and readings by Beatnik poets. One of his projects is the return of the famed "Town Meeting of the Air." Gene is somewhat dubious about the future of the station once New York's educational TV channel opens. "I think we're going to have real trouble and it may be we've had our day," he says. "But if we have—which I doubt—I hope at least it's been interesting radio."

Roy M. Cohn, chairman and principal stockholder of Lionel Corporation, the nation's largest maker of toy trains, recently took over temporarily as chief executive officer of the company. During the last year Lionel lost more than \$2.5 million, as compared with earnings of \$1.52 per share for the previous year. Roy is also general counsel to the Fifth Avenue Coach Lines and has had his hands full fighting New York City's seizure of the bus firm.

Fritz Stern took part in the series of early morning Monday through Friday programs on international affairs over WNEW-TV which was initiated the last week in March. Fritz lectured on "Berlin and the Two Germanies."

Dr. Preston K. Munter has been appointed an assistant director of Harvard University Health Services. Dr. Munter, who is a psychiatrist, will supervise the post-graduate education of the staff, act as a liaison with professional societies, and direct the dissemination of information about the University Health Services to patients, their families and the Harvard University community.

47

John G. Bonomi
449 East 14th Street
New York, N. Y.

Edward N. Costikyan has been elected to succeed Carmine De Sapio as leader of the New York County Democratic Executive Committee. With the tacit support of Mayor Wagner, Ed was chosen over John T. Harrington, the candidate of the reform group. However, Mr. Harrington has promised that the reform leaders will cooperate with Mr. Costikyan as long as he follows "a program of reform and democratization of the party."

As the new Democratic leader of New York County, Ed will be the titular head of the party organization in Manhattan. He will be the local spokesman for party policy, will lead in organizing for election campaigns and will have much to say about who is chosen for appointment to city and federal jobs. But because of

recent rules changes intended to democratize the party organization in Manhattan, he is not likely to hold as much political power as Carmine De Sapio did. Ed has said he will continue his law practice during his term of office, which expires after the primary election of 1963. The leader is paid no salary.

48

Dave Schraffenberger
26 Quaker Road
Short Hills, N. J.

The '48 Christmas Party, held on December 16 in John Jay Hall, was made especially enjoyable this time by the large turnout of children—more than ever before. The highlight of the evening was the presentation of the class of '48 award to Dean Chamberlain.

The next scheduled get-together will be the spring reunion. Ed Paul is acting as a committee of one to select a site for the reunion. Any classmate with suitable facilities and acreage plus an unflinching spirit may reach Ed at Taconic Road, Greenwich, Conn. Ed is also serving as class chairman for the 11th Annual Columbia College Fund campaign with Dave Schraffenberger as vice-chairman.

A couple of '48ers have been keeping us informed about foreign affairs and sports. Ken Bernstein's skilful reporting (NBC Radio News) from Argentina has had David Brinkley biting his fingernails. Lud Duroska has changed sports desks, trading his old one at the Newark Star Ledger for a new 6-drawer job at the New York Herald Tribune.

Dr. William Nemer has been named chairman of the Curriculum of the Program in American Language Instruction, the appointment to be effective July 1. Dr. Nemer has taught English for foreign students in both the American Language Center and the English Department of the School of General Studies from 1952-1959. During this time he switched his interests from English to linguistics and earned his Ph.D. degree from the University in linguistics. Since 1959 he has been a research associate with the Haskins Laboratories.

Ted Kleiman announces the organization of a new firm, Hudson Securities, Inc., specializing in real estate investment securities. Offices are at 16 E. 42nd Street, N. Y. C.



WILLIAM
NEMER '48
*English for
foreigners*

Dr. Earl K. Brown, assistant professor of history and political science at Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, has been awarded a Fulbright grant to attend the Summer Seminar for Teachers of European History at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Paris, France.

Among the newlyweds in the class are Norm Eliasson, who married Dale Elizabeth Ramsey on November 21, and Dan Hoffman, who married Nancy Rosenfeld on December 24. Norm and his bride are now residing in Heidelberg, Germany (address: Hq. USAREUR, Intel. Div. Pdn, APO 403, N. Y. C.). Dan is with the law firm of Malovas, Magier & Chasuk in San Jose, California.

50 Ricardo C. Yarwood
511 W. 125th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

The recent kick-off meeting for the 11th Columbia College Fund provided an excellent opportunity to get some current news of "the mid-century class." We have seen or heard from the following members of this year's committee.

Philip L. Ferro is an obstetrician and gynecologist in Syracuse, New York, where he is medical director of the Planned Parenthood Center. Phil received his M.D. from Syracuse Upstate Medical Center and still lives in the Syracuse area with Phyllis and their three children. An associate of his in the Medical Center is pediatrician Robert H. Drachman. Bob is planning to move to Baltimore soon where he will practice his specialty.

Budd Appleton, recently promoted to major, is chief of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Service of the Army Hospital in Fort Hood, Texas. He has been chosen, however, to attend the Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and wonders why an ophthalmologist should attend such a course.

Representing the banking profession on the committee is Davies Campbell, a vice president and commercial lending officer of the First National Bank in Little Rock, Arkansas. Davies would like to hear about the S.A.E.'s in the class, so drop him a line.

The attorneys have their champion in Jerome R. Kaye, a graduate of Harvard Law School, who is now deputy counsel and legal adviser on Navy procurement matters in the office of the General Counsel in Brooklyn, New York. Jerry's wife, Beverly, recently made him a father for the fourth time.

Just one child behind is Aristotle Rousos. Arry is assistant product director at Chicopee Mills and has marketing responsibilities that entail a good bit of travel. During one trip, he saw Charles H. Marquardt, who is a district sales manager for Continental Can in Chicago. Charley has three children and lives in Deerfield, Illi-



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The fellow above? He's Daniel Frohman Johnson '61 of Charleston, West Virginia. Mr. Johnson is a teaching assistant and doctoral candidate in Columbia's department of psychology.

nois with his wife, Dotty. Arry also ran into Victor Reda, who is living in San Francisco.

Another district sales manager is Theodore D. Karchuta, who represents Rockwell Manufacturing Company. Ted lives in Newark, New Jersey but does come into New York to visit with James B. Horton.

Alois E. Schmitt Jr., class treasurer, is another resident of New Jersey who is serving on the committee. Al now lives in Belleville and is assistant eastern area director of the Sister Kenny Foundation in Jersey City.

Among the Long Islanders on the committee are John C. Dimmick, last year's chairman, John T. Nelson, and Alan Obre. Jack Dimmick does specialized contact work in his sales position while John Nel-

son is an expense analyst in the Comptroller's Office at Equitable. Alan Obre, who has public relations duties with the Bell System, has agreed to become class correspondent and will take over on June 1 of this year. Alan and his wife Dorothy, a Barnard graduate, reside in Jackson Heights.

As for the class at large, there is amazing variety in occupations and geographical locations of class members. For example, Gilbert Hermann, who was last located in Boston, is now a surgeon in Denver, Colorado. Leo P. Mabel is director of the International Division of MacMillan Company and lives in Freeport, New York. Edwin Kessler III, who has a doctorate from M.I.T. in meteorology, is manager of the radar meteorology section, environmental meteorology division, Travelers Research Center in Connecticut. Herbert H. Bockian wrote to say that he is now a psychiatrist resident at Vanderbilt University Hospital in Tennessee where he is in charge of the adult ward. He and Natalie expect a fourth child in August.

Also about to join the four-children club is William Uttal. Bill is a placement manager in Yonkers and lives in Plainview, New York. He might find some common ground with Gordon R. Hamilton, Jr., who is personnel director of High Voltage Engineering Corporation in Burlington, Mass. Gordon indicated a keen interest in the class and said, "The Columbia alumni groups in the Boston and New England area are not active enough."

To bring alumni in the New York area closer together, Ralph Italie would like to see occasional weekday evening get-togethers in small groups—a suggestion which will be taken up at the next meeting. If this idea can be put across, maybe Ralph and Roger B. Etherington can talk shop. Ralph is branch manager of the Merchant's Bank of New York and Rog is a vice president of the Montclair National Bank and Trust Company in Montclair, New Jersey. Joining Rog in Upper Montclair, New Jersey, is Charles A. Burgi, Jr., who is with the Auchinloss, Parker, and Redpath stock brokerage office in Belleville, New Jersey.

Teachers in the class are scattered from coast to coast. John Arents, who has a doctorate from Columbia, is a teacher of chemistry in New York's City College, while Rudolph H. Weingartner is an assistant professor of philosophy at San Francisco State College and Arthur H. Westing teaches and does research in tree physiology in Purdue's department of forestry and conservation.

Security analyst Joseph E. North has struck out on his own and formed a new investment firm called Institutional Research Associates with offices at 15 West 44th Street in New York City.

Norman Dorsen has been appointed director of the Civil Liberties Center of New York University School of Law. After his military service in the Office of the General Counsel to the Secretary of the Army, where he assisted Mr. Joseph

Welch during the Army-McCarthy Hearings, Norm has had a varied career. In 1955-56 he won a Fulbright Grant to study international economics at the London School of Economics. He then served as law clerk to Chief Judge Calvert Magruder of the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit and was subsequently law clerk to United States Supreme Court Justice John M. Harlan, before joining the firm of Dewey, Ballantine, Bushby, Palmer & Wood as an associate. He has also had experience in politics as campaign manager for William Vanden Heuvel, Democratic-Liberal candidate for Congress in New York's 17th District.

52

Joseph A. Di Palma
Columbia Broadcasting
System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

On December 15 the class held its annual Christmas Dinner at one of the East Side restaurants. Most of the class members were accompanied by their wives or dates. The business portion of the dinner was held to a minimum and socially the evening was a success.

The next big class event is the celebration of our 10th Anniversary on Saturday, June 2, 1962 in conjunction with the Knickerbocker Holiday on campus. A combination cocktail party and short business meeting will be held in the late afternoon which will serve as the Annual Class Meeting. At this time the elections of the new class officers will be held. The nominations committee has already submitted its list of candidates to the class president. They are: Robert Adelman, president; Stanley Garrett, vice-president; Alan Stein, vice-president; Robert Landes, secretary; Michael Pinto, treasurer. A dinner-dance will follow the meeting. Of course class members may participate in any and all other portions of the Knickerbocker Holiday weekend, June 2-5. Living accommodations on campus will be available at reasonable rates. You will receive particulars from both the College committee and the class.

53

David A. Nass
305 Ashland Avenue
Pittsburgh 28, Pa.

Barry Schweid, a Washington newsman, has been appointed chairman of the public relations committee for the Columbia University Alumni Club of Washington. Barry, who has worked as a newsman in New York City and Washington for five years, has served in the Public Information Office of the Department of the Army and also in the Armed Forces Press Service.

Here are some tidbits from the class newsletter. Mike Sovern, who graduated from Columbia Law School in 1955, has returned to Alma Mater to become the youngest (at 28) full professor at the Law School. Another lawyer, Al Worby, has opened his own law practice and expects to publish a book early next year entitled "How to Make Money on Puts and Calls." Robert Barreras, M.D. is with the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission in Hiroshima. He will remain in Japan until July 1962.

54

Lawrence A. Kobrin
365 West End Avenue
New York 24, N. Y.

The class will hold its annual family picnic at Columbia Nevis Estate in Irvington on Saturday, May 26. Refreshments will be provided plus favors for the youngsters. Howard Falberg and Bernie Brecher are serving as chairmen for this event. For further information contact Howard Falberg at New York's BRyant 9-5580.

There is a movement to draft William F. Haddad, associate director of the Peace Corps, as the reform Democratic candidate for Congress from Manhattan's Nineteenth District. Five avowed candidates are actively campaigning for the reform designation to oppose the Democratic incumbent in the September primary.

56

Newton Frohlich
737 Woodward Building
Washington 5, D. C.

The Ford Foundation has sent a couple of our classmates to do research in exotic-sounding corners of the world. Alan M. Stevens is living on the Island of Java in Indonesia where he is writing his doctoral dissertation on Southeast Asiatic languages, and anthropologist Allan Hoben is doing research for his Ph.D. in a remote village of Ethiopia.

Not quite so far away is Dale Granger, M.D., who is a captain in the USAF Dental Corps, stationed at Eielson AFB in Fairbanks, Alaska. Also serving Uncle Sam are several members of the class who were among the reservists called up by President Kennedy last fall. They include Mark Blumkin, formerly of the Division of Legislation and Regulation of the Internal Revenue Service, who is with the N. Y. National Guard and Albert Alhadeff, formerly an instructor at the University of Illinois, who is with the 322nd Logistics Command. Also very conscious of the cold war is Paul Taormina, who is a mechanical engineer working on the installation of Titan Missile Bases in Denver, Colorado and in Washington State

for the American Machine and Foundry Company.

Edward F. Braun, now living in Wilmette, Illinois, has been appointed general purchasing agent for the Hospital Supply Division of American Hospital Supply Corporation. Ed joined the company in 1959 as a sales representative.

Lawyers in the class include Ralph Braun, who is practicing in New York, Mike Berch, assistant U. S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, and Stan Lipnick, a trial attorney with the Federal Trade Commission. Robert Bailey is studying law at Michigan after spending four years in the Air Force, the last of them in a small beach teahouse at the foot of Fujiama as Far East USAF water survival instructor.



EDWARD BRAUN '56
Hospital buyer

57

Donald E. Clarick
922 Eden Avenue
Highland Park, N. J.

Preparations are now underway for our fifth year reunion—a dinner-dance in the fall, which will feature a prominent guest speaker. At this occasion the '57 Class Outstanding Achievement Award will be presented by the first recipient of the award, former All-American Chet Forte.

More than a dozen '57ers were present at the grand kickoff for this year's College Fund campaign at the Columbia Club. The need for donations is great, so please do your share.

We have included all recent class persons in the April edition of the '57 newsletter, but please send additional items to your class correspondent in care of the above address.

58

Marshall B. Front
4 West 43rd Street
New York 36, N. Y.

If you were concerned about the situation in the Dominican Republic last winter, how do you think Joe Fandino felt? Joe is a State Department official serving in Santo Domingo, after having completed the intensive State Department course for foreign service men in Washington. While at Columbia's graduate history department

in 1960, Joe was a residence halls counselor and an assistant to former Professor Walter Mohr.

Also in the foreign service is Morris J. Amitay. Morris, who graduated from Harvard Law School in 1961, also holds an M.P.A. degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration. In April, 1962, President Kennedy appointed him a vice counsel and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service. Prior to joining the State Department, he was employed as a management analyst with the Bureau of the Budget. He is now attending the Foreign Service Institute in preparation for his overseas assignment.

Several other '58ers are living abroad this year. Bob Carter, who received his masters in chemistry from the California Institute of Technology, is doing research at the Nobel Institute in Stockholm, Sweden. Bernie Nussbaum, Harvard Law '61, is continuing his tour of the world. The former *Spectator* editor is on a Sheldon Traveling Fellowship. Bernie has already been through Europe, Israel and Turkey and is reported to be in India. Another traveler, George Peltz, is living in Bologna, Italy; and even farther away is Eiji Ohta, who has returned to his native Japan.

Neil Harris, who spent two years on a Kellett Fellowship at Clare College, Cambridge, England, returned last fall to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he is studying at Harvard. Neil may find a number of his classmates on the banks of the Charles (especially now that spring has arrived). George Stern, on a leave of absence from B & O Railroad for two years, is at the Harvard Graduate School of Business. George and his wife Fran have extended an invitation to all '58ers in the Boston area to stop by and say hello. (Their number is in the Cambridge phone book.) Perhaps our most accomplished classmate to date, Morty Halperin, is a Fellow at the Harvard Center for International Affairs. In addition, Morty is an instructor at Harvard College, an occasional consultant to the Rand Corporation and the U. S. Defense Department. Most recently, Morty became a contributing editor for *Newsweek* Magazine. One of Dr. Halperin's students is George Quester, who recently returned from a tour of duty with the Air Force in England. George was a weather expert while abroad and has now turned his efforts to political science.

Classmates at other graduate schools include Marty Zelin at Northwestern; Ed Feige, an instructor of economics at the University of Chicago; Mike Widmier at the University of Wisconsin; and Gene Roth, who is studying English at the University of Indiana. Peter Barth and Harlan Lane are both residence halls counselors at the University of Michigan. Pete receives his masters in economics this June, and Harlan is an assistant professor of psychology. George Ehrenhaft, who was married only a few weeks ago, is completing his first year in the Graduate English Department of the University of Ohio.

Several '58ers are back in the armed forces as a result of the Berlin crisis. Mike Levin, Jules Miller, Harold Horn, and Marsh Front have formed an alumni club at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. Penny Vann is at Fort Polk, Louisiana; soft-spoken Gene Walner is an M.P. at Fort Gordon, Georgia; Maurice H. Katz is on active duty with the Marines. George Pappas was called to duty at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri and plans to live in Hammond, Indiana after his release. Rick Brous is perhaps the most fortunate of the reservists. Rick, who had been with Abraham & Straus, is touring Europe at the expense of the Air Force Reserve.

Among the many '58ers who will be leaving medical schools this June is Robert Waldbaum who will receive his M.D. degree from P & S. Bob is president of his class and has been elected to Alpha Omega Alpha, the medical honor fraternity. He plans to spend the next seven years at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri, preparing for a career in cardiovascular surgery.

Former *Spectator* sportsman Ernie Brod, a graduate of Columbia Law School, is an investigating attorney for the Federal Trade Commission. Another alumnus of Columbia Law School, Andrew Dave, who was a member of the Board of Editors of the Law Review, recently completed his Air National Guard training and is now with the New York law firm of Hays, Sklar & Herzberg.

Other lawyers in the class include David Marcus, who is with the Enforcement Division of the N. Y. Regional Office of the Securities & Exchange Commission; Charles Goldstein, who is law clerk to Judge Irving R. Kaufman; and Paul Herman, who is law clerk to Judge Harold R. Medina.

Arthur Freeman received his M.B.A. from Columbia Business School in September, 1961 and is on the staff of the Rate Engineer of the New York Telephone Company. Art is a member of the same National Guard unit as Warren Opal. Warren and his wife Maxine are expecting a baby in May. According to our latest intelligence, Warren is operating Rock-away Wines & Liquors, acquiring a travel agency, building homes in the Bahamas, and driving a black Mercedes.

Among those we saw at the kickoff meeting for the 11th College Fund were Dick Silbert, who is now with R.C.A.'s marketing division, and Ron Szczypkowski, who is coaching varsity football at New Rochelle High School. Ron appears to be in as good physical shape as he was when nominated an All-Ivy League end. This year's Fund Chairman Howie Orlin now lives in Riverdale and is a taxation expert with Arthur Young & Company in New York. Another accountant, Mel Lechner, is with Arthur Anderson & Company. Mel expects to receive his Ph.D. from New York University shortly.

Frank Safran has been busy making plans for our fourth annual spring reunion at the Nevis Estate. The tentative date is June 9. Hope to see you all there.

60 René Plessner
144 West 86th Street
New York 24, N. Y.

It may take more than eighty words, but let's go around the world and see where the men of '60 are now. Still in New York are Marv Gilbert, Ron Schreiber, Barry Wood, and Steve Wang—all at Columbia P & S; and at Columbia Dental School are Bob Landman and Bernie Luftig. Also at Alma Mater are law students John Boone, Jeff Lurkis, John Pyke, and Bill Fuld, to name a few. Bill, we are happy to say, was married this past February to Denna Raffae.

If we go to Pittsburgh, we'll find another medical student, Dick Dorazio, with his wife and family. Not far away at Hahnemann Medical School in Philadelphia is Bob Mogil with his wife Susan.

Now let's hop up to Boston where there are a number of classmates. At Harvard Medical School are Bob Leff, Bruce Ettinger (married to Anita Chase of B.U. this past summer), Stan Horowitz, and Art Shapiro. At Boston University Medical School are Ken Vaughn and Vinnie Russo.

Going south, we run into Mike and Bella Lesch at Johns Hopkins Medical School and Nate Gross in the Romance languages department. Farther south in North Carolina we find Mike Wolk at Duke Medical School. Also studying medicine in the South is Max Walten, at the University of Virginia. Max is also a professional service representative for McNeil Labs.

Heading southwest to the great state of Texas, we find Byron Falk at S.M.U. Law School. Last year Byron was fourth in his class and made Law Review. He is also working for the Legal Aid Society.

Also at law schools are Charles Buhrman at the University of Oklahoma and Bob Anderson at the University of Utah. Bob describes his occupation in the questionnaire as "struggling student."

We still have other states of the Union to visit. At Colorado University is Ernie Savin, who is studying chemical engineering; and at Ohio State, Hugh Boyer is working on a masters in history. On the West Coast are Bill Borden and Murray Baumgarten, both studying English at the University of California in Berkeley. Also in California is Archie S. Robinson, who is a second year student at Stanford University School of Law. Archie has won a \$1,000 scholarship for himself and a matching grant for Columbia as a result of his outstanding record as a Collier's Encyclopedia salesman this past summer.

Besides the many Navy men traveling around the world, we find a few '60 members in Europe. Tom Vargish is studying English language and literature at the Merton College, Oxford University. And from Lausanne, Switzerland, where he is in medical school, Ron Shapiro writes, "The life here is great, wonderful, unbelievable, and largely incomprehensible to the ordinary American mind unless one sees it oneself."



ALUMNI AUTHORS

THE INTERPRETATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, revised edition, by *Benjamin Graham '14* and *Charles McGolrick* is a standard work for all who want to understand corporation balance sheets and income statements. (Harper, \$2.50)

THE CRUSADES by *Harold Lamb '15*, the fine historical novelist who died recently, is an account of the first crusade from its beginning through the defeat of Islam. (Bantam, 75¢)

THE CAREER OF PHILOSOPHY: FROM THE MIDDLE AGES TO THE ENLIGHTENMENT by *John Herman Randall, Jr. '18* is a full-scale history of modern philosophy from the three great medieval philosophies of knowledge through the eighteenth century. (Columbia University Press, \$12.50)

SCRUFFY by *Paul Gallico '19* is an amusing story about the Barbary apes on Gibraltar during World War II and the legend that if the apes died the British would be driven from the Rock. (Doubleday, \$4.50)

LIFE AMONG THE SURREALISTS: A MEMOIR by *Matthew Josephson '20* is an account of the author's early life, including a chapter on his student days at Columbia, of the literary ferment in the twenties in Paris, Berlin, and Rome, and of the group of American expatriates with whom the author was acquainted. (Holt, Rinehart & Winston, \$6.00)

MINUTES OF THE LOWER FORTY by *Corey Ford '23* is a collection of short tales about hunting, fishing, and the outdoors. (Holt, Rinehart & Winston, \$3.50)

DUMAS: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY-ANTHOLOGY INCLUDING THE BEST OF DUMAS, edited by *Guy Endore '24*, includes selections from the writings of the French author with explanatory passages by the editor which give a portrait of Dumas' life and times. (Doubleday & Company, \$5.95)

ROGER MARIS AT BAT by *Roger Maris* and *Jim Ogle '34* is the story of Maris' 61 home runs. (Duell, Sloan and Peace, \$2.95; paperback edition, 95¢)

CRANK by *Robert Paul Smith '36*, author of the highly successful book "Where Did You Go? Out . . ." is a snappish diary, written with a wry humor, of Smith's reactions to the world, from his trials as a writer to the horrors he sees in the newspapers. (Norton, \$3.50)

ORIGINAL CHILD BOMB by *Trappist Monk Thomas Merton '38* is a bitter threnody on the atom bomb and its first three explosions, with inkblot illustrations by *Emil Antonucci* (New Directions, \$1.95)

FACT AND FANCY by *Isaac Asimov '39* is a collection of seventeen speculative essays, rooted in accepted scientific truth, in

which the author has constructed hypothetical situations that are at once fanciful and completely reasonable. (Doubleday & Company, \$3.95)

THE COUNCIL OF CONSTANCE: THE UNIFICATION OF THE CHURCH, edited and annotated by *John Hine Mundy '40*, associate professor of history at Columbia University, and *Kennedy M. Woody*, offers translations of three chronicles of one of the most important gatherings of the clergy in the history of the medieval church. (Columbia University Press, \$10.00)

THE PORTOFINO P.T.A. by *Gerald Green '42* is an amusing account of the trials and tribulations which the author, his wife, and children encountered during a few months' stay in Italy. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$3.95)

REASON AND IMAGINATION: STUDIES IN THE HISTORY OF IDEAS, 1600-1800, edited by *Joseph A. Mazzeo '44*, is a group of essays by eminent English and American scholars exploring the relationship between the climate of ideas and artistic expression. Among the subjects studied are the use of scientific ideas in poetry, the Augustan conception of history, medical justifications in music, and literary criticism inherent in book illustrations. (Columbia University Press, \$6.50)

MARKETING TACTICS & STRATEGY, edited by *Henry G. Burger '47*, is a new monthly periodical that seeks to apply behavioral science to design and persuasion. (National Business Aids, Inc., \$32.00 per year)

MOLECULAR ORBITAL THEORY FOR ORGANIC CHEMISTS by *Andrew Streitwieser, Jr. '48* is concerned, principally, with the simple molecular orbital methods and their application to organic chemistry. (\$14.50)

THE GRASS LOVERS by *Ronald Deutsch '49*, a former managing editor of *Jester*, is a funny story about the "great grass madness," a love for the strangest health food of them all—Vitaturf. (Doubleday & Company, \$4.50)

THE U-2 AFFAIR by *David Wise '51* and *Thomas Ross* is an account of Francis Gary Powers' flight in the U-2 plane and the events that led to the cancellation of the 1960 Summit Conference. (Random House, \$4.95)

Compiled by **ARNOLD H. SWENSON '25**

IN MY FRESHMAN YEAR at Columbia, 1935-36, one of the major topics of conversation was the resurgence of jazz. It vied in urgency with the oath against war that members of the American League Against War and Fascism were being asked to take and the civil war in Spain, which seemed just about to break out all during the spring term and finally did come in July.

Jazz broke out seven months before the war in Spain. An amiable little piece of nonsense called "The Music Goes 'Round and 'Round" did it. Played and sung on a record by the men who wrote it, Eddie Farley and Mike Riley, it made the Christmas of 1935 a swinging one. All the song did, really, was to remind listeners that sound entered a trumpet at one end and emerged at the other, helped on its way by some pressure on the valves. It was not a treatise on the physics of sound, of course. Few people added to their store of knowledge of musical theory through it. But a great many did learn or re-learn how to play hot floor. The song had a beat and it set a lot of feet tapping, in or out of time, on or off the beat. And it brought jazz back, out of hiding. Suddenly Columbia was the best place in the world to be going to school, for the College was within walking distance of the Apollo Theater on 125th street and it was only a short trip by subway to the Savoy Ballroom.

Every week at the Apollo a superb jazz band could be heard—Duke Ellington, Don Redman, Jimmie Lunceford, Chick Webb, Earl Hines, Louis Armstrong. Every night at the Track, as the Savoy was known to Harlem because of the long oval pattern made by its dancers, one could push close to the double bandstand to hear Chick Webb lead his band from the drums. One listened to his soloists, astonished that they could remain relaxed in the face of the heat they were generating among the dancers and in the pushing, shoving crowd around the band. One was delighted, every one was, at the fresh voice of Ella Fitzgerald, who had only recently joined Chick after winning an Amateur Night contest at the Apollo, and who still took an amateur's delight in everything she was doing, even the dog tunes from which not even the bands at the Savoy were immune. One stayed out the night to

Bob Parent



SAXOPHONIST CHARLIE PARKER
Genius is not too strong a word

hear the last set, which began sometime after 3 A.M. and almost always included Taft Jordan's half-hour version of "Stardust," complete with growling vocal, like Louis Armstrong, and growling trumpet, like Duke Ellington's Cootie Williams.

In the spring of 1936 I went to the Savoy almost every Sunday night, and continued to do so for several years. The swing era had begun, Benny Goodman's band and chamber groups had taken the play away from Guy Lombardo and the whinnying crooners, and the Savoy was celebrating that joyous fact with "battles of music" in which Chick's band, clearly the best that played the Track, was pitted against Benny, and later against the bands that developed out of the Goodman band,

Gene Krupa's and Harry James's, against Duke, against Lunceford, against everybody. Chick always won. No question about it. His feverish drum solos, delivered with clenched teeth and straining muscles, proved it to the crowd. Ella and Taft and Bobby Stark (on trumpet) and Sandy Williams (on trombone) and the ensemble spirit of the band proved it to those of us who thought we were above drum solos.

ANDRE HODEIR has called this the admirable little book: *Jazz: Its Evolution and Essence* (Evergreen Books). The swing era fixed playing procedures and established the precedence of a particular repertoire of blues and show tunes. It established the special place

ABOUT JAZZ

by BARRY ULANOV '39

of the virtuoso soloist in the big band and all the virtues of the small band made up of virtuosos. Dozens of styles, which in one form or another now seem to be a permanent part of jazz, were constructed in the swing years, roughly between 1936 and 1942. Not the least of them was the arranger's genre in which a whole section of instruments was provided with music that had the verve one associated with an improvised solo, and room was left for spontaneity of phrasing if not of actual notes and figurations.

The spontaneity did not last. The playing procedures were too well fixed. The same tunes, the consecrated repertoire, turned up too often, and with them the same variations. A particular improvisation associated with a particu-

lar soloist became a vise which he could not escape because of the popularity of a particular recording. Every time he played he had to play the same notes in exactly the same way, down to the last dot on the last eighth note. For Coleman Hawkins, it was "Body and Soul" scooped exactly the same way on the tenor saxophone every night; for Eddie Heywood, "Begin the Beguine," with the same trills and broken chords on the piano, twice or three times a night; for Ella Fitzgerald, "A-tisket, A-tasket," for Mildred Bailey, "Rockin' Chair," for Billie Holiday, "Fine and Mellow." And that, as the songwriters would say, is how bop was born.

THE BOP MUSICIANS led a civil war in jazz. They were determined to restore some freshness to jazz, to get rid of the hackneyed ways of playing, to change the beat from the monotonous syncopation which had dominated jazz since its beginnings. Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie were the theorists and the performers—in jazz they are almost always the same men. Charlie's melodic genius—and that is not too strong a word—and Dizzy's wit and agility did much more than develop a new jazz for their horns, the alto saxophone and the trumpet. They opened up all of the music to cadenza-like solos, free-wheeling tears across all the instruments, suspended from a series of evenly inflected beats, one-one-one-one-one-one-one-one. They pulled jazz out of its harmonic dreariness and set it moving horizontally along longer and longer melodic lines.

With few exceptions older jazz musicians were stunned by the new sounds, the new techniques, the new musicians. Publicly they condemned bop. Privately they worried about bop, convinced that it had outmoded them. Of course, it had not. Within a few years, jazz had reached the point where it could find and identify and take pride in its classical moments, where it could accommodate old styles and new ones. Some of the younger musicians of the fifties found themselves charmed by the simple formulations of the oldest jazz tunes, those from New Orleans in the early years of this century, and they led a movement in their not so simple arrangements back to "roots."

The bop wars were good ones. They made jazz open to experiment, not only among the musicians of jazz but its

audiences. People will listen now to the startling polyrhythms of Lennie Tristano, as before bop they would not, perhaps could not. They can hear a jazz band improvising within a framework of a symphonic score, as in Teo MacCero's *Fusion*. As a result of bop and the jazz that followed, more people will listen and they do hear, as earlier we listened at the Apollo and the Savoy and we heard.

LISTENING, and especially *hearing*, are important to an understanding of jazz. Therefore, I would like to suggest to those who desire an introduction to jazz a discography rather than a bibliography. In my *Handbook of Jazz* (Compass Books, 1957) I offered readers both a "five-inch shelf of jazz history" and a "fifteen-inch shelf," as well as some readings to look into. But since I compiled those two lists, a vast number of new records have been cut—new performances, some historical exhibits, a few really significant jazz documents, and some quite insignificant but entertaining collections. From this large number, I have selected a few recordings that seem to me the best of their categories.

COUNT BASIE. *Breakfast Dances and Barbecue*. Five hours of early-morning recording in 1959, from 2:00 to 7:00 A.M. A particular delight is "Moten Swing," mostly understatement and full of reserve power. (Roulette)

DUKE ELLINGTON AND COUNT BASIE. *Battle Royal*. An improbable confrontation of the two bands in 1961, all of it entertaining, especially the measures matching the leaders at their pianos. Listen too for the many just barely muffled echoes of the standard tunes of each band. (Columbia)

ELLA FITZGERALD. *Clap Hands, Here Comes Charlie!* This is the best, I think, of the small library that Ella has committed to records all by herself in recent years. She has never been more in control. And the tunes (including "The Music Goes 'Round and 'Round") are impeccable; not a dog among them. (Verve)

FLETCHER HENDERSON. *A Study in Frustration*. The proper name of this four-record collection is its subtitle, *The Fletcher Henderson Story*.

For packed into its sixty-four tracks are most of the brilliant arranger's moving scores for his own bands, from 1923 to 1938, and some of the best moments of his soloists, Coleman Hawkins, Ben Webster, Don Redman, Benny Carter, Chu Berry, Roy Eldridge, and all the others. "Frustration" is not the word for the man who perhaps better than any other demonstrated how to write lines that had to swing and invariably found the right musicians to extend and develop his lines. This is a major contribution to the jazz archives. (Columbia)

EARL HINES. *Earl's Pearls.* The founding father of jazz piano, still very much alive, in a delightful collection. The ornamental trills on the latest version of "Saint Louis Blues Boogie Woogie" are particularly fine. (MGM)

BILLIE HOLIDAY. *The Golden Years, The Billie Holiday Story.* Two more sets for the archives—the first set covering the years 1933 to 1941, the second set covering the years 1944 to 1950, in the singing life of the most original voice in jazz. The eloquence of Billie's reading of both good songs and indifferent songs is astonishing, especially in those rough assignments in the early years, when she was just a voice on a date, who was tossed a microphone for a chorus between the

choruses by Teddy Wilson and other able jazzmen. (Columbia and Decca)

HELEN HUMES. Another distinguished singer, one of the best we have ever had. She is possessed of a large, full-bodied voice, a beat to match it, and the kind of feeling that sits handsomely beside the sounds of Benny Carter, Andre Previn, Frank Rosolino and friends. The special delight of this collection is a long "Star Dust," good enough to file alongside Taft Jordan's old early-morning growls at the Savoy. (Contemporary)

NEGRO FOLK MUSIC OF ALABAMA. *Secular and Religious.* Two of the excellent documents in the anthropology of jazz that the Folkways people are gradually getting onto record. There is much of compelling interest in these performances, recorded in the field—perhaps "fields" would be the better word. (Incidentally, those interested in a lucid presentation of what could be called the anthropological approach to jazz should consult Marshall Stearns' *Story of Jazz* [New American Library]. They will find there the case that can be made for the African origins of the music.)

BERNARD PEIFFER. *Modern Jazz for People Who Like Original Music.* A half-dozen items, composed and per-



BARRY ULANOV is associate professor of English at Barnard. He is a 1939 graduate of the College, where he was editor-in-chief of the Review, associate editor of Jester, chairman of the Boar's Head Poetry Society, and president of the Philolexian Society. A long-time supporter of jazz, he edited Metronome magazine from 1943 to 1955 and wrote a column for Down Beat from 1955 to 1958. He also wrote A History of Jazz in America (1952) and A Handbook of Jazz (1957). His other special interests are modern literature and the allied arts and Catholic thought. Professor Ulanov translated The Last Essays of Georges Bernanos (1955) and has also published Sources and Resources: The Literary Traditions of Christian Humanism (1960) and Makers of the Modern Theater (1961). He has just been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship to do research next year in Europe, the Near East, and India.

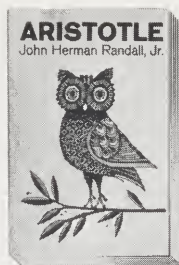
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WHO'S WHO IN THE SWINGING SIXTIES. A fine recorded lexicon of jazz at this moment, the notes contributed by a mixed bag of jazz musicians, from Louis Armstrong and Dave Brubeck to Gerry Mulligan, Miles Davis, and Chico Hamilton. (Columbia)



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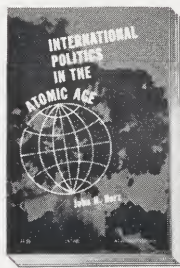
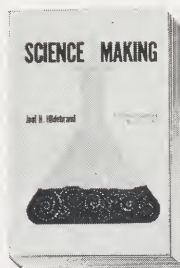
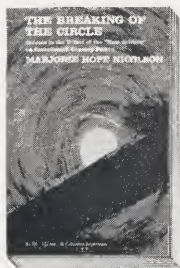
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